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24 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 15th March, 2017/24th Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table of the House.
Shri Bandaru Dattatreya.

I. Report and Account (2015-16) of the ESIC, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Account (2014-15) of the VVGNI, Noida and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Bandaru
Dattatreya, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under
Section 36 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC),
New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation
(ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report
thereon.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying
the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6623/16/17]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute
(VVGNI), NOIDA, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's
Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned
at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6622/16/17]

Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, on behalf of my colleague,
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with Explanatory Note:—
- (1) S.O. 2665 (E), dated the 9th August, 2016, notifying certain offences as offences under certain Sections of the Customs Act, 1962, the Central Excise Act, 1944 and the Finance Act, 1994.
 - (2) S.O. 2666 (E), dated the 9th August, 2016, authorizing the Additional Director General, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence for offences under the Customs Act, 1962 and the Additional Director General, Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for offences under the Central Excise Act, 1944 and the Finance Act, 1994, to be the enforcement officer(s) in respect of any notified offence or offences committed or likely to be committed in a Special Economic Zone.
 - (3) S.O. 2667 (E), dated the 9th August, 2016, authorizing the jurisdictional Customs Commissioner, in respect of offences under the Customs Act, 1962 and Commissioner of Central Excise in respect of offences under the Central Excise Act, 1944 and the Finance Act, 1994 and notified under the Act, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, to carry out the investigation, inspection, search or seizure in a Special Economic Zone or Unit with prior intimation to the Development Commissioner concerned. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 6264/16/17]
 - (4) G.S.R. 2 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2017, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6628/16/17]
 - (5) G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 6th January, 2017, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6446/16/17]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884:—
- (1) G.S.R. 1109 (E), dated the 1st December, 2016, publishing the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7027/16/17]
 - (2) G.S.R. 1081 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2016, publishing the Gas Cylinders Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6438/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of the Ni-MSME, Hyderabad and related papers

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6630/16/17]

Accounts (2015-16) of the NHRC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6665/16/17]

Report and Account (2015-16) of the HSCL, Kolkata and related papers

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विष्णु देव साय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6636/16/17]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2017**

ADDITIONAL-SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016 at its sitting held on the 10th March, 2017, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 2017:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-seventh”, the word “Sixty-eighth” be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 2

3. That at page 2, line 24, *for* the word "law", the words "other laws" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 3

4. That at page 3, line 2, *for* the words "always deemed", the words "shall always be deemed" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 6

5. That at page 3, line 32, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.
6. That at page 3, line 36, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 8

7. That at page 4, line 17, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.
8. That at page 4, line 18, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 12

9. That at page 5, line 30, *after* the word "order", the words "or from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, whichever is earlier" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 14

10. That at page 5, *for* clause 14, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

Insertion of new sections 18B and 18C "14. After section 18A of the principal Act, (as so inserted by section 13 of this Act), the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Exclusion of jurisdiction of civil courts. "18B. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no civil court or authority shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceedings in respect of any property, subject matter of this Act, as amended by the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2017, or any action taken by the Central Government or the Custodian in this regard.

Appeal to High Court. 18C. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Central Government under section 18 of this Act, may, within a period of sixty days from the date of communication or receipt of the order, file an appeal to the High Court on any question of fact or law arising out of such orders, and upon such appeal the High Court may, after hearing the parties, pass such orders thereon as it thinks proper:

Provided that the High Court may, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing an appeal within the said period, allow it to be filed within a further period not exceeding sixty days.

Explanation—In this section, "High Court" means the High Court of a State or Union Territory in which the property referred to in section 18 is situated."

CLAUSE 17

11. That at page 6, line 12, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

12. That at page 6, line 17, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

13. That at page 6, line 27, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

14. That at page 6, line 35, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 19

15. That at page 6, line 40, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

16. That at page 6, line 43, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

17. That at page 6, line 44, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

18. That at page 6, line 47, *for* the figure "2016", the figure "2017" be *substituted*.

Ord. 8 19. That at page 6, line 48, *for* the word and figure "Ordinance, 2016",
of 2016 the words and figure "Fifth Ordinance, 2016" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 22

20. That at page 7, *for* lines 28 to 32, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

Ord. 8 of 2016 “22.(I) The Enemy Property (Amendment and Repeal and Validation) Fifth Ordinance, 2016 is hereby repealed. savings.

34 of 1968 (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Enemy Property Act, 1968 as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act, as amended by this Act”.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): Sir, I present the Two Hundred First Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have already given a request that Mr. Dilipbhai Pandya will present the Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Dilipbhai Pandya.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:—

- (i) Ninetieth Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and
 - (ii) Ninety-first Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.
-

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

DR. MAHENDRA PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2016-17):—

- (i) Forty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and
 - (ii) Forty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
-

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2016-17):—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
 - (ii) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
-

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Shri Rewati Raman Singh, Member, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current Session on health grounds. He has, therefore,

requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 9th March to 12th April, 2017 of the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 9th March to 12th April, 2017 during the current (242nd) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the House agrees. Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2016-17) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के दो सौ पचहत्तरवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

DISCUSSION

Re. Issue relating to capture of fishermen by the Pakistan Marines and other issues

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujrat): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is on the Arrangement of Business, Rule 23. The day before yesterday, when Parliament was in Session, I raised the issue relating to the capture of fishermen by the Pakistan marines. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister, along with the MoS said that a detailed statement will be made. I would like to know when they are making the statement relating to that because it is not in the Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Was there an assurance?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It was not an assurance. They said it here. It is already in the minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there was an assurance, it will be complied with. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: No, Sir; it is in the minutes and I wanted to know when they are making it. It was not an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I cannot ask that.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, जेएनयू के एक छात्र ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I am allowing you, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is here. Ali Anwarji, sit down. Your name is here. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... सबको टाइम मिलेगा।....

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, यह कोई साधारण मामला नहीं है। जेएनयू के एक छात्र ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इस पर बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, let me take up the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, जेएनयू के एक छात्र ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको इस पर बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, my notice is under Rule 267 over the brazen disregard of the people's mandate and the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is here. I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: My notice is under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... आप कृपया बैठिए। I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the other day, the Home Minister made a statement here and on that day, it was decided that on the next day clarifications will be sought.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, we can have. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, it is there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Therefore, Sir, it has to be taken up today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, it is in the List of the Business. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: The Home Minister has to answer, reply to the clarifications that are sought by the Members. It has to be done today. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. Now, Shri P. L. Punia. *...(Interruptions)...* It is Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri P. L. Punia. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उपसभापति जी, यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। हमने इस मामले में कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am giving you. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* आप कृपया बैठिए। आपको टाइम मिलेगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* Now, Shri P. L. Punia.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, on the assurance, you should ask as to when they are making the statement. I want the statement. *...(Interruptions)...* They told the House that they will make a statement. I want to know when they are making the statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to examine whether such an assurance is there or not. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it is there. It is clear in the minutes. It is in the minutes. If you want, I can read the minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* If you want it, I can read the minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* But, Sir, what is that? I mean you should ask them. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking the Parliamentary Affairs Minister through you as to when they are making the statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to react? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Let the Minister say when he is making a statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* What he is saying is that the other day the hon. Minister promised that a statement will be made on the problem of fishermen captured by the Pakistanis. If there is such an assurance... *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मुझे इस बारे में मालूम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You talk to the concerned Minister and come back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, a full statement... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मधुसूदन जी, आप जिस एश्योरेंस के बारे में कह रहे हैं, यदि मिनिस्टर ने एश्योरेंस दिया है, तो उसे 100 परसेंट फुलफिल किया जाएगा। I will convey it to the Minister about his assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, request him to make a statement, if he is making it as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. L. Punia.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you had asked me to give notice and that the discussion will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you have given notice...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, I have.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, the hon. Chairman will consider it. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, please, Shri P. L. Punia.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जेएनयू के रिसर्च स्कॉलर जे. मुथुकृष्णन की आत्महत्या ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not your subject.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: ठीक है, सर। मैं सब-प्लान पर बोलता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it is on Sub-Plan. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए, बोलिए।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Situation arising out of abolition of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan and non-allocation of budget in proportion to the population**

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज़ादी के समय में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लगभग 95 फीसदी लोग बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन थे। इसको दूर करने के लिए अनेक योजनाएँ बनीं। बाबा साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को, जब संविधान सभा की आखिरी बैठक हो रही थी, उसमें कहा था कि हमारे लिए, आगे आने वाली सरकारों के लिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी एक विशेष चुनौती होगी और इसको जब तक जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म नहीं किया जाता, गैर-बराबरी खत्म नहीं होती, अन्यथा इससे पीड़ित लोग इस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था को ध्वस्त कर देंगे। 1980 में इंदिरा जी ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सब-प्लान एवं ट्राइबल सब-प्लान की योजना शुरू की थी। उसके हिसाब से एससी-एसटी की जितनी आबादी है, उसके अनुपात में बजट एलोकेट किया जाएगा और उसके माध्यम से उनको डायरेक्ट लाभ पहुँचाने वाली योजनाओं की फंडिंग होगी। लेकिन बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि अभी 2017-18 के बजट में, इस केंद्रीय बजट में, एससी सब-प्लान, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान का कांसेप्ट खत्म कर दिया गया है और यह कहा गया कि हमने 52,393 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किये हैं। लेकिन 2014-15 में यह 50,000 था, जिसको घटाकर 30,000 कर दिया। उससे आगे यह 38,000 हुआ और उसको ये कहते हैं कि हमने इतना बढ़ा दिया। यह तो उसके लगभग बराबर है। जो ड्यू है, यानी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का बजट 16.6 परसेंट होना चाहिए और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का 8.6 परसेंट होना चाहिए, उसके हिसाब से पूरा गैप है और केवल 2.50 परसेंट बजट इसमें आवंटित किया गया है, जो बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सब-प्लान का जो बकाया है, वह कब पूरा किया जाएगा, क्योंकि इसकी व्यवस्था में यह स्पष्ट है कि यह अमाउंट नॉन-लैप्सेबल और नॉन-डायवर्टेबल है। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इसका हिसाब कब देंगे?

इसके अलावा, जो सेंट्रल सेक्टर की स्कीम्स हैं, सेंट्रली स्पांसर्ड स्कीम्स हैं, उनमें भी भारी कटौती की गई है। इसमें लगभग 1,04,490 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि कम आवंटित की गई है। इसलिए मैं विशेष निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि ...(व्यवधान)... शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स सब-प्लान का पूरा पैसा दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; your time is over. Sit down. Now, Shri Anand Sharma. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names of the hon. Members, who have associated themselves with it, may be included.

**Concern over the manner of formation of Governments in Goa and
Manipur disrespecting the people's mandate**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, elections are held in a parliamentary democracy and the people give their mandate. And, after the results are declared, the mandate is accepted and respected by all. In the recent Assembly elections, the voters have given their verdict. I congratulate the Ruling Party that they have scored a big victory in the State of Uttar Pradesh. We are equally proud and happy that in the sensitive border State of Punjab, the voters have given a massive mandate to the Indian National Congress to form the Government. Sir, again, in a sensitive border State of Manipur, which has seen turbulence and insurgency in the past, the Indian National Congress has emerged as the single largest party with 28 MLAs and with assured support, the incumbent Chief Minister was in a position to form the Government. In the State of Goa, where the Ruling Party was in office, the Indian National Congress emerged as the single largest party. Now, there is an established position under law and under Constitution;-- I know, my friends on the other side will not agree,--and the fact is that there are two Judgements of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court. A nine-Judge Bench and a five-Judge Bench have made it absolutely clear and that is the settled position in law that if there is no clear majority of any party, the Governor is obliged,-- that is the law position to first invite the leader of the largest party to form the Government and to prove their majority. In case they are not in a position only then the second largest party will be given an opportunity. Here, Sir, they have turned it upside down. I am sorry to say that the mandate has been violated, established law and the constitutional position have been disrespected, and a party which has won elections in a big State is stealing MLAs, stealing the mandate to cobble the Government. It is a murder of democracy only because they have won. They do not have the right to do what they have done. * *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now, Shri D. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* Time is over, time is over. Shri D. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* Time is over. Now, Shri D. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri D. Raja. Time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri D. Raja. *...(Interruptions)...* Sharmaji, your allotted time is over.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I have a point of order. My

[Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi]

point of order is that सर, अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... जनता का जो जनादेश है, हमने उसे accept भी किया है और उसकी रिस्पेक्ट भी की है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे अफसोस है कि इन्होंने उसको न accept किया और न रिस्पेक्ट किया, क्योंकि जो जीत का ग्लैमर होता है और हार का grace होता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: हमने तो इसके लिए आपको बधाई दी ...(व्यवधान)... आपने तो बधाई भी नहीं दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आपने हार के grace को पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त कर दिया है, क्योंकि जो grace आपको हार के बाद जनादेश को स्वीकार करने के लिए दिखाना चाहिए था, वह आपने नहीं दिखाया। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रूल 238 के तहत है। इसमें यह है, “...reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms.”

इन्होंने ऑनरेबल गवर्नर के रोल पर जो सवाल उठाया है, उसको expunge किया जाए, क्योंकि यह बहुत क्लीयर है कि अगर ऑनरेबल गवर्नर के रोल पर कोई डिस्कशन करना है, तो उसके लिए substantive motion आएगा, उसमें इस तरह से sweeping statement नहीं आएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is any reflection, I will expunge it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... Shri D. Raja.

DISCUSSION — Contd.

Re. The issue of JNU scholar and allowing a Notice under Rule 267

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I raise this issue of JNU scholar. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri D. Raja says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a serious issue and I appeal to the Treasury Benches, as well as, to the Opposition Benches to allow me to raise this issue of the JNU scholar, Muthukrishnan, a dalit scholar, coming from ...(Interruptions)... Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... This is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen, he is raising a valid issue. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Raja is raising a valid issue. I think, you should give a patient hearing, please. ...(Interruptions)... Treasury Benches should not do that. ...(Interruptions)... Treasury Benches should not disturb; sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Opposition Members, go back. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: The student comes from a Scheduled Caste family. ...(Interruptions)... I am raising a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)... What is happening? ...(Interruptions)... This is a matter of public importance. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House is sitting; and the Leader of the Opposition is sitting. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the Congress Members to go back to their seats. ...(Interruptions)... I would request you to go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Now, this is not possible. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I want to raise an issue of discrimination against a Scheduled Caste student in the Central University. ...(Interruptions)... Please call for order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... How could I speak? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohd. Ali Khan, ..(Interruptions).. You see, now please listen to me. Now, please... ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 11.30 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja to continue.... (Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, you continue. I can hear you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there should be order in the House. It is a very serious issue...(Interruptions)... How can I raise such a serious issue in the din? The House should listen, Sir. Both sides should listen.... (Interruptions)... I want to raise this issue....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you speak. I can hear... (Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, इनका इश्यू भी होना चाहिए, उसके बाद लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, इनसे पूछ लीजिए, ये चाहते क्या हैं? ...(व्यवधान).. हम तो इनको समझ नहीं रहे हैं, what they want. They want to revert the mandate of the common people. क्या ये जनादेश से वापस होना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... अभी रस्सी तो जल गई, लेकिन बल नहीं छूट रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा इनसे अनुरोध है कि ये नम्रता के

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

साथ जनादेश को स्वीकार करें और उसका सम्मान भी करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे नहीं लगता कि ये जिस तरह का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये नरेंद्र मोदी जी के खिलाफ जितने नारे लगाएँगे, उतना ही जनता नरेंद्र मोदी जी को सिर पर बिठा लेगी, उनका सम्मान करेगी, क्योंकि नरेंद्र मोदी जी इनकी मेहरबानी से देश के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं। वे गरीबों और कमजोर तबकों के विकास के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, उनके सशक्तिकरण के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जनता ने, गरीबों ने उनको प्रधान मंत्री बनाया है। ये इस तरह से व्यवहार करते रहें, हमारे लिए कोई नुकसान नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, see that there is order in the House**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. shouting Members, matter being raised by Shri D. Raja and other Members is very important. Please allow. What will you achieve by shouting? Nothing can be achieved by this shouting. This is nothing but indiscipline. This is very bad. What can the Chair do? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह equally important मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no use shouting like this. It is a political matter. What can I do? I can't do anything. Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, Mr. Yechury, do you want to say something? I will be happy to hear you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Yes, Sir. I want to say something on this issue. What I am saying is this. Sir, the point that has been raised by my colleague, Mr. Anand Sharma, is a correct point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is okay. I have no objection.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please bear with me for a minute, Sir. I was a part of the delegation that went to the hon. President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, in 1996, with a majority in the Lok Sabha. He said, "No, the single largest party is the BJP", and he sworn-in the BJP Government, and Mr. Vajpayee's Government, which lasted for 13 days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? It is a political point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, the principle of the single largest party being called is established. That principle has been violated. The House must note that this is something of a violation that has happened.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, shouting of slogans will help! Will that solve the problem? Mr. Yechurji, coming to the Well of the House and shouting slogans will solve the problem! In the Rule Book, there are provisions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: As the Chair, you will allow a discussion!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, there is no motion before me. What can I do?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): My motion is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is under Rule 267. See, if you feel that there is some constitutional break down, or, some authority has not abided by the Constitution, then, there is a provision in the Rule Book. Why are you shouting slogans? Let me proceed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you give a ruling on his motion. It is an important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Raising it under Rule 267 was not permitted but, instead, submission under Zero Hour was permitted. That is over now. If you want any substantive discussion, then give notice. *...(Interruptions)...* There is a way for that, if you want. If you want a discussion, there is a way and do that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I agree, Sir. But, he is saying that he moved the motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he didn't move a motion. I did not allow.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There is a motion, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It should be made clear. See, he has sought permission to raise it, under Rule 267, for the suspension of the Business. That permission was not granted. A motion can be moved only if the Chair permits. That permission was not granted. Instead, Mr. Chairman converted his notice into a Zero Hour submission, which was allowed. Now, that too is over. If you want a discussion on the subject you mentioned, there is a provision in the Rule Book. Do that. I am not objecting to it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am going by the presumption that it is a motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; there is no motion. *...(Interruptions)...* A motion can be moved only with the permission of the Chair; that permission was not given. So, let me proceed now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We had moved a motion under Rule 267. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a substantive motion, you may give notice. Now, let us proceed with Zero Hour mentions. This shouting of slogans will not solve any problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: इस पर हमारी भी बात सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I appeal to all my colleagues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You say your piece. You need not appeal. You say what you want to say.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let there be order. Democracy can't run like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? I told you to say what you wanted to say. You are not saying it. You use your time. This is the time to say what you want to say.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want the protection of the Chair; there must be order. With sadness I am raising this issue; with anguish I am raising this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you say what you want to say? Why all these unnecessary things?

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am saying, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are wasting the time.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — *Contd.*

Continued discrimination against *dalit* students in Universities and suicide by a *dalit* student of JNU

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Please listen to me, Sir. I am raising an issue—the issue of a dalit scholar, a research scholar studying in JNU who died in a pathetic manner, in mysterious circumstances. This is a very serious issue. His parents are dalits, living in the Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu. He is a Tamil student, a dalit student, studying in JNU. How could he take such extreme step of losing his life, Sir? What is happening in our country? What is happening in the Central universities in India? Why is there discrimination against students coming from dalit communities, tribal communities, minorities and OBCs? What is the democracy we are talking about? I appeal to the Government to take note of this mysterious death. Go for a thorough probe, investigation and find out what led the dalit scholar to take such a step? We will have to look at long-term issues like the dalits' admission policy which is discriminatory, which is preventing the entry of dalit students, tribal

students, OBC students and minority students. After Rohit Vemula, Sir, all these incidents are happening in our country. When Rohit Vemula died, the whole country rose in protest. There was a demand for a legislation against discrimination. It was considered to be an institutional murder. What about this, Sir? Who knows what were the circumstances! Why such things should happen? I am not pleading only for the dalit students. Even if any student commits such a suicide, or dies in such a way, it saddens us. They are the future of our country. They are students. Why should they take such extreme steps? Are we not concerned? Is this Parliament not concerned? Is this democracy not concerned? I am asking you; I am asking the Government. I am asking all the sides of this House: Why should we keep quiet? What is the step we take?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva to associate.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मुझे इस पर बोलना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चंद्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میں بھی مانیئے سدسئیے کے ذریعہ اٹھائے گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUY CHAIRMAN: All of you have associated. ...(Interruptions)... They have given notice that is why I am allowing them. ...(Interruptions)... All right. ...(Interruptions)... LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पांच स्टेट्स के इलेक्शन हुए और पांच स्टेट्स ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): انریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، پانچ اسٹیٹس کے الیکشن ہوئے اور پانچ اسٹیٹس --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am on the subject which Mr. Anand Sharma has raised. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पहले उसे खत्म हो जाने दीजिए।

श्री शरद यादव: अली अनवर अंसारी जी को बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am totally with him. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, let it be finished and after that I will speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, because we are on this subject during Zero Hour, I can only allow on that subject now. ...(Interruptions)... So, I called Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is also there.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): मैंने कार्य स्थगन का नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन इनका नाम है। मैं क्या करूं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: हमने भी कार्य स्थगन का नोटिस दिया है। हमें भी सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: अंसारी जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उनको भी बुलाएंगे। शरद यादव जी, तिरुची शिवा जी ने नोटिस दिया है, श्रीमती कानीमोझी ने भी इसी subject पर नोटिस दिया है, इसीलिए मैंने उनको बुलाया। उसके बाद मैं उन्हें भी बुलाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: हमने भी कार्य स्थगन का नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उनका दूसरा नोटिस है, लेकिन मैं उन्हें अवसर दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: हमने कार्य स्थगन का नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको अवसर दूंगा, लेकिन आपका दूसरा नोटिस है। मैं आपको अवसर दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Tiruchi Siva, take one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: मैंने इस पर कार्य स्थगन का नोटिस दिया है। अगर आप ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो हमें विषय बताने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just visited the AIIMS hospital, I have to say something about that.

MR. DEPUY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute in any case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Association is only for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is a serious issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hyderabad scholar, Rohit Vemula committed suicide. It has set off so many *dalit* rights movement. In this situation, Muthu Krishnan hailing from Salem of Tamil Nadu was reportedly found dead, hanging from his ceiling fan, who is a research scholar, a PhD research scholar in the J.N. University. We are very, very sorry to say that *dalit* students are getting admission under the reservation system. But, at the same time, they are handicapped with many other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Kindly, Sir. Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, it is economic deprivation and social discrimination. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just went to the AIIMS Hospital. I don't want to go deep into it. The parents say that the person was not a depressed one and his friends say that he was a happy person. There was no suicide note found there and no other evidence which contains the reasons for the untimely death of him or an extreme decision taken by that young fellow. He was an ambitious student, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, there must be provision. ...*(Interruptions)*... The FIR has not been filed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The postmortem has not yet been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, it is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Kanimozhiji, one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The issue is very serious. ...*(Interruptions)*... Recommendations have to be implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): How can I start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Ram Gopalji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why don't you start? ...*(Interruptions)*...
This adjustment you cannot have. ...*(Interruptions)*...Nothing is going on record.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: You cannot say this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने मेरा नाम लिया।

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राम गोपाल जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में ...*(व्यवधान)*... जेएनयू सबसे ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठित संस्था है, उसमें दलितों और वंचित वर्ग के लोगों के साथ लगातार अन्याय हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... न केवल जेएनयू, बल्कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी ऐसा हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके लिए सबसे पहले मेरी यह मांग है कि जो देश के शिक्षा मंत्री हैं, एचआरडी मिनिस्टर हैं — जब दिल्ली में यह घटना हुई है, तो he should have been here. उनको हाउस में आकर बताना चाहिए कि इस तरह से यह घटना हुई है और इस घटना पर गवर्नमेंट क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। कोई भी इस तरफ से बोलने को तैयार नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई बोलने को तैयार नहीं है। यह बहुत सीरियस घटना है, पहले भी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhiji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आंध्र प्रदेश में घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं। ये खड़े हो जाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई कुछ मानता ही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: एचआरडी मिनिस्टर को बुलाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, it was Muthukrishnan's dream to get into JNU. His dream had come true. Why would a student whose dream has come true end up killing himself?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर को यहां बुलवाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I would just like to quote what he has written in his Facebook. "When equality is denied, everything is denied." Why would a student who has got into JNU after struggling for one year end up like this? It is because one of his friends said that he cannot get into college because his English was not good. He sat in the library for one year, worked hard and made sure that he got into the institution. Why would a student with this kind of determination, who struggled all through his life to become a scholar, end up like this? There is another student, Umar Khalid, the Bhagat Singh Ambedkar Students' Association activist, who has said, and I would like to quote him, "Our universities are being turned into graveyards for the oppressed." Is this the state of affairs which we want to continue in this country?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri D. Raja.

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह जो मुथुकृष्णन है, यह एम.फिल. का स्कॉलर लड़का है। इसने अपने फेसबुक पोस्ट में लिखा है कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी में दलित छात्रों के एडमिशन में भेदभाव हो रहा है। सर, यह पहला मामला नहीं है, रोहित वेमुला की खुदकुशी के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह दूसरा मामला है। जे.एन.यू. में नजीब ने एक विचारधारा के लोगों का विरोध किया, उसके साथ मारपीट हुई और उसको अगवा कर दिया गया, उसकी लाश तक का पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस तरह की लगातार घटनाएं हो रही हैं। बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा हो रहा है, जे.एन.यू. में ऐसा हो रहा है, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऐसा हो रहा है, जितनी भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, सब जगहों पर ऐसा हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुथुकृष्णन के पिता ने लाश का पोस्टमार्टम करवाने के लिए कहा है और यह भी कहा है कि उसमें केरल का एक डॉक्टर भी होना चाहिए। यहां का यूनिवर्सिटी प्रशासन उसको दूसरा रंग दे रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, I associate... ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir....

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यूनिवर्सिटी प्रशासन इसको दबाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको प्रशासन के द्वारा, सरकार के द्वारा दूसरा रंग देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we will listen to the hon. Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर हमने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए हमारा अधिकार बनता है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are all agreeing with you.(Interruptions)...
We are all agreeing with you.(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, एक बाप को यह अधिकार है ...(व्यवधान)... उसका मेडिकल बोर्ड पर भरोसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir,...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, the Minister is reacting.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Before that, I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to the Minister and then you can seek better clarification.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he is correct. Normally in this situation, a statement from the HRD Minister should have been here. Now, since this Government has come, — it is given in today's question and answer — the crime rate against the *Dalits* have gone up from 19.6 to 23.4 per cent. The point is...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, इधर भी देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इधर भी देख लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister react.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is, why is it that people who have struggled and struggled all their lives, reached the portals of the highest centres of excellence in our country, the Central Universities, the *Dalits*, are committing suicides? There is something very, very wrong. They are submitted to a lot of harassment and oppression and, for that, this Government has to be responsible and answer.(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister speak.(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to respond to it.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: This is a very sensitive issue on which every Member who has spoken has expressed concern for the *Dalits* and particularly when students are finding it extremely difficult to get ready and enter and find admission in universities, particularly universities of excellence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let the Minister complete.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Therefore, I would like to give our side of what we have seen and what Shri Raj Nath Singh, the Home Minister, has been following. I went to the mortuary this morning, and I have met with the father of the boy, and I have met with the guardian of the boy. I had also spoken to all student leaders present there. Hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, was also there. Other hon. Members from other parties were also there. It is true that, within 48 hours, the FIR which was to be filed had not been filed. But, now, after we all sat there and heard everybody's voice -- father, guardian, student leaders and friends of the boy — very clearly directed the police, as per instructions from the hon. Home Minister, that by 12 O' clock the FIR should be filed and a copy should be given to father, guardian and to any number of students who would want a copy of it.

Sir, I would just take one minute to explain that students and also well-wishers asked us as to why the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act could not be invoked in the FIR which is yet to be filed. The FIR will be filed, hopefully, by 12 O' clock. Police had given an answer. But, however, invoking that amended Act, it is possible for police not to wait for a complaint specifically to state as to who has been abusing him. It is possible to state that, yes, there was an atrocity committed and that is what has been suggested to police. This is one thing.

Secondly, Sir, questions have been raised as to why abetment to suicide has not been touched. The FIR has not yet been filed; everything is discussed and there is a lot of communication gap about which I take this opportunity to explain. Sir, why has abetment to suicide not been invoked? Why has police still not filed an FIR? We did ask, in front of everybody, police as to why they would not want to consider that clause? Police said that unless a doubtful expression is stated somewhere in the complaint they may not, as per rules, be able to put that section of IPC into it. But, we have asked, in a general fashion, to put it without naming anybody, because, after all, it was seen by many. We do not know. The inquiry will have to establish whether it was a suicide, where it had happened, what is the provocation and everything else. Subject to inquiry, we have asked police to make sure that these two sections are invoked and FIR is filed.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Many hon. Members have spoken about many larger issues. Sir, a mention has also been made about Thorat Committee. It is not a Committee which we have appointed. It has been there for some time. Recommendations of Thorat Committee and recommendations of other related Committees have not been considered and taken up for improving administrative facility for such students in universities and reforms have not been taken up in universities. I have, under the direction of the hon. Home Minister, told students that statements prepared by Professors, teachers or well-wishers or relatives or student-friends be given to police — many of them consider that it is not specific to this incident, but it has a bearing on the well-being of students particularly from the disposed class — and suggested police to receive and register them as statements relating to this complaint. That is also happening. Therefore, what I want to assure all hon. Members here is: I have discussed and reported back to the hon. Home Minister after visiting AIIMS this morning. I spent about one-and-a-half hours with all of them. I have given a detailed Report to the hon. Minister and he has clearly told me to assure the House that everything which is being put into the police complaint in terms of larger and incident-based statements will all be given a serious consideration.

We are interested in making universities a better place for students, particularly who come from difficult and socially deprived sections, so that universities become a better place for them to study and be comfortable with.

We sympathize, we are fully with all hon. Members who have gone there and we will make sure that everything goes well. Sir, the family mentioned that he is the only son and there are two daughters. One daughter is B.Sc. (Nursing) and working as nurse in a private hospital. The other daughter is B.Ed. and working as teacher in some private school. Father desired that they be given some job opportunity. The hon. Home Minister has also very clearly stated that he will consider the demand. I want to place it before the House and assure that we have given the maximum attention and we will continue giving it and ensure that the unfortunate incident is addressed and justice is done. Thank you.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, रोहित वेमुला के मामले में सरकार ने क्या किया? ..(व्यवधान).. नजीब के मामले में क्या किया? यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ..(व्यवधान)....

MR. DPUTY CHAIRMAN: One, second. ...(Interruptions)... One second. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: *

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, मैं भी बोलना चाहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... आप चुप रहिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you not allowing me to say anything? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are not allowed. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you not allowing me to speak? ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... You have already enjoyed one Zero Hour submission. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, the Members have raised a general question whether there is a kind of insecure feeling or a feeling of discrimination amongst the SC students in our universities. ...(Interruptions)... I think, the Government should look into that aspect also, besides this individual case. ...(Interruptions)... Please find out whether it is a fact that the SC students are being discriminated. That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने भी रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have not enjoyed my Zero Hour... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, वहां पर OBC व minority के छात्रों को निकाला जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, not present. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ragesh. ...(Interruptions)...

Threat of violence against the Chief Minister of Kerala

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I take this opportunity to draw the attention of this august House towards the vicious campaign unleashed by the saffron brigade. ...(Interruptions)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, shall I resume?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called him. Let him finish first.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: A vicious campaign has been unleashed by the saffron brigade against the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri Pinarayi Vijayan. Recently, in a public meeting, a leader of the saffron brigade offered a bounty of rupees one crore for killing Shri Pinarayi Vijayan, the Chief Minister of Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)... He also threatened to kill CPM activists of Kerala and also throughout the country, as it had happened during the Gujarat genocide. I don't think that it is an isolated incident. Three months back, the Chief Minister of Kerala was supposed to address a public rally in Bhopal, organized by some Malayalee organizations. On the protest of the saffron brigade, the Government had advised that the Chief Minister should not attend that programme, by violating the federal principle and the democratic ethos enshrined in our Constitution. Last to last week, the Chief Minister was supposed to attend a programme at Mangalore. The saffron brigade had called for a *hartal*. But the people had rejected that call and the programme was very successful. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): वहां हत्याएं हो रही हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*).....

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Even after that, the saffron brigade is unleashing a venomous campaign against the Chief Minister of Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): खुले में हत्याएं हो रही हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): वहां रोज हत्याएं हो रही हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: On 19th, another programme is being organized at Hyderabad where also the Chief Minister of Kerala would attend that. But the same saffron brigade has said that they won't allow the Chief Minister of Kerala to attend that programme. Who are they to make such kind of a statement? Why is there such intolerance? They are targeting Kerala with the same agenda of communalism. They want to divide the people on the communal lines. ...(*Interruptions*)... The CPI(M) and Shri Pinarayi Vijayan have emerged as icons of defending and safeguarding the secular fabric of the State. That is why, the Chief Minister of Kerala is being attacked; that is why, the CPI(M) is being attacked. The CPI(M) activists are being attacked in Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)... They want to divide the people of Kerala on communal lines. ...(*Interruptions*)... And, we are there to defend. That is why, we are being attacked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad wants to say something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri K. K. Ragesh, has said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with

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what the hon. Member, Shri K. K. Ragesh, has said. But I want to say one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... The RSS cannot take up ...*(Interruptions)*... of self-proclaimed defenders and implementers of law in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is something not acceptable and this House should universally condemn this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No amount of such flak can happen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

DISCUSSION — Contd.**Re. Allowing a Notice under Rule 267**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.136.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सभापति महोदय, क्वेश्चन ऑवर से पहले मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سہاپتی مہودے، کوئشن اور سے پہلے میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Question Hour remain; otherwise, it will go for a six. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please don't raise this. आप इसको दोपहर में कर लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can do it at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति महोदय, मेरे colleague श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سہاپتی مہودے، میرے ساتھی شری آنند شرما جی نے رول 267 کے تحت نوٹس دیا ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: मुझे मालूम है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस क्यों डिसएलाउ किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे रिव्हेस्ट करता हूँ हिन्दुस्तान की democracy के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ڈپٹی چیئرمین نے رول 267 کے تحت نوٹس کیوں ڈس -الاء کیا؟۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔ میں آپ سے ریکویسٹ کرتا ہوں ہندوستان کی ڈیموکریسی کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप इस विषय को 2 बजे उठा लीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, यह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान की democracy के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह भारत की democracy के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، یہ ہندوستان کی پارلیمنٹ کے لئے، ہندوستان کی ڈیموکریسی کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ بھارت کی ڈیموکریسی کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔

श्री सभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ..(व्यवधान).. देखिए, मेरी आपसे एक गुज़ारिश है। ..(व्यवधान).. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, मैं आपका पूरा रिगार्ड और आपकी पूरी रिस्पेक्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से केंद्रीय सरकार बगैर बहुमत के अपने मुख्य मंत्री बना रही है, वह democracy के खिलाफ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، میں آپ کا پورا ریگارڈ اور آپ کی پوری ریکویسٹ کرتے ہوئے کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس طرح سے کیندریہ سرکار بغیر اکثریت کے اپنے مکھیہ منتری بنا رہی ہے، وہ ڈیموکریسی کے خلاف ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप इस सवाल को 2 बजे उठा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, यह डेमोक्रेसी का मर्डर है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर इस सदन में डेमोक्रेसी के मर्डर पर यह आवाज नहीं उठेगी तो फिर कहां उठेगी? ...(व्यवधान)... राज्यों में तो उठ नहीं सकती। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، یہ ڈیموکریسی کا مرڈر ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اگر اس سदन میں ڈیموکریسی کے مرڈر پر یہ آواز نہیں اٹھے گی تو پھر کہاں اٹھے گی؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ راجیوں میں تو اٹھ نہیں سکتی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी आवाज़ उठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर आँखों पर उठाइए, मगर 2 बजे उठाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, यह लोकतंत्र का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، یہ لوک تنتر کا سوال ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Question Hour proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, यह भारत की democracy का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इसका सवाल है कि इस देश में democracy रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، یہ بھارت کی ڈیموکریسی کا سوال ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
یہ اس کا سوال ہے کہ اس دیش میں ڈیموکریسی رہے گی یا نہیں رہے گی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not getting anywhere with this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप 2 बजे से 3 बजे तक के लिए करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی آپ دو بجے سے تین بجے تک کے لئے کریں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal ...(Interruptions)...
आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, भारत की डेमोक्रेसी का, भारत के लोकतंत्र का गोवा में और मणिपुर में मर्डर हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی جی، بھارت کی ڈیموکریسی کا، بھارت کے لوک تنتر کا گووا میں اور منی پور میں مرڈر ہو گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जिस तरह से गोवा और मणिपुर में ...(व्यवधान)... किया गया है, उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से गोवा और मणिपुर में लोकतंत्र का मर्डर किया गया है, उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جس طرح سے گووا اور منی پور میں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ کیا گیا ہے اس کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جس طرح سے گووا اور منی پور میں لوک تنتر کا مرڈر کیا گیا ہے، اس کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... I know the list of questions. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सभापति जी, इनको सुनना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: शरद जी, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसको 2 बजे उठा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके साथियों के क्वेश्चन्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद, आप इसको 2 बजे उठा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह गवर्नमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट की धज्जियां उड़ा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی یہ گورنمنٹ سپریم کورٹ کے ججمنٹ کی دھجیاں اڑا رہی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आपको जो कुछ कहना है, वह 2 बजे कह लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह गवर्नमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बेंच की जजमेंट की धज्जियां उड़ा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ گورنمنٹ سپریم کورٹ کے بینچ کی ججمنٹ کی دھجیاں اڑا رہی ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): This is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Constitution is being violated. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow me to proceed with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not in a position to proceed.*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह गवर्नमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी नहीं मानती, बेंच की जजमेंट को भी नहीं मानती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھاپتی یہ گورنمنٹ سپریم کورٹ کی بھی نہیں مانتی، بینچ کی ججمنٹ کو بھی نہیں مانتی۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... How can the Treasury Benches agitate? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Chair to conduct the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 136. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 136. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज, नहीं, नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 136. Is the questioner present? ...*(Interruptions)*...

RAF and Marine India Reserve Battalion in Karnataka

136. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to satate:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has requested for sanction

of one battalion of Rapid Action Force (RAF) to be posted at Mangaluru and establishment of one Marine India Reserve Battalion in Karnataka;

(b) if so, when the above proposals were received in the Ministry; and

(c) the steps taken to approve the above proposals and by when the above battalions would be finally positioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The request of the State Government of Karnataka received *vide* letter dated 3.6.2014 for establishment of one Rapid Action Force (RAF) Battalion in Karnataka was agreed to. Further, the request for one Marine Reserve Battalion, as received *vide* letter dated 24.11.2016, has not been agreed to. Government of Karnataka was informed accordingly on 2.12.2016.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Sir, the answer has been laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Devolution of revenue to Puducherry Government

*137. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that devolution of revenue from Finance Commission is not granted to Government of Puducherry though the UT has a separate legislature;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to consider the proposal positively since clubbing of Puducherry with other UTs for financial allocations under the Ministry of Home Affairs works negatively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Finance Commission constituted under article 280 of the Constitution of India is mandated to recommend distribution of taxes between Union and the States

only and Union Territories are not covered.

(c) This is not under consideration, at present.

Hacking of website of the Ministry

*138. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news about hacking of website of Ministry of Home Affairs is true;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any person/agency that was involved in this hacking has been taken into custody; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Ministry to ward off any misuse and problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) No, Sir. The recent news about hacking of website of Ministry of Home Affairs is not true.

(b) to (d) In view of above, does not arise.

Development of International Buddhist Circuit

*139. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for developing International Buddhist Circuit (Dev ni Mori and twelve other places in Gujarat) pending with the Ministry under Swadesh Darshan Scheme;

(b) whether Union Government has sanctioned the project; and

(c) what amount is admissible under the Scheme for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee for Swadesh Darshan Scheme in its meeting held on 14th February 2017, has recommended the project “Development of Buddhist Circuit: Junagadh-Gir-Somanth-Bharuch-Kutch-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Mehsana” in Gujarat for sanctioning ₹ 36.00 crore. The details of sites covered under the project are as under:

- Junagadh: Uparkot, Baba Pyare Caves, Khapara Kodiya, Ashok Rocks
- Gir-Somnath: Sana Caves, Prabhas Patan Buddhist Caves

- Bharuch: Kadiya Dungar
- Kutch: Siyot Caves
- Bhavnagar: Talaja Buddhist Caves
- Rajkot: Khambalida Caves
- Mehsana: Vadanagar Buddhist Monastery, Taranga Buddhist Caves

For the development of Dev ni Mori, the Ministry has advised the State Government to prepare a detailed project report indicating the share of funds required from Ministry of Tourism, Government of Gujarat and other international funding agencies.

(c) The Swadesh Darshan Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme and is 100% funded by Government of India. The Projects under the scheme are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier.

Projects financed under PMEGP in Odisha

*140. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects financed under Prime Ministers's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Odisha during the last two years;

(b) the details of margin money subsidy utilised, employment opportunities created; and

(c) the number of new projects sanctioned after January, 2015?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) The details of projects financed, Margin Money (MM) subsidy utilized and employment opportunities created during last two years in the country and in Odisha State are as follows:

(Projects: in nos., MM: ₹ in lakhs, Emp.: in nos.)

| Sl. No. | Particulars | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | All India | Odisha | All India | Odisha |
| 1. | Number of Projects | 48168 | 2013 | 44340 | 2876 |
| 2. | MM Subsidy | 112253.87 | 3945.89 | 102006.33 | 5736.32 |
| 3. | Employment | 357502 | 10211 | 323362 | 17629 |

(c) After January, 2015 till 7th March 2017, a total 91,827 new projects has been sanctioned in the country, out of which 5,595 projects have been sanctioned in Odisha State.

Revision of visa format

*141. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to revise visa format to include crime record to prevent individuals with a record of child abuse or involved in any type of crimes from entering India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present, foreign nationals do not have to declare their record of criminal prosecution while seeking visa from Indian missions abroad and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated steps to revise visa format to capture the applicant's crime details including child abuse. However, as per visa manual, a person convicted of criminal offences is not eligible for admission into India.

(c) At Present, no provision for declaring record of criminal prosecution is in place in the existing visa forms.

Production cost per domestic cooking gas cylinder

*142. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present production cost per domestic cooking gas cylinder;

(b) what is Government price for distribution of each domestic cooking gas cylinder;

(c) how much subsidy Government is paying now on each cylinder and total annual subsidy for all cooking gas cylinders distributed;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to withdraw entire subsidy on gas, diesel and petrol in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, wherein crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(b) The effective cost to the consumer as on 01.03.2017 for Subsidized Domestic LPG in Delhi is ₹ 434.93 per 14.2 kg cylinder.

(c) As per the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) effective 01.03.2017, subsidy of ₹ 270.16/cylinder (14.2 kg) on Subsidized Domestic LPG is being provided to the consumers by Government. Total estimated subsidy outflow on account of DBTL compensation for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 13,127 crore.

(d) and (e) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the OMCs take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The Government continues to modulate the effective cost to consumer for Subsidized Domestic LPG and has taken steps for better targeting so that only needy and poor households avail subsidy on Domestic LPG.

Minimum infrastructure support for each police station

*143. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item under the caption 'Not even a phone in over 400 police stations' that appeared in the print media on 15th January, 2017;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure minimum infrastructure support for each police station in the country, including vehicle, communication equipment, etc.; and

(c) the funds earmarked for modernisation of police for various States in the last three years and the amount spent, year-wise and State-wise along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Police' being a State subject, the principal responsibility of equipping and modernizing State police forces lies with the State Governments. The Government of India supplements these efforts under the Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The major items covered under the scheme are vehicles, weapons, equipment including communication equipment, training infrastructure, computerization and forensic science.

(c) Details of the funds earmarked/allocated and released to State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in Statement-I (See below). Details of allocation and release of funds for Megacity Policing, which is a component under MPF Scheme, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds allocated and released under MPF scheme during the last three years and in the current year 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

| State Name | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | | 2015-16 | | | 2016-17 |
|-------------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| | Allocation | Released | | Allocation | Released | | Allocation | Released | | Allocation |
| | | Normal | Contingency | | Normal | Contingency | | Normal | Contingency | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 120.40 | 77.92 | 8.00 | 102.81 | 54.17 | 0.00 | 22.68 | 31.26 | 1.30 | 22.68 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11.26 | 7.95 | 2.82 | 9.62 | 6.58 | 3.11 | 3.64 | 3.05 | 0.00 | 3.64 |
| Assam | 75.76 | 51.91 | 8.02 | 64.70 | 43.29 | 0.00 | 24.47 | 3.29 | 0.00 | 24.47 |
| Bihar | 79.29 | 55.99 | 0.00 | 67.70 | 45.30 | 3.78 | 25.62 | 21.47 | 5.10 | 25.62 |
| Chhattisgarh | 27.90 | 25.05 | 5.83 | 23.82 | 33.58 | 3.78 | 9.01 | 7.44 | 6.80 | 9.01 |
| Goa | 2.93 | 2.76 | 0.00 | 2.51 | 1.86 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.95 |
| Gujarat | 73.41 | 73.41 | 0.00 | 62.69 | 62.62 | 0.00 | 23.72 | 23.75 | 0.00 | 23.72 |
| Haryana | 32.94 | 21.61 | 0.00 | 28.13 | 28.25 | 0.00 | 10.64 | 14.74 | 0.00 | 10.64 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10.06 | 7.10 | 0.00 | 8.59 | 5.75 | 0.00 | 3.25 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 3.25 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 114.54 | 80.87 | 20.13 | 97.79 | 105.17 | 0.00 | 37.00 | 35.88 | 0.00 | 37.00 |
| Jharkhand | 26.44 | 26.44 | 3.42 | 22.56 | 30.74 | 3.78 | 8.54 | 8.84 | 13.60 | 8.54 |
| Karnataka | 110.13 | 77.50 | 0.00 | 94.03 | 62.92 | 0.00 | 35.58 | 39.45 | 0.00 | 35.58 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Kerala | 46.26 | 48.26 | 0.00 | 39.50 | 42.00 | 0.00 | 14.94 | 2.01 | 0.00 | 14.94 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 77.84 | 54.97 | 6.40 | 66.45 | 58.18 | 0.00 | 25.14 | 26.80 | 0.00 | 25.14 |
| Maharashtra | 135.24 | 92.93 | 0.00 | 115.47 | 76.65 | 0.00 | 43.69 | 5.90 | 0.00 | 43.69 |
| Manipur | 27.41 | 17.74 | 2.90 | 23.40 | 28.45 | 0.00 | 8.85 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 8.85 |
| Meghalaya | 10.76 | 6.97 | 1.15 | 9.20 | 6.98 | 0.00 | 3.48 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 3.48 |
| Mizoram | 13.71 | 10.97 | 6.95 | 11.71 | 11.80 | 7.23 | 4.43 | 5.41 | 0.00 | 4.43 |
| Nagaland | 30.84 | 29.89 | 3.99 | 26.33 | 28.12 | 3.27 | 9.96 | 13.78 | 0.00 | 9.96 |
| Odisha | 44.78 | 47.97 | 5.77 | 38.24 | 39.14 | 3.78 | 14.47 | 17.36 | 2.10 | 14.47 |
| Punjab | 47.13 | 30.50 | 0.00 | 40.25 | 38.13 | 0.00 | 15.23 | 20.67 | 0.00 | 15.23 |
| Rajasthan | 89.71 | 62.83 | 0.00 | 76.61 | 102.50 | 0.00 | 28.99 | 34.18 | 0.00 | 28.99 |
| Sikkim | 5.09 | 5.09 | 0.00 | 4.34 | 3.57 | 0.00 | 1.64 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 1.64 |
| Tamil Nadu | 99.99 | 69.95 | 0.00 | 85.38 | 85.74 | 0.00 | 32.31 | 34.41 | 0.00 | 32.31 |
| Tripura | 22.52 | 14.57 | 5.62 | 19.22 | 22.69 | 0.00 | 7.28 | 7.00 | 0.00 | 7.28 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 181.38 | 176.08 | 0.00 | 154.87 | 165.45 | 3.78 | 58.59 | 69.99 | 0.00 | 58.59 |
| Uttarakhand | 9.67 | 10.81 | 2.08 | 8.25 | 8.81 | 0.00 | 3.12 | 3.74 | 0.00 | 4.68 |
| West Bengal | 82.96 | 56.24 | 6.00 | 70.84 | 47.40 | 0.00 | 26.80 | 3.60 | 0.00 | 26.80 |
| Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42.86 | 45.79 | 0.00 | 16.22 | 15.47 | 0.85 | 16.22 |
| TOTAL | 1610.35 | 1244.28 | 89.08 | 1375.01 | 1291.63 | 32.51 | 520.24 | 458.54 | 29.75 | 521.8 |

Written Answers to

[15 March, 2017]

Starred Questions 39

Statement-II*Details of allocation and release of funds for megacity policing*

| Sl. No. | City | Allocation (₹ in crore) | | | Releases (₹ in crore) | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | Total | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Total |
| 1. | Ahmadabad | 5.02 | 10.03 | 15.05 | 5.02 | 10.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.05 |
| 2. | Mumbai | 45.74 | 91.47 | 137.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.00 | 0.00 | 45.00 |
| 3. | Chennai | 29.49 | 58.98 | 88.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.49 | 41.80 | 71.29 |
| 4. | Hyderabad | 16.03 | 32.07 | 48.10 | 0.00 | 22.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.34 |
| 5. | Kolkata | 31.92 | 63.85 | 95.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31.92 | 0.00 | 31.92 |
| 6. | Bengaluru | 16.10 | 32.20 | 48.30 | 0.00 | 40.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.73 |
| | TOTAL | 144.30 | 288.60 | 432.90 | 5.02 | 73.10 | 106.41 | 41.80 | 226.33 |

Impact of demonetization on jobs

*144. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetization has affected jobs in the organised and unorganised sectors, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to protect workers in the unorganised sector from losing jobs due to low circulation of cash since 8th November, 2016; and

(c) whether the Ministry has recorded any trends such as reverse migration due to demonetization since 8th November, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per survey results, the estimated worker population ratio was 39.2% and 38.6% during 2009-10 and 2011-12 respectively and unemployment rate during these period was 2.0% and 2.2%. Further as per the survey results of Labour Bureau, the estimated Worker Population Ratio for persons aged 15 years and above on usual status basis was 53.7% during 2013-14 and 50.7% during 2015-16 and unemployment rate was 3.4% and 3.7% during these periods.

To assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India since January, 2009, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors namely textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power loom.

The coverage of the Quarterly Quick Employment Survey has since been enhanced during 2016 with more industries/sectors and as per the results of the Survey during 2016, the net addition of jobs during the quarter ending September, 2016 over the quarter ending June, 2016 was 0.77 lakh workers.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.51 lakhs and over 49.7 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened to facilitate payment of wages. Migration of labour for employment purposes is a

regular phenomenon of the Indian labour market and though regular migration data is not available, the interests of migrant workers are protected by the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.

Contribution of manufacturing sector to the GDP

*145. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current contribution of the manufacturing sector to the country's GDP;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps to spur the manufacturing sector, which can lead to massive rural employment generation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including the impact of the same on rural employment over the last three years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Second Advance Estimates given by CSO, contribution of manufacturing sector to the GDP is estimated to be 14.9% during 2016-17 (at current prices, 2011-12 series).

(b) The Government has been taking various initiatives through different Ministries/ Departments to promote manufacturing sector and employment, including in rural areas. These *inter alia*, include the following:

- (i) Make in India initiative aims to make India a hub for manufacturing, design and innovation. It focusses on infrastructure, simplified processes, job creation, skill development and fostering innovation in select thrust sectors.
- (ii) Startup India initiative aims to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities.
- (iii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI Policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI Policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iv) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.

- (v) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various Central Government and State Government Services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts.
- (vi) The Ministry of MSME implements several schemes to promote output and employment among MSMEs. A Scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship is implemented to provide support to MSMEs. Capital subsidy is provided under the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme. Scope and coverage of the Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for MSEs Scheme has been expanded to improve access to credit. Support to self employment is provided under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme aims to promote efficient manufacturing, technology upgradation and quality certification for MSMEs.
- (vii) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (viii) Sectoral Schemes like Integrated textile parks, for handloom, silk and jute sectors in the Ministry of Textiles; leather clusters, skill upgradation for people in leather and footwear sector; scheme for mega food parks etc aim to increase employment generation.
- (c) All these steps promote employment generation in manufacturing sector directly and also have indirect multiplier effects on other related sectors including in

rural areas. So far as the impact of the measures taken by the Government on the rural employment generation is concerned, no separate study has been conducted in this regard.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (b) and (c) above.

E-tourist visas

*146. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages e-Tourist Visa to facilitate the arrival of international tourists to the country;

(b) the number of countries for which e-Tourist Visa facility has been provided;

(c) whether Government proposes to expand it further; and

(d) the number of foreign tourist arrivals after the introduction of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The Government had introduced E-Tourist Visa Policy in November, 2014 to foreign nationals to undertake recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives and attending short-term Yoga programme. The facility of e-tourist visa is available for 161 countries. As regards expansion of e-tourist visa to more countries, it is submitted that the Visa Policy is reviewed from time to time to facilitate legitimate foreign travellers, subject to underlying considerations of reciprocity, security and national interest. More than 15 lakh e-tourist visas have been issued till 2016 since introduction of E-Tourist Visa Policy in November, 2014.

Declassification of records relating to Subhash Chandra Bose

*147. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declassified all records relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj and placed in the National Archives of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of declassified records relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are as below:

| Sl. No. | Name of Ministry/Office | No. of records/files |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) | Prime Minister's Office | 58 |
| (ii) | Ministry of Home Affairs | 37 |
| (iii) | Cabinet Secretariat | 9 |
| (iv) | Ministry of External Affairs | 200 |
| TOTAL | | 304 |

Accordingly, a total of 304 declassified records/files have been recently transferred to the National Archives of India by above mentioned Ministries/Offices. The National Archives of India is the custodian of declassified files/records of the Government of India.

In addition, in 1997 the National Archives of India had received 990 declassified files pertaining to the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) from the Ministry of Defence, and in 2012, 1030 files/items pertaining to the Khosla Commission (271 files/items) and Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry (759 files/items) from the Ministry of Home Affairs. All these files/items are already open to the public under the Public Records Rules, 1997.

(c) Does not arise.

Repair of Jagannath Temple

*148. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri, Odisha requires extensive repairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Archaeological Survey of India in this regard;

(c) the present status of the repair work, if already undertaken; and

(d) the mechanism put in place by Government to ensure quality repair/restoration work so that the life of the temple and its structures could be enhanced substantially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) No Sir. Conservation work of ancient monuments is a continuous process and accordingly essential repair works are attended regularly at the Temple as per the site requirements. The necessary strengthening works in Jagmohana of Lord Jagannath Temple such as confinement of stone column capitals, jacketing of columns, strengthening of corbelled pockets, introduction of box type stainless steel portal frame etc. have been initiated.

(d) The advice for strengthening works is taken from leading Institutes of the country like IITs. Core Committee has also been constituted to advise on various matters related to conservation and strengthening. The core conservation work is attended by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI). The strengthening works are being executed by Temple Administration and Works Department of PWD, Odisha. The site is regularly visited by officials of ASI, Temple Administration and PWD including members of Core Committee to ensure the quality of repair/restoration work.

Funds spent by PSUs under CSR

*149. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent by each Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years;

(b) the areas of development in which the PSUs spend for CSR and the funds allocated to each such area of development; and

(c) whether cases of non-compliance of the guidelines relating to spending on CSR have been reported during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of funds spent by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years are as under:-

| | (₹ in lakhs) | | |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|
| CPSE | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| MMTC Limited | 63.41 | 46.90 | 45.50 |
| PEC Limited. | 287.67 | 214.67 | 33.07 |
| State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC Limited) | 118.10 | 24.20 | 50.78 |
| STCL Limited (STCL)* | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| ECGC Limited | 840.78 | 355.62 | 1426.10 |
| Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) | 38.16 | 43.03 | 407.21 |
| Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organization (TNTPO)** | 2.00 | 3.00 | 35.82 |
| Karnataka Trade Promotion Organization (KTPO)** | Nil | 2.00 | 2.50 |

*subsidiary of STC Limited which is suffering losses since 2009-10 and is presently under process of winding up

**subsidiary of ITPO

(b) The CPSEs spend the amount for Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) activities on projects related to promotion of education, environmental sustainability, employment enhancing vocational skills, social welfare, sanitation and hygiene, promotion of health care/preventive health care, etc. No sectoral allocation of funds for CSR is done by the CPSEs.

(c) No case of non-compliance of guidelines relating to spending of CSR by CPSEs has been reported during the last three years, except for an audit query with respect to carry forward of ₹ 2.53 crore by ITPO from the year 2015-16 to 2016-17.

Crimes committed against SCs, STs and OBCs

*150. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total crimes committed against persons belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and others, State-wise in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016;

(b) the crime rate against persons belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and others State-wise in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016;

(c) whether it is a fact that crime rate against SC and ST communities has increased in the last three years, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) The State-wise data relating to total crimes committed and crime rate against persons belonging to SCs and STs from the year 2013 to 2015 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below). In 2014, the proforma for collection of data was revised by adding new crime head *i.e.* atrocities cases (Indian Penal Code alongwith Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act (PoA Act) as well as non-atrocities cases (IPC without SC/ST(PoA Act). No data on total crimes committed and crime rate against OBC is collected Centrally.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of all crimes, within their jurisdiction including crimes against members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and OBCs lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administration. With an objective to deliver justice to members of SCs and STs, the PoA Act has been amended in 2016,

adding a new chapter viz. “Rights of victims and witnesses” in the PoA Act which gives responsibility to the State Governments to make arrangements for the protection of victims, their dependents and witnesses.

In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Advisories dated 3rd Feb, 2005, 1st April, 2010 and 23rd May, 2016 which are available on www.mha.nic.in.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise cases registered and crime rate under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) during 2013-2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | | Cases Registered | Crime Rate | Cases Registered | Crime Rate | Cases Registered | Crime Rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3270 | 23.6 | 4114 | 48.7 | 4415 | 52.3 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 3. | Assam | 8 | 0.4 | 2 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.2 |
| 4. | Bihar | 6721 | 40.6 | 7893 | 47.6 | 6438 | 38.9 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 242 | 7.4 | 1066 | 32.6 | 1028 | 31.4 |
| 6. | Goa | 12 | 47.2 | 17 | 66.8 | 13 | 51.1 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1190 | 29.2 | 1130 | 27.7 | 1046 | 25.7 |
| 8. | Haryana | 493 | 9.6 | 830 | 16.2 | 834 | 16.3 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 148 | 8.6 | 122 | 7.1 | 95 | 5.5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 978 | 24.5 | 903 | 22.7 | 738 | 18.5 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2566 | 24.5 | 2138 | 20.4 | 1987 | 19.0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 756 | 24.9 | 816 | 26.8 | 752 | 24.7 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2945 | 26.0 | 4151 | 36.6 | 4188 | 36.9 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1678 | 12.6 | 1768 | 13.3 | 1816 | 13.7 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 20. | Odisha | 2592 | 36.1 | 2266 | 31.5 | 2305 | 32.1 |
| 21. | Punjab | 126 | 1.4 | 123 | 1.4 | 147 | 1.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6475 | 53.0 | 8028 | 65.7 | 6998 | 57.3 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 6 | 21.2 | 10 | 35.4 | 11 | 38.9 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1845 | 12.8 | 1546 | 10.7 | 1782 | 12.3 |
| 25. | Telangana | - | - | 1694 | 31.2 | 1678 | 30.9 |
| 26. | Tripura | 48 | 7.3 | 49 | 7.5 | 28 | 4.3 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 7078 | 17.1 | 8075 | 19.5 | 8358 | 20.2 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 34 | 1.8 | 61 | 3.2 | 93 | 4.9 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 115 | 0.5 | 159 | 0.7 | 186 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL STATE (S) | | 39327 | 19.9 | 46962 | 23.7 | 44941 | 22.7 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 4 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 16.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 32.7 |
| 34. | Delhi UT | 55 | 2.0 | 87 | 3.1 | 54 | 1.9 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 36. | Puducherry | 21 | 10.7 | 14 | 7.1 | 5 | 2.5 |
| TOTAL UT (S) | | 81 | 2.5 | 102 | 3.2 | 62 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | | 39408 | 19.6 | 47064 | 23.4 | 45003 | 22.3 |

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR) and Crime Rate (CRT) under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) during 2013-2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | | Cases Registered | Crime Rate | Cases Registered | Crime Rate | Cases Registered | Crime Rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 672 | 11.4 | 627 | 23.8 | 719 | 27.3 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 59 | 6.2 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 91 | 6.8 | 77 | 5.8 | 14 | 1.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 331 | 4.2 | 721 | 9.2 | 1518 | 19.4 |
| 6. | Goa | 10 | 6.7 | 6 | 4.0 | 8 | 5.4 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 224 | 2.5 | 229 | 2.6 | 256 | 2.9 |
| 8. | Haryana | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.5 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 396 | 4.6 | 432 | 5.0 | 269 | 3.1 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 535 | 12.6 | 487 | 11.5 | 415 | 9.8 |
| 13. | Kerala | 135 | 27.8 | 135 | 27.8 | 176 | 36.3 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1296 | 8.5 | 2279 | 14.9 | 1531 | 10.0 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 415 | 4.0 | 443 | 4.2 | 483 | 4.6 |
| 16. | Manipur | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 18 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 791 | 8.3 | 1259 | 13.1 | 1387 | 14.5 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1651 | 17.9 | 3952 | 42.8 | 3207 | 34.7 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 17 | 8.2 | 10 | 4.8 | 4 | 1.9 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 23 | 2.9 | 18 | 2.3 | 30 | 3.8 |
| 25. | Telangana | - | - | 569 | 17.3 | 698 | 21.2 |
| 26. | Tripura | 24 | 2.1 | 18 | 1.5 | 7 | 0.6 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 2.2 | 24 | 2.1 | 6 | 0.5 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 6 | 2.1 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 122 | 2.3 | 141 | 2.7 | 109 | 2.1 |
| TOTAL STATES | | 6783 | 6.5 | 11437 | 11.0 | 10908 | 10.5 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2 | 7.0 | 7 | 24.5 | 3 | 10.5 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7 | 3.9 | 3 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|---------------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 6.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 34. | Delhi UT | 0 | - | 2 | - | 0 | - |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0 | - | 2 | - | 0 | - |
| TOTAL UTs | | 10 | 3.5 | 14 | 4.9 | 6 | 2.1 |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | | 6793 | 6.5 | 11451 | 11.0 | 10914 | 10.5 |

Source: Crime in India

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Benefits accrued through 'Startup India' scheme

1437. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the achievements/progress made so far by Government after announcing ₹ 10,000 crores for 'Startup India' Fund to promote entrepreneurship in the country;

(b) how many people benefited through 'Startup India' scheme; and

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for creation of more entrepreneurship and employment through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) For providing fund support for Startups, Government has created a 'Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS)', which is being managed by Small Industries Bank of India (SIDBI) with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore. The FFS shall contribute to the corpus of Alternative Investment funds (AIFs) for investing in equity and equity linked instruments of various Startups. ₹ 500 crores was released towards the FFS corpus in FY 2015-16 and ₹ 100 crores is being released in FY 2016-17. Out of this, ₹ 129 crores has been committed to Venture Funds.

(b) As on 09.03.2017, out of 1835 applications received for seeking recognition under the Startup India program, 713 startups have been recognized. 146 applications could be considered for tax benefits, out of which 10 Startups have been approved by the Inter Ministerial Board for availing tax benefit. Further, 36,000 queries have been handled till date through telephone, email and Twitter. 267 Startups have been

facilitated by providing advisory on business plans, pitching support, mentoring support etc. 104 applicants have received the benefit of 80% rebate in patent fees.

(c) The details of steps taken by Government for creation of more entrepreneurship and employment under Startup India action plan are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps Undertaken

1. Recognition

- 1835 applications have been received for recognition, out of which 713 had the required documents and have been recognised as Startups by DIPP.
- 146 applications could be considered for tax benefits, out of which, 10 Startups have been approved by IMB for availing tax benefit.

2. Compliance Regime based on Self-Certification

- List of 36 industries in “white” category has been published on CPCB’s website. CPCB has exempted such industries from all the applicable self-certifications under 3 Environment related Acts listed in the Startup India Action Plan
- Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has issued advisory to States to allow Startups to self-certify compliance with the Apprenticeship Rules, 1992 of Apprenticeship Act, 1961
- Startups have been allowed to self-certify compliance in respect of 6 Labour laws; 12 States have confirmed compliance to the advisory issued on 12.01.2016 by Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

3. Startup India Hub

- 37,195 queries have been handled by the Startup India Hub
- 267 Startups have been mentored for incubation and funding support

4. Rolling out of Mobile App and Portal

- Startup India portal has been developed to provide access to the following:
 - Startup recognition
 - Incubator recognition
 - Advertising space for Startups
 - Learning and development module

- The portal acts as a one stop solution for all queries related to the Startup India initiative
- Startup India mobile app has been developed to provide services such as Startup recognition, Incubator recognition, etc. as well as, notifications and information to its users on-the-go

5. Legal Support and Fast-tracking Patent Examination at Lower Costs

- Panel of over 409 facilitators for Patent and Design and 475 facilitators for Trademark applications has been constituted
- 104 applications have received rebate of up to 80% on patent fees and have also received legal assistance free of cost
- 25 Startups have made request for expedited examination [Form 18(A)] whereas, Trademark facilitation has been extended to 47 Startups

6. Relaxed Norms of Public Procurement for Startups

- Relaxed norms for public procurement for micro, small and other enterprises have been provisioned in the Procurement Policy by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
- All Central Ministries/Departments/Department of Public Enterprises/ Central Public Sector Undertakings have been authorised to relax conditions of prior experience and prior turnover with respect to MSEs in all public procurements subject to meeting quality and technical specifications
- States have been issued an advisory to comply with the same

7. Faster Exit for Startups

- Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, firms which are recognised as fast track firms by MCA will be able to wind up their business in 90 days as compared to the 180 day period for other firms
- Liquidation provisions under the code have been notified on 9th December 2016
- MCA is in the process of notifying Startups as 'fast track firms'

8. Providing Funding Support through Fund of Funds (FFS) with a Corpus of INR 10,000 crore

- The fund of INR 10,000 crore shall be released over two Finance Commission cycles, that is, by the year 2025
- ₹ 500 crore has been released to SIDBI in FY16
- ₹ 129 crore has been sanctioned, out of which, ₹ 114 crore has been released by SIDBI to 5 Venture Funds for the F Y2016-17

9. Tax Exemption on Capital Gains

- Section 54 EE has been introduced under the Finance Act, 2016 which provides for exemption of capital gain arising out of transfer of long term capital asset (not exceeding INR 50 lakhs in a financial year) invested in a fund notified by Central Government
- Section 54 GB of Income-Tax Act, 1961 has been amended to provide exemption from tax on capital gains arising out of sale of residential house or a residential plot of land if the amount of net consideration is invested in equity shares of an eligible Startup for utilizing the same to purchase specified asset.

10. Tax Exemption to Startups for 3 Years

- In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Government has announced that a Startup would be able to avail income tax exemption for three consecutive assessment years out of a block of seven years, which was earlier five years.

11. Tax Exemption on Investments above Fair Market Value

- **Removal of Angel Tax**

Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, where a Startup (company) receives any consideration for issue of shares which exceeds the Fair Market Value (FMV) of such shares, such excess consideration is taxable in the hands of recipient as Income from other sources. Tax exemption has been introduced on 14th June 2016 for investments made in Startups above Fair Market Value.

12. Launch of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)

- 500 Tinkering Labs are to be established in schools under the Atal Innovation Mission, of which 257 Tinkering Labs have been approved. Each school shall receive an amount of INR 20 lakhs over the next four years
- ₹ 12 Lakh each to 220 tinkering labs for the current financial year has been disbursed
- 6 existing Incubators have been sanctioned for scale-up grant by NITI Aayog

13. Building Innovation Centres at National Institutes

- 9 TBIs (Technology Business Incubators) have been funded by DST

- An amount of ₹ 37.50 lakhs (₹ 3.75 lakh each for 10 Startup Centres) has been released as 1st instalment of the grant to the Startup Centres

14. Promoting Startups in the Biotechnology Sectors

- DBT has sanctioned INR 1 crore under Biotech Equity Fund to be given to each bio-incubator. The initiative has already assisted 3 Bio-incubators that have been selected as recipients of the above mentioned Equity Fund.
- 20 bio-incubators have been supported by DBT. The impact has been multi-fold as 290 start-ups have received benefits from these bio-incubators under various programmes like Biotechnology Ignition Grant, Industry Innovation Programme on Medical Electronics (IIPME), Sparsh, Grand Challenges, BioNEST, etc.

15. Key regulatory issues which have been addressed are as follows:

- External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) guidelines for Startups: Startups can borrow up to \$ 3 million or equivalent per financial year, either in rupees, or any convertible foreign currency or a combination of both, for a minimum average maturity period of three years
- Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) are now allowed to invest in Startups irrespective of any sector without Reserve Bank of India's approval
- SEBI (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014 have been amended to permit FPIs to invest in unlisted Non-Convertible debentures and securitised debt instruments
- The SEBI Board has approved five key amendments to SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 with respect to 'Angel Funds':
 - o The upper limit for number of angel investors in a scheme has been increased from forty nine to two hundred
 - o Angel Funds will be allowed to invest in start-ups incorporated within five years, which was earlier 3 years.
 - o The requirement of minimum investment amount by an Angel Fund in any venture capital undertaking has been reduced from fifty lakhs to twenty five lakhs.
 - o The lock-in requirements of investment made by Angel Funds in a venture capital undertaking has been reduced from three years to one year.
 - o Angel Funds are allowed to invest in overseas venture capital undertakings upto 25% of their investible corpus in line with other AIFs.

Safeguarding interest of Indian IT professionals in H-1B visa curbs

1438. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether staying aloof of collective efforts of seven mostly Muslim nations affected by US President's suspension of immigration rights to US, India has sought a middle path outside courts, by urging US administration to take a reflective, balanced and far sighted perspective over the likely H-1B Visa curbs threatening the Indian IT professionals' future prospects;

(b) whether Indian IT professionals have been the largest beneficiaries of H-1B Visa with China and other countries coming far behind; and

(c) whether the Central Government and NASSCOM are jointly planning to engage lobbying consultants to reach out to US senators, to safeguard Indian interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No new executive order relating to H-1B visa/travel policy has been released yet by the United States (US) Administration, though various bills to this effect have been tabled in US. The Government of India has time and again, highlighted the discriminatory nature of recent bills/laws tabled by members of the US Congress.

(b) As per the US Citizenship and Immigration Services, a total of 275317 H1B petitions were approved by the US Government during Oct 2014 to Sep 2015. Of these 195247 were granted to applicants with birth country India. These include both initial employment petitions and extensions.

(c) India is actively pursuing with US and India's concern on Visa issues were articulated during Strategic and Commercial Dialogue 2016 as well as Trade Policy Forum 2016 held with US. During Trade Policy Forum held in October, 2016 USA and India decided to continue their engagement on visa issues and reiterated their shared resolve of facilitate the movement of professionals. This issue was also taken up by the Commerce and Industry Minister recently with visiting Congressional delegation led by Mr. Bob Goodlatte and during the visit of Commerce Secretary and Foreign Secretary to US during the 1st week of March, 2017.

Non-functional SEZs

1439. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved for different States that are still not utilised and reasons for the commercial operations not starting;

(b) whether there are records of companies that have acquired land and mortgaged the lands to borrow loans from banks; and

(c) whether this is an illegal practice and if so, action taken thereon against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded in respect of 416 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, a total of 210 SEZs are operational. Setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is a long term process and delay in commercial operations of the SEZs is due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government Bodies, adverse business climate due to global recession, changes in fiscal incentives, etc.

(b) No, Sir. Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is acquired as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments.

(c) There is no restriction in SEZ Act for mortgaging land for raising loan from banks.

Anti-dumping duty on import of rubber from China

†1440. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-dumping duty is proposed to be introduced on the rubber to be imported from China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated petition filed by the Domestic Industry (DI) alleging dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the DI. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the DI by the unfair trade practices of dumping from exports from other countries and to create a level playing field for the DI.

DGAD has not received any application for imposition of anti-dumping duty on rubber imported from China PR. However, on imports of Certain Rubber Chemicals,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

namely MOR originating in or exported from China PR a duty of USD 770/MT has been imposed upto 27th July, 2017 and on Certain Rubber Chemical MBTS originating in or exported from Peoples Republic of China a duty of USD 0.23/KG has been imposed up to 19th October, 2017.

Objectives of NEIIPP, 2007

1441. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the primary objectives of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007;

(b) the present status of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007;

(c) the State-wise total number of industrial units registered during 2007-08 to February, 2013 under NEIIPP, 2007;

(d) the State-wise total investment in crores during 2007-08 to February, 2013 under NEIIPP, 2007; and

(e) the State-wise total employment generated during 2007-08 to February, 2013, under North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Primary Objective of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 is to promote investment and industrialization in the States of North Eastern Region (NER).

(b) NEIIPP, 2007 was revised *w.e.f.* 22.11.2016 and the revised Policy would be operational till 31.03.2017.

(c) to (e) As reported by State Governments of North Eastern Region, State-wise total number of Industrial Units established, investment made and employment generated since inception of the NEIIPP, 2007 *i.e.* from 01.04.2007 to 2012-13 are as under:

| State | No. of units established | Investment (₹ in crore) | Employment generated (no.) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 481 | 297.20 | 11957 |
| Assam | 9375 | 1809.82 | 73285 |
| Manipur | 697 | 1118.62 | 7308 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|-------|---------|--------|
| Meghalaya | 59 | 3527.30 | 3149 |
| Mizoram | 1694 | 225.27 | 13751 |
| Nagaland | 6043 | 266.03 | 24172 |
| Sikkim | 80 | 2086.96 | 8419 |
| Tripura | 1178 | 249.08 | 18981 |
| TOTAL | 19607 | 9580.28 | 161022 |

Setting up of NICDIT for industrial corridors

1442. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) to oversee development of all industrial corridors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether funds meant for industrial corridors will be routed through NICDIT, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and released so far to various industrial corridors, including Amritsar-Kolkata, Vizag-Chennai and Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridors in the current financial year and proposed to be released in the next two years, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has approved the expansion of the mandate of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC-PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT).

(b) NICDIT is an apex body under the administrative control of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) for coordinated and unified development of the following industrial corridors:

(i) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

(ii) Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)

- (iii) Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)
- (iv) Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor (BMIC)
- (v) Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

NICDIT will support project development activities and appraisal, approval and sanction of projects as per extant delegation. It will also coordinate and monitor all central efforts for the development of Industrial Corridor Projects.

(c) Government of India (GoI)'s contribution to NICDIT will be used as a revolving corpus. Investments into the SPVs by Government of India will be routed through NICDIT so that all debt service payments by SPVs and proceeds from equity disinvestment from SPVs including SPVs developed by Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) by utilizing grants given by GoI can be ploughed back into the corpus enabling NICDIT to support the development of more industrial cities in future.

(d) The details of amount sanctioned and released towards various industrial corridors during the current financial year 2016-17 and for the BE of next financial year 2017-18 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Industrial Corridor | 2016-17 | 2017-18 |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1. | DMIC | 495.49 | 1031.79* |
| 2. | Other Corridors | 4.50 | 13.00 |

*Now for NICDIT

Approval of loan to VCIC by ADB

1443. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved ₹ 3500 crores loan to Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor;
- (b) if so, the details thereon;
- (c) the status of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the above corridor; and
- (d) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved \$ 631 million (₹ 4165 crore) in loans and grants for

infrastructure development along the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) on 20th September, 2016. This amount comprises (i) \$ 500 million two-tranche facility to build key infrastructure (ii) \$ 125 million two-tranche loan to help with industrial policies and business promotion (iii) \$ 5 million grant from the multi-donor Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund that is managed by ADB to build climate resilient infrastructure, and (iv) \$ 1 million technical assistance to help the Andhra Pradesh local Government to manage the corridor. India and ADB have signed first tranche of loan USD 375 million pact for loans and grants to develop Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor. Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for the first tranche has been prepared. First tranche loan will have a 25 year term, including a grace period of 5 years, a 20 year straight line repayment method at an annual interest rate determined in accordance with ADB's LIBOR-based lending facility.

Merger of commodity boards

1444. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to merge all the Commodity Boards and set up an umbrella organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for merging of Commodity Boards and setting up an umbrella organization.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives for promotion of domestic manufacturing of goods

1445. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that serious entrepreneurs are presently inclined to opt for trading rather than manufacturing of goods because of heavy taxes and feeble support available to them from Government;

(b) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to grant exemption in taxes and extend other necessary support to promote domestic manufacturing of goods to decrease imports and to create additional employment for the qualified unemployed youth; and

(c) the reaction of Government on (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) During last two years the number of registrations for new companies was more in the manufacturing sector as compared to the trading sector. The details are given below in the table:—

| Year | Number of companies registered during the year | |
|---------|--|---------|
| | Manufacturing | Trading |
| 2015-16 | 10,542 | 8067 |
| 2014-15 | 8790 | 6436 |

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (Annual Reports)

(b) and (c) For incentivizing domestic production and to promote 'Make in India', changes in Customs and Central Excise duties in respect of certain items are proposed in the Annual Budget 2017-18. In addition to this, the Government has taken a number of measures to promote domestic manufacturing in the country. This, *inter alia*, include launch of 'Make in India' initiative in 2014, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, building of industrial corridors, taking proactive steps to ease doing business environment in the country. Further, the Government also proactively identifies and addresses instances of inverted duty structure, in consultation with industry, in such cases where the import duty on finished products are lower than that of the inputs for the finished products. Such correction of duty inversion provides level playing field to the domestic industries by encouraging domestic value addition and discouraging imports of such final products.

Incentives for revival of sick or closed manufacturing units

1446. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of manufacturing units in the country have either shut down in recent past or on way to closure because of high production cost and variety of taxes in comparison to import of similar goods;

(b) what concrete policy Government is planning to introduce to promote domestic production of goods and bring curbs on import of goods which could be manufactured indigenously; and

(c) if so, the details on (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The main reasons

for sickness in Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector are inadequate and delayed credit, obsolete technology, marketing problems, infrastructural constraints, managerial deficiencies, etc. To address the issue of sickness in MSME Sector RBI has issued a circular on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on March 17, 2016. In addition, to operationalise the framework, RBI instructed all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to put in place Board Approved Policy by June 30, 2016 to address the stress in the accounts of MSMEs. The number of sick MSEs, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them from March 2005 to 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government has taken a number of measures to promote domestic manufacturing in the country. This *inter alia*, includes announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy, launch of Make in India initiative, simplification and rationalisation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of industrial corridors and taking of proactive steps for ease of doing business environment in the country. Government also proactively identifies and address instances of inverted duty structure so as to provide level playing field to the domestic industries by encouraging domestic value addition and discouraging import of such final products.

So far as MSME Sector is concerned, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has initiated a number of measures in order to promote domestic production. These include SIDBI Make in India Soft Loan Fund for MSME (SMILE), web portal 'www.sidbistartupmitra.in' to promote the start-up eco-system in the country, establishment of a Fund of Funds with a total corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore to provide funding support to Startups, Risk Capital Assistance to MSMEs, MUDRA Loans (upto ₹ 10 lakh), Stand-up India Loan for SCs/STs and Women (₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 100 lakh) and SME Loans (presently upto ₹ 100 lakh), Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSEs for availing credit without collateral security.

In addition, certain categories of supply by local manufacturers to notified categories within India is eligible for deemed export benefits and duty exemption/remission under Advance Authorisation (for procuring raw material) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Authorisation (for procuring capital goods). EPCG Authorisation holders, while procuring capital goods from domestic manufacturers are given concessions of 25% reduction in export obligation. The Terminal Excise Duty (TED) on these categories of supplies is refunded.

Statement

The number of sick MSEs, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them from March 2005 to 2016.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| As at end of March | Total sick MSEs | | Potentially viable | | | Viable enterprises under nursing | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| | Number | Amount O/s | Number | Amount O/s | | Number | Amount O/s | |
| 2005 | 138041 | 5380.13 | 3922 | 434.67 | | 2080 | 259.93 | |
| 2006 | 126824 | 4981.13 | 4594 | 498.16 | | 915 | 233.77 | |
| 2007 | 114132 | 5266.65 | 4287 | 427.46 | | 588 | 268.93 | |
| 2008 | 85187 | 3082.72 | 4210 | 246.88 | | 1262 | 126.92 | |
| 2009 | 103996 | 3619.90 | 8168 | 731.68 | | 2330 | 424.26 | |
| 2010 | 77723 | 5233.15 | 9160 | 964.75 | | 2360 | 478.84 | |
| 2011 | 90141 | 5211.25 | 7118 | 1112.98 | | 4698 | 518.30 | |
| 2012 | 85591 | 6790.25 | 10315 | 1721.19 | | 6648 | 468.25 | |
| 2013 | 220492 | 12442.22 | 12936 | 3932.35 | | 4489 | 3053.64 | |
| 2014 | 465492 | 26310.81 | 37578 | 4659.74 | | 15810 | 3516.63 | |
| 2015 | 465226 | 23203.69 | 45604 | 6408.07 | | 22185 | 4736.52 | |
| 2016 | 480280 | 32674.42 | 46251 | 6890.61 | | 23504 | 4644.09 | |

Source: RBI

Special Economic Zones

†1447. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been created, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Central and State Governments to implement the proposed schemes under Special Economic Zones, the details thereof; and

(c) the States where development work under Special Economic Zones has not started yet, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMAT NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 416 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 331 notified SEZs a total of 210 SEZs are operational. States/UTs-wise details of SEZs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The various steps taken by the Government to implement the proposed SEZs scheme are inbuilt in the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006. In terms of SEZ Act, 2005, a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Proposal for setting up of SEZ in the private/joint sector is required to be submitted to the concerned State Government. The State Government in turn, forwards the same to the Department of Commerce with their recommendations. Thereafter, the proposal is considered alongwith the recommendation of the State Government by an Inter-Ministerial Committee known as the Board of Approval. The Approval Committee headed by a Development Commissioner is the body at the Zone level dealing with approval of units in the SEZs and other related issues.

(c) The details of SEZs, State-wise, which have not started the development work are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of State/UT-wise distribution of approved SEZs

| States/UTs | Formal Approvals | Notified SEZs | Exporting SEZs (Central Government+State Government/ Pvt. SEZs+notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005) |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 24 | 19 |
| Chandigarh | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Delhi | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Goa | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 28 | 24 | 19 |
| Haryana | 23 | 20 | 7 |
| Jharkhand | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 65 | 42 | 25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Kerala | 29 | 25 | 18 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 5 | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 54 | 48 | 26 |
| Manipur | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Odisha | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| Puducherry | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Rajasthan | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 48 | 46 | 36 |
| Telangana | 59 | 47 | 28 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 19 | 11 |
| West Bengal | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 416 | 331 | 210 |

Statement-II*Details of SEZs State-wise which have not started yet development work*

| States/UTs | Approved SEZs | States/UTs | Approved SEZs |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 12 | Manipur | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1 | Nagaland | 2 |
| Delhi | 2 | Odisha | 4 |
| Goa | 7 | Puducherry | 1 |
| Gujarat | 12 | Punjab | 3 |
| Haryana | 16 | Rajasthan | 6 |
| Jharkhand | 1 | Tamil Nadu | 17 |
| Karnataka | 40 | Telangana | 31 |
| Kerala | 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 15 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9 | West Bengal | 3 |
| Maharashtra | 29 | GRAND TOTAL | 224 |

NICDIT for integrated development of industrial corridors

1448. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the expansion of the mandate of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for integrated development of industrial corridors;

(b) whether NICDIT has been accorded permission to utilise financial assistance already sanctioned and an additional amount within the extended period up to 31st March, 2022; and

(c) the details thereof indicating the total amount of financial assistance to be utilized now by NICDIT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the expansion of the mandate of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project Implementation Trust Fund (DMIC-PITF) and re-designated it as National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for integrated development of industrial corridors.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. NICDIT has been accorded permission to utilize financial assistance already sanctioned to DMIC-PITF and additional amount of ₹ 1500 crore for project development activities and ₹ 84 crore for administrative expenses up to 31st March, 2022.

Norms for setting up of EOUS

1449. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of large and small Export Oriented Units (EOUs) presently functional in the country, State/UT-wise alongwith the norms adopted by Government for setting up of such units;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from various States/UTs for setting up of such units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of proposals received as well as approved by Government for such units during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of large and small Export Oriented Units (EOUs) presently functional in the country, State/UT-wise, are furnished in given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy, projects having a minimum investment of ₹ 1 crore in plant and machinery can be set up under 100% Export Oriented Unit scheme. This condition of minimum investment is not applicable to proposals in Handicrafts, Agriculture, Floriculture, Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry, Information Technology, Services, Brass Hardware and Handmade Jewellery Sectors. The Board of Approval (BOA) can also allow establishment of EOUs with a lower investment criteria on a case to case basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of proposals received as well as approved by the Government for such units during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise breakup of number of large and small Export Oriented Units (EOUs) is as under:

| State/UTs | Large EOUs | Small EOUs |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 46 |
| Bihar | 0 | 1 |
| Chandigarh | 0 | 2 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6 | 8 |
| Delhi | 6 | 9 |
| Goa, Daman and Diu | 8 | 15 |
| Gujarat | 45 | 151 |
| Haryana | 47 | 8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2 | 2 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | 1 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 135 | 329 |
| Kerala | 20 | 59 |

| State/UTs | Large EOUs | Small EOUs |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 2 |
| Maharashtra | 55 | 120 |
| Meghalaya | 1 | 0 |
| Odisha | 0 | 4 |
| Puducherry | 2 | 18 |
| Punjab | 7 | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 30 | 23 |
| Tamil Nadu | 39 | 370 |
| Telangana | 104 | 63 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 35 | 19 |
| Uttarakhand | 2 | 0 |
| West Bengal | 8 | 24 |

Statement-II

Details of number of proposals received as well as approved by the Government since 2013-14 are as under:

| Zone | States | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|-------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Received | Approved | Received | Approved | Received | Approved | Received | Approved |
| CSEZ | Kerala | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| | Karnataka | 18 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| FASEZ | West Bengal | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| ISEZ | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KASEZ | Gujarat | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 07 |
| MSEZ | Tamil Nadu | 26 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| NSEZ | Delhi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Haryana | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Rajasthan | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| SEEPZ | Maharashtra | 12 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| | Goa, Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VSEZ | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | Telangana | 8 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 103 | 76 | 117 | 91 | 113 | 89 | 64 | 77 |

Generation of employment in manufacturing sector

1450. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes in place which offer incentives to manufacturing companies to provide employment to people from economically weaker sections or minority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for generating more employment opportunities in manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing Integrated Development of Leather Sector (IDLS) sub-scheme as part of the Indian Leather Development Plan (ILDP). This has significantly contributed to capacity development in the labour intensive leather sector which has a larger scope for providing employment to socially and economically weaker sections of the society and women. Further, Stand-up India Scheme is implemented with an objective to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up Greenfield enterprises.

(c) Tax incentives are provided under section 80JJAA of the Income Tax Act on additional employment in manufacturing sector. In addition, the Government has taken a number of measures to promote domestic manufacturing in the country in order to generate more employment opportunities in this sector. This, *inter alia*, include simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, building of industrial corridors, taking proactive steps to ease doing business environment in the country, launch of 'Make in India' initiative in 2014. One of the objectives of 'Make in India' is to increase the share of manufacturing in the country's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022 and to create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in this sector. The focus sectors under 'Make in India' initiative *inter alia* include employment-intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing industries. Further, the Government also proactively identifies and addresses instances of inverted duty structure, in consultation with industry, in such cases where the import duty on finished products are lower than that of the inputs for the finished products. Such correction of duty inversion provides level playing field to the domestic industries by encouraging domestic value addition and discouraging imports of such final products.

Incentives to develop ease of doing business

1451. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has committed to give a helping hand to the developing States which are striding on ease of doing business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government of Jharkhand has requested the Central Government to extend all the necessary help to the State for its development, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives and the opportunities being given to Jharkhand for its development, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government is committed to give a helping hand to States, so that India's business regulatory environment can be further improved.

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion organized a Brain Storming Session on 16th November 2016 to discuss "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms, 2017" on the following issues:

- (i) Suggestions on next set of reforms-Addition, Deletion and Modification
- (ii) Evaluation methodology for the ranking
- (iii) Incorporation of private sector feedback on the implemented reforms

Further, States with more than 90% implementation of reforms have been requested to handhold and guide the reform process in States/UTs with less than 40% implementation of reforms as detailed below:—

| Sl. No. | Partner States (with more than 90% implementation score) | States (with less than 40% implementation score) |
|---------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Telangana | Tripura |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Kerala and Puducherry |
| 3. | Gujarat | Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andaman and Nicobar Island |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Mizoram |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | Daman and Diu |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. | Haryana | Meghalaya |
| 7. | Jharkhand | Sikkim |
| 8. | Rajasthan | Lakshadweep |
| 9. | Uttarakhand | Assam |
| 10. | West Bengal | Nagaland |
| 11. | Odisha | Manipur |
| 12. | Bihar | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 13. | Punjab | Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Goa |

These States have been requested to provide technical guidance and arrange workshops to ensure the implementation of reforms. This handholding will not only has ten business reform implementation across the country, it will also help States to learn from each other.

(b) and (c) Central Government has been assisting all States/UTs through many ways, which include organizing workshops and video conferences for better understanding of reform measures, facilitate learning from each other as well as sharing of good practices. Jharkhand has been participating in such interactions and necessary assistance and way forward has been provided by the Central Government for implementation of reforms and improving the regulatory environment of the State.

Squeeze on H1-B Visa by the US

1452. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) has made a plea to the Central Government to take up the issue of squeeze on H1-B Visas with the Trump administration of the US; and

(b) if so, the response of the Ministry to NASSCOM's plea and the details regarding protection of the interest of India's IT sector in the US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India is actively pursuing with United States (U.S.) and India's concern on Visa issues were articulated during Strategic and Commercial Dialogue 2016 as well as Trade Policy Forum 2016 held with U.S. During Trade Policy Forum held in

October, 2016 USA and India decided to continue their engagement on visa issues and reiterated their shared resolve to facilitate the movement of professionals. India is articulating Visa concerns vigorously with new administration in U.S. This issue was also taken up by the Commerce and Industry Minister recently with the visiting Congressional delegation led by Mr. Bob Goodlatte and during the visit of Commerce Secretary and Foreign Secretary to US during the 1st week of March, 2017.

Trade relations with Pakistan

1453. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total bilateral trade being done between India and Pakistan during the last three years;

(b) whether Pakistan has imposed many trade restrictions on the land route as well as has also not granted India Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status till date, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has taken initiatives to improve the trade relations with Pakistan during the current regime; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of total bilateral trade between India and Pakistan during the last three years are as under:—

Values in US\$ Million

| Financial Year | Exports | Imports | Total Trade |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 2013-2014 | 2274.26 | 426.88 | 2701.14 |
| 2014-2015 | 1857.18 | 497.31 | 2354.49 |
| 2015-2016 | 2171.14 | 441.03 | 2612.17 |
| TOTAL | 6302.58 | 1365.22 | 7667.80 |

Source: DGCI&S database

(b) to (d) Pakistan is yet to transition fully to Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status for India. It maintains a Negative List of 1209 products which are not allowed to be imported from India. In addition, Pakistan also permits only 137 products to be imported from India through Wagah/Attari border land route.

During the 7th round of talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation between Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in Islamabad in September, 2012, it

was agreed, *inter alia*, that Pakistan would immediately remove all trade restrictions through Wagah/Attari border, transition fully to MFN (non-discriminatory) status for India by December, 2012, etc. Pakistan, however, did not adhere to the timelines.

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then, and there is no progress on the agreed roadmap.

Self-sufficiency in industrial materials

1454. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has not been able to attain self-sufficiency in respect of industrial materials and defence equipment and India is still dependent on foreign imports for transport equipments, machineries, iron and steel, paper, chemicals and fertilizers, plastic material etc.;

(b) if so, steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in industrial materials and defence equipment;

(c) whether industrial growth is also marked with regional concentration and most of the industries are concentrated in few selected areas while vast areas of the country remain devoid of industrial establishments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of Imports and exports of transport equipment's, machineries, iron and steel, paper, chemicals and fertilizers, plastic material are given in Statement-I (*See below*). and initiatives taken by the Government to attain self-sufficiency in industrial material and defence equipment are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) States of North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, suffering from locational disadvantages and topographical adversities, need to improve in industrial development.

Statement-I

Details of Import and Export of Selected Principal Commodities

| Sl. No. | Commodity | Value of Imports (USD Million) | | | | Value of Exports (USDMillion) | | | |
|---------|--|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1. | Transport Equipment | 21287 | 19298 | 18345 | 18228 | 19242 | 22165 | 26636 | 21336 |
| 2. | Machinery | 30110 | 26269 | 27296 | 28518 | 16609 | 17569 | 19705 | 18922 |
| 3. | Iron and Steel | 13616 | 9110 | 12342 | 11252 | 8089 | 9223 | 8684 | 5493 |
| 4. | Products of Iron and Steel | 4078 | 3576 | 3959 | 3726 | 7407 | 6780 | 7563 | 6135 |
| 5. | Chemicals and Related Products (including Fertilisers) | 31505 | 29700 | 32503 | 31066 | 28916 | 30794 | 31731 | 32169 |
| 6. | Plastic Raw Materials | 7450 | 7840 | 9223 | 8822 | 2630 | 3046 | 2509 | 2491 |
| 7. | Plastic Sheet, Film, Plates etc. | 869 | 934 | 1009 | 1067 | 1076 | 1083 | 1069 | 1031 |
| 8. | Other Plastic Items | 646 | 665 | 709 | 716 | 345 | 421 | 421 | 370 |

Source: Department of Commerce

Statement-II

Details of steps taken to attain self-sufficiency in industrial materials and defence equipment

- Self-reliance is a major corner-stone on which the military capability of any nation rests. Accordingly, the Defence Production Policy promulgated by the Government, aims at achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment, weapon systems, platforms required for defence in as early a time frame possible, creating conditions conducive for private industry to play an active role in this endeavour; enhancing potential of SMEs in indigenisation and broadening the defence R&D base of the country.

- The Government of India has taken up a series of measures to improve Ease of Doing Business. The emphasis has been on simplification and rationalization of the existing rules and introduction of information technology to make governance more efficient and effective.
- The 'Make in India' Programme has been launched globally on 25th September, 2014 which aims at making India a global hub for manufacturing, research and innovation and integral part of the global supply chain.
- In Defence Sector, foreign investment up to 49% is permitted under automatic route and foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 100% is permitted through Government approval in cases resulting in access to modern technology in the country or for other reasons to be recorded.
- FDI limit for defence sector also made applicable to Manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions covered under Arms Act 1959.
- The Make Procedure has been revised to promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment/platform required by the armed forces with a view to achieve self-reliance. The new procedure will give a tremendous boost to manufacturing of indigenously designed products through collaborative process with Indian industry. It also provides for enhanced Government funding and preference to MSMEs for certain categories of projects. The main objective is to ensure that the Make procedure is unambiguous and transparent.
- Introduction of new procurement category Buy (Indian-IDDMM) the Defence Procurement Policy-2016. This category refers to procurement from Indian vendors of products that are indigenously designed, developed and manufactured, and have atleast 40% indigenous content. If the product is not designed and developed indigenously, it will have to have 60 per cent indigenous content. The 'Buy (Indian)' category, in which the product is to be procured from Indian vendors, will now require having an indigenous content of 40%, instead of the 30% present requirement.
- In Defence Manufacturing, issues related to level-playing field between Indian vs. foreign manufacturers and public sectors vs. private sector have also been addressed.
- To promote the participation of private sector in Defence Manufacturing, Outsourcing and Vendor Development Guidelines for DPSUs and OFB have been formulated and circulated to them. The guidelines mandate each DPSU and OFB to have a short-term and long-term outsourcing and vendor development plan to gradually increase the outsourcing from private sector.

- The Chemical Sector is delicensed and decontrolled. Entrepreneurs are setting up units in the private sector based on techno economic feasibility, competitiveness in the global scenario and infrastructural facilities available in the country. The Government has taken various steps including rationalization of custom duty on the feedstock/building blocks for having synergy in the complete value chain for boosting the chemical sector and competitiveness of the industry in the country. Seminars/workshops including 'INDIA-CHEM GUJARAT 2015' and 'INDIA-CHEM, Mumbai 2016' etc. were held for exchange of technology, ideas and innovations for growth in the Chemical sector.
- So far as chemical industry, in particular pesticides are concerned, the installed capacity of Indian industry is around 1,50,000 metric tonnes and the capacity utilization is approximately 60%. Approximately half of the pesticides produced in India is used in domestic market and remaining for export purpose.
- To attain self-sufficiency, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has announced "National Policy on Petrochemicals", under which Plastic Parks have been approved in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Government has also approved setting up Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIRs) in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu to attract investment in Chemicals and Petrochemicals Sector.

Promotion of Goa's heritage drink

1455. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Goa has approached the Ministry of Commerce to promote Goa's heritage drink Feni;
- (b) if not, whether the Ministry is willing to consider any proposal from the State Government to that effect;
- (c) whether the Ministry has any time evaluated the potential export value of the drink; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. At present Government of Goa has not yet approached the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote Goa's heritage drink Feni.

(b) The Ministry is willing to consider any proposal in this regard from the State Government.

(c) and (d) The export data for Feni drink is not separately available as it does not have a separate HS Code.

Steps to improve innovation ranking

1456. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the challenges before the country in innovation so as to improve India's innovation ranking from the present 66;

(b) details of indicators used by Global Innovation Index to arrive at rankings; and

(c) to what extent country's weakness in education and ease of doing business is hampering a better ranking for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index (GII) can improve from the 66th rank in GII 2016 by improvements in various factors including *inter alia*, teacher-pupil ratio at secondary level, numbers of researchers, ICT access and use, new business density, electricity output, Gross expenditure on R and D by business enterprises and online creativity.

(b) In GII 2016, 82 indicators have been used, the list of which is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) India's ranking in GII under the 'Education' head improved from 126 in 2015 to 118 in 2016, while the ranking under the 'Business Environment' head improved from 130 in 2015 to 117 in 2016; this resulted in the overall rank of India improving from 81st in 2015 to 66th in 2016.

Statement

List of Indicators Used by GII for rankings, 2016

-
1. Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism
 2. Government effectiveness
 3. Regulatory quality
 4. Rule of law
 5. Cost of redundancy dismissal
-

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6. Ease of starting a business
 7. Ease of resolving insolvency
 8. Ease of paying taxes
 9. Expenditure on education
 10. Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary
 11. School life expectancy
 12. Assessment in reading, mathematics, and science
 13. Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary
 14. Tertiary enrolment
 15. Graduates in science and engineering
 16. Tertiary inbound mobility
 17. Researchers
 18. Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD)
 19. Global R&D companies, average expenditure top 3
 20. QS university ranking average score top 3 universities
 21. ICT access
 22. ICT use
 23. Government's online service
 24. Online e-participation
 25. Electricity output
 26. Logistics performance
 27. Gross capital formation
 28. GDP per unit of energy use
 29. Environmental performance
 30. ISO 14001 environmental certificates
 31. Ease of getting credit
 32. Domestic credit to private sector
 33. Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolio
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34. Ease of protecting minority investors
 35. Market capitalization
 36. Total value of stocks traded
 37. Venture capital deals
 38. Applied tariff rate, weighted mean
 39. Intensity of local competition
 40. Domestic market scale
 41. Employment in knowledge-intensive services
 42. Firms offering formal training
 43. GERD performed by business enterprise
 44. GERD financed by business enterprise
 45. Females employed with advanced degrees
 46. University/industry research collaboration
 47. State of cluster development
 48. GERD financed by abroad
 49. Joint venture/strategic alliance deals
 50. Patent families filed in at least two offices
 51. Intellectual property payments
 52. High-tech imports
 53. ICT services imports
 54. Foreign direct investment, net inflows
 55. Research talent in business enterprise
 56. Patent applications by origin
 57. PCT international applications by origin
 58. Utility model applications by origin
 59. Scientific and technical publications
 60. Citable documents H index
 61. Growth rate of GDP per person engaged
-

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62. New business density
 63. Total computer software spending
 64. ISO 9001 quality certificates
 65. High-tech and medium high-tech output
 66. Intellectual property receipts
 67. High-tech exports
 68. ICT services exports
 69. Foreign direct investment, net outflows
 70. Trademark application class count by origin
 71. Industrial designs by origin
 72. ICTs and business model creation
 73. ICTs and organizational model creation
 74. Cultural and creative services exports
 75. National feature films produced
 76. Global entertainment and media market
 77. Printing and Publishing output
 78. Creative goods exports
 79. Generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
 80. Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs)
 81. Wikipedia monthly edits
 82. Video uploads on YouTube
-

Investment by NRIs

1457. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money invested by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in India during the last three years, sector-wise;

(b) the nature of impact of the said investment on these sectors;

(c) whether Government proposes to initiate for encouraging such investment in hilly States of the country including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The sector-wise details of investment by Non-Resident Indians (NRI's) in India are not maintained. However, the total investment made by NRIs on repatriation basis in Indian companies, during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in million)

| Year | Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) | Net Equity Inflows under Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) | Total Investment |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 2013-14 | 8,484.56 | -407,453.57 | -398,969.01 |
| 2014-15 | 10,340.26 | -126,082.43 | -115,742.17 |
| 2015-16 | 16,759.68 | 67,939.02 | 84,698.69 |

(c) and (d) As per existing policy, Non-Resident Indians have been permitted to subscribe through banking channel and on non-repatriation basis, to chit funds, without limit, subject to the conditions stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Investments by NRIs made on non-repatriation basis under Schedule 4 of FEMA Regulations is deemed domestic investment treated at par with the investment made by residents and is not subject to sectoral caps or reporting requirements. A Non-Resident Indian is permitted to subscribe to the National Pension System governed and administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), provided such subscriptions are made through normal banking channels and the person is eligible to invest as per the provisions of the PFRDA Act. Further, Government reviews the FDI Policy on an ongoing basis and makes significant changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. FDI Policy on NRIs is applicable across the country including for the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Criteria for imposing/lifting ban on export/import of agricultural products

1458. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion followed/adopted by Government for imposing/lifting ban on export/import of various agricultural products from time to time;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the adverse impact on farmers of such imposing/lifting ban on export/import of agricultural products

during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to protect the interests of farmers from the adverse impact of imposing/lifting ban on export/import of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The criteria for imposition or lifting of ban on export/import of agricultural products depends on various important factors including trends in market prices, difference between domestic as well as international demand and supply situation, availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices, concerns of food security inter-crop price parity including industrial cost structure and other relevant factors including representation received from various stakeholder including farmers. The Government takes into account these factors before imposing and lifting of ban on agricultural commodities.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government has not conducted any such study.

(d) The decision to impose or lift the ban on export or import of agricultural products is being taken from time to time, taking into consideration the interest of the farmers, consumers and Industry. As such, imposition or lifting of ban on export/import of agricultural products does not impact the farmers adversely. However, the Government has taken several steps to improve marketing facilities for farmers, which includes development of alternative marketing channels with private sector partnership through advocacy of reforms. Further, to enhance transparency in the transactions, price discovery and farmers' reach to large number of markets and buyers, the Government has launched a scheme called National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) on 14.04.2016. The scheme aims to create a unified agri-marketing portal for online trading of agri-produce. With online bidding, transparency and competition in APMC transactions is bound to increase. This scheme is farmer focussed and would help fetch better prices to the farmers for their produce.

Concept note on Trade Facilitation Agreement

1459. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently submitted a concept note on a Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in services at the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said TFA;

(c) whether Government has received any reply from the WTO regarding TFA in services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India tabled the "Concept Note for an initiative on Trade Facilitation in Services" dated 27 September, 2016 (S/WPDR/W/55) at the WTO. The objective behind India's proposal for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) is to initiate discussions at the WTO on how to comprehensively address the numerous border and behind-the-border barriers, across all modes of supply, which are impediments to the realization of the full potential of services trade. Like the Trade Facilitation Agreement ("TFA"), adopted by WTO Members in 2014 to facilitate trade in goods, a well-structured TFS will significantly enhance the potential for trade in services for all WTO Members. India has proposed that the TFS Agreement could be based on the TFA in goods, with suitable modification and adaptation to the services context, as required.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India's proposal was initially discussed at the WTO on 6th October, 2016. Many WTO Members expressed interest in India's proposal as a positive move to revive Services negotiations at the WTO. Some of the key issues raised by members related to scope and coverage of India's proposal, mandate for a TFS and provisions related to Special and Differential Treatment. Some members sought greater detail about India's proposal. The response of the Government was that India's proposal for an Agreement on TFS is to comprehensively address the numerous border and behind-the-border barriers impeding trade in services across all modes of supply. India has taken the position that the mandate for a TFS arises from the various provisions of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS).

Subsequently, India tabled a follow-up proposal dated 14th November, 2016 on "Possible Elements of a Trade Facilitation in Services Agreement" (S/WPDR/W/57) at the WTO, which outlines the possible elements of the TFS Agreement, as conceived by India, in a more detailed manner.

Recently, India has tabled a draft legal text on Trade Facilitation in Services at the WTO to facilitate discussions among WTO members and to take forward this agenda.

Success rate of 'Startup India'

1460. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the success rate of 'Startup India' in terms of manufacturing in the country;
- (b) whether 2015-16 has witnessed an increasing number of Startups shut down and whether Government incurred significant losses in terms of shut down of such Startups; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The benefits/incentives under "Startup India" are available to all Startups recognized under the program, irrespective of their sector/industry. Accordingly, success rate of Startup India in terms of manufacturing in the country may not be directly ascertainable. The achievements of the Startup India program so far are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1437 (Part (c))].

(b) and (c) No data is available regarding the number of Startups which have been shut down in 2015-2016.

Impact of import of ceramic products on on local manufacturers

1461. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the local ceramic manufacturers are suffering from import of ceramic products; and
- (b) what are the measures taken by the Central Government to protect local ceramic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Import of ceramic products in the country is governed under para 2.03 of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20). Ceramic products are freely importable as per 'Chapter 69' of "ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items (2012)". Indian Council of Ceramic Tiles and Sanitaryware have informed that import of ceramic products particularly from China is adversely affecting growth of ceramic industries.

(b) Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiates anti-dumping investigations on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed

by the domestic producer with a *prima facie* evidence of dumping of goods into the country causing injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedure and within the time-limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties.

Based on the petitions filed by the domestic industry, Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) initiated anti-dumping investigation concerning imports of “Glazed/Unglazed Porcelain/Vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption”, originating in or exported from China PR on 13.10.2015. Preliminary findings were issued on 11.03.2016 and provisional duty was imposed on the subject product w.e.f 29.03.2016. The Central Government has extended the period for completing the investigation and notifying the final findings upto 12.04.2017. The investigation is under progress in DGAD.

Establishment of Defence Parks

1462. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the State Governments for assistance to develop/establish Defence Parks;
- (b) how many proposals have been received from the States;
- (c) what is the status of these proposals;
- (d) whether there is any policy/scheme for assistance to promote/establish Defence Parks in States, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether there is any planning/consideration to declare scheme of assistance for promotion of Defence Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry had received one project proposal to establish Defence Park at Palakkad (Kerala) from Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA), Kerala under ‘Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS)’. No other project proposal in conformity with MIUS guidelines has been received. The Project at KINFRA Defence Park, Palakkad (Kerala) with project cost of ₹ 131.35 crore

including Central grant of ₹ 50.00 crore was sanctioned on 28.03.2016. The Project has been provided 1st installment of Central grant of ₹ 15.00 crore on 21.04.2016 and is under implementation.

(d) and (e) DIPP does not have a specific policy/scheme nor is there any proposal to have a specific scheme to promote/establish Defence Parks in States. Project proposals related to Defence Parks are being considered under the existing MIIUS Scheme of DIPP.

Value of meat exported

†1463. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of meat exported to foreign countries in year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17;

(b) the total value of meat exported during above period; and

(c) the different type of meat (animals and birds) that is exported from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The quantity of meat exported to foreign countries for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is as under:-

(Qty in Ton and Value in ₹ crore)

| Description | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 (Apr,16-Jan,17)* | |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | Qty. | Value. | Qty. | Value. | Qty. | Value. |
| Meat | 1536426 | 30201 | 1343666 | 27610 | 1098829 | 22074 |

*Figures of 2016-17 are provisional

Source: DGC&S

(c) The type of meat (animals and birds) that is exported from India is as under:-

(Qty in Ton and Value in ₹ crore)

| Description | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 (Apr,16-Jan,17)* | |
|--------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Buffalo Meat | 1503503 | 29282.58 | 1314217 | 26684.22 | 1077259 | 21316.14 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Sheep/Goat Meat | 23612 | 828.11 | 21951 | 837.76 | 18789 | 727.16 |
| Processed Meat | 406 | 14.20 | 280 | 6.16 | 96 | 2.82 |
| Other Meat | 262 | 2.67 | | | 79 | 0.91 |
| Birds' Meat | 8643 | 73.16 | 7218 | 81.94 | 2606 | 26.50 |
| MEAT TOTAL | 1536426 | 30201 | 1343666 | 27610 | 1098829 | 22074 |

*Figures of 2016-17 are provisional

Source: DGC&S

Development of Pragati Maidan

1464. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to develop Pragati Maidan into a new world class exhibition centre has been opposed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NOC has been obtained from Delhi Traffic Police for this project; and

(d) whether Government would shift this to an open space around Delhi to check further worsening of traffic in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government has recently accorded its approval for the re-development of Integrated Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre (IECC) Project at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Some representations had been initially received, the concerns expressed have been within the purview of ITPO. ITPO has informed that three Public Interest Litigations filed by The Indian Institute of Architects have been dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and one more is *sub-judice*.

(c) Public Works Department (PWD), Government of NCT of Delhi has proposed external interventions surrounding the Pragati Maidan premises to de-congest the roads *i.e.* Mathura Road, Bhairon Road and Ring Road for which the PWD is in process to obtain necessary NOC from Delhi Traffic Police.

(d) No, Sir. Traffic interventions to ease congestion have been planned.

Increase in import of natural rubber

1465. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp rise in the import of natural rubber during the last three years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has taken note of the worsening situation of the rubber cultivators on account of excessive import leading to drastic fall in the price of rubber;

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to address the issue; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is an increase in the import of Natural Rubber (NR) into the country during the last three years as per details below:—

| Year | Import (Tonne) |
|---------|----------------|
| 2013-14 | 360,263 |
| 2014-15 | 442,130 |
| 2015-16 | 458,374 |

The increase in import of NR into the country can be primarily attributed to the gap between production and consumption of NR in the country and lower prices of block rubber in international markets as compared to the sheet rubber in domestic market.

(b) to (d) Fall in price of the Natural Rubber (NR) is attributable, *inter alia*, to trends in economic growth, production in major NR producing countries and demand in major consuming countries. Domestic NR prices generally follow the trends in the international market. Prices of Natural Rubber (NR) has shown a decreasing trend during the last three years and a slight increase is seen in the current year in Indian and international markets. The Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or ₹ 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or ₹ 30 per kg. whichever is lower” w.e.f. 30.4.2015 in order to increase the cost of imported rubber and create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port

restriction on the import of natural rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

Redevelopment plan of Pragati Maidan

1466. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the redevelopment plan of Pragati Maidan has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan investment and the time-limit to complete this redevelopment plan of Pragati Maidan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A cost of ₹ 2,254 crore has been approved by the Government for completion of phase-I of the project, which as per ITPO's estimate is expected upto May, 2019.

Trade deal sought by WTO on green products

1467. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Trade Organisation has sought trade deal on green products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has responded to the request of the above by the WTO; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Under Para 31(iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration dated 14.11.2001, WTO Member countries agreed to initiate negotiations on the reduction or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services, with a view to enhancing the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment.

Accordingly, multilateral negotiations were initiated in the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment-Special Session (CTE-SS) with its first meeting held on 22.03.2002. India actively participated in these negotiations, which continued intensively for about a decade. The multilateral negotiations on environmental goods, however,

lost momentum in the second decade of this century, due to lack of convergence among WTO Members.

On 8 July 2014, a group of WTO Members launched plurilateral negotiations for the establishment of an Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA). The negotiations seek to eliminate tariffs on a number of environment-related products. Participants, currently eighteen WTO Members, have encouraged all other Members to join this plurilateral initiative.

India has not joined the above said plurilateral negotiations on environmental goods. India views that these negotiations are not taking place under the auspices of the WTO. In the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment, India has expressed concerns on the proliferation of plurilateral agreements, which would undermine multilateral efforts.

Proposal to free up FDI on retail

1468. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for freeing up of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail is under active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time-line fixed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government reviews FDI Policy on various sectors including retail on an ongoing basis and significant changes are made in the FDI Policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination.

Meeting of trade development and promotion council

1469. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2nd Meeting of Council of Trade Development and Promotion has recently taken place in New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the subjects discussed in the meeting and the hurdles in trade and infrastructure gaps that are affecting the country's exports;

(c) the views expressed by various participants for augmenting exports; and

(d) the measures being proposed by Government to boost the exports, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The 2nd meeting of Council of Trade Development and Promotion was convened in New Delhi on 05.01.2017 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Commerce and Industry Minister (I/C). Ministers from 8 States and senior officials from other States and Heads of Trade Bodies like FIEO/FICCI/CII participated in the meeting.

The Members of the Council resolved to jointly address impediments in trade and the infrastructure gaps which adversely affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were diversifying India's exports basket by enabling more sectors and breaching new markets; creation/upgradation of infrastructure including connectivity, establishment of dry ports, creation of facilities for testing, certification, storage and packaging; expanding quantum and coverage in provision of incentives for exports, the preparation of the export strategies by the States in line with the Foreign Trade Policy; appointment of Export Commissioners in the State and the need to diversify the export basket in services beyond IT and ITeS.

The States appreciated the GoI's initiative in constituting the Council to facilitate a platform to the States to articulate their views on issues related to exports. Most of the States highlighted the importance of support by the Centre for creation of export infrastructure and articulated their views on the various aspects of trade, particularly from their stand point.

(d) The Government has taken following measures to boost export of services and merchandise goods:—

- (i) It has announced launch of a new scheme for creation of export infrastructure in the budget of 2017-18.
- (ii) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS Scheme.
- (iii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The

rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.

- (iv) The Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme and drawback/refund of duties.
- (v) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

Fall in exports

1470. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major markets for Indian exports *i.e.* the U.S. and Europe are yet to show strong signs of demand revival;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the two regions account for over 30 per cent of the shipments from India;

(c) whether the exports are expected to remain in depression for the first half of this fiscal; and

(d) whether Government needs to extend support to boost exports in addition to what Government is offering to boost exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) India's Merchandise Exports to US and Europe during the last three years in value terms are as follows:—

| Years | Value of Exports (US\$ Billions) | | | Growth Rate | | | Percentage Share in India's total exports | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|
| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| Europe | 58.33 | 56.30 | 50.34 | 4.06 | -3.47 | -10.59 | 18.55 | 18.14 | 19.19 |
| US | 39.16 | 42.46 | 40.34 | 8.29 | 8.44 | -5.00 | 12.45 | 13.68 | 15.38 |
| TOTAL | 97.48 | 98.77 | 90.68 | | | | 31.01 | 31.83 | 34.57 |
| India's total Merchandise Exports | 314.41 | 310.34 | 262.29 | 4.66 | -1.29 | -15.48 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

The above data reveals that exports to US and Europe are yet to show strong signs of demand revival and the two regions account for over 30 per cent share in India's Merchandise exports.

(c) India's Total Merchandise Exports for April-Sept., 2015-16 was 133.72 US\$ billions and for April-Sept., 2016-17 it was 132.11 US\$ billions. It shows that India's Merchandise Exports decreased by 1.21% during Apr-Sept 2016-17 over the corresponding period of previous year.

(d) The Government has launched several schemes and measures to promote exports under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 announced on 1st April, 2015 with a focus on supporting both manufacturing and services exports. Details are as follows:—

- (i) The Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 on April, 1, 2015 and is a major export promotion scheme implemented by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. MEIS aims to incentivize export of merchandise which is produced/ manufactured in India. Rewards @ 2-5% under MEIS are payable as a percentage of realized FOB value of covered exports, by way of the MEIS duty credit scrip, which are transferable and can also be used for payment of a number of duties including the basic customs duty. At present, 7914 tariff lines at 8 digit HS Codes are covered under MEIS Scheme.
- (ii) The Government has also launched Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) in the FTP 2015-2020. The Scheme provided rewards to service providers of notified services who are providing service from India. The rate of reward under the scheme would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The present rates of reward are 3% and 5%.
- (iii) The Government is implementing the Niryat Bandhu Scheme with an objective to reach out to the new and potential exporters including exporters from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and mentor them through orientation programmes, counseling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., on various aspects of foreign trade for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.
- (iv) By way of trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business, Government reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three each, which is comparable with international benchmarks. The trade community can file applications online for various trade related schemes. Online payment of application fees through Credit/ Debit cards and electronic funds transfer from 53 Banks has been put in place.

- (v) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment credit launched to provide cheaper credit to exporters.
- (vi) Further, the Government continues to provide the facility of access to duty free raw materials and capital goods for exports through schemes like Advance Authorization, Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA), Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) and drawback/refund of duties.

Installation of Point of Sale machines at monuments

1471. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started installing Point of Sale (PoS) machines at monuments to encourage cashless purchase of entry tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are over 3,600 monuments under Central protection across the country but only a few of them are ticketed; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the ASI has fixed a target to complete the installation of Point of Sale machines at all monuments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has started installing Point of Sale (POS) machines at the ticketed monuments to encourage cashless purchase of entry tickets. The detail of monuments is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Out of 3686 Centrally protected monuments, only 116 monuments are ticketed monuments.

(d) No specific target has been fixed. However, service provider Banks have been requested to install the POS machine at the ticketed monuments on priority.

Statement

*Details of list of Centrally protected ticketed monuments and
installation of number of swipe machines*

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Agra Circle | | |
| 1. | Taj Mahal | 4 |
| 2. | Agra Fort | 4 |
| 3. | Fatehpur Sikri | 4 |

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 4. | Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara | 3 |
| 5. | Mariam's Tomb, Sikandara | 2 |
| 6. | Itimad-ud-Daulah | 3 |
| 7. | Ram Bagh | 2 |
| 8. | Mehtab Bagh | 2 |
| Aurangabad Circle | | |
| 9. | Ajanta Caves | 3 |
| 10. | Ellora Caves | 3 |
| 11. | Bibi ka Maqbara, Aurangabad | 4 |
| 12. | Daulatabad Fort | 4 |
| 13. | Pandulena Caves | 2 |
| 14. | Aurangabad Caves | 2 |
| Bangalore Circle | | |
| 15. | Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna | 4 |
| 16. | Keshva Temple, Somanathpur | 2 |
| 17. | Tipu Palace, Bangalore | 2 |
| 18. | Chitradurga Fort, Chitradurga | 2 |
| Bhopal Circle | | |
| 19. | Buddhist Caves, Bagh | 1 |
| 20. | The Palace Situated, Burhanpur | 2 |
| 21. | Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu | 2 |
| 22. | Royal Palaces, Mandu | 2 |
| 23. | Roopmati Pavilion, Mandu | 2 |
| 24. | Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho | 2 |
| 25. | Buddhist Monuments, Sanchi | 2 |
| 26. | Gwalior Fort | 2 |
| Bhubaneswar Circle | | |
| 27. | Sun Temple, Konark | 4 |
| 28. | Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, Bhubaneswar | 2 |

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 29. | Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneshwar | 1 |
| 30. | Ratnagiri Monuments | 1 |
| 31. | Lalitagiri Monument | 1 |
| Chennai Circle | | |
| 32. | Group of Monument, Mamallapuram | 4 |
| 33. | Fort Museum, Thirumayam | 2 |
| 34. | Gingee Fort, Gingee | 2 |
| 35. | Fort on Rock, Dindigul | 1 |
| 36. | Moovarkoil, Kodambalur | 1 |
| 37. | Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanasal | 1 |
| 38. | Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal | 1 |
| Chandigarh Circle | | |
| 39. | Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar | 2 |
| 40. | Suraj Kund, Faridabad | 1 |
| Dharwad Circle | | |
| 41. | Durga Temple Complex, Aihole | 2 |
| 42. | Jaina and Vaishnava Caves, Badami | 2 |
| 43. | Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal | 2 |
| 44. | Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur | 2 |
| 45. | Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur | 2 |
| 46. | Temple and Sculpture Shed, Lakkundi | 1 |
| Delhi Circle | | |
| 47. | Jantar Mantar | 2 |
| 48. | Khan-I-Khana | 1 |
| 49. | Purana Qila | 2 |
| 50. | Tughluqabad | 2 |
| 51. | Kotla Feroz Shah | 1 |
| 52. | Safdarjung Tomb | 2 |
| 53. | Red Fort | 4 |

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 54. | Humayun's Tomb | 4 |
| 55. | Qutb Minar | 4 |
| Guwahati Circle | | |
| 56. | Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt. | 2 |
| 57. | Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar | 2 |
| 58. | Ranghar Pavillion, Jaisagar | 1 |
| 59. | Bisnudol, Jayasagar. | 1 |
| 60. | Group of Four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar | 1 |
| Hyderabad Circle | | |
| 61. | Charminar, Hyderabad | 2 |
| 62. | Golconda Fort, Hyderabad | 2 |
| 63. | Buddhist Stupa and Remains, | 1 |
| 64. | Nagarjunakonda Monuments | 1 |
| 65. | Rock-Cut Hindu Temple, Undavalli | 1 |
| 66. | Buddhist Monuments, Guntupli | 1 |
| 67. | Warangal Fort, Warangal | 1 |
| 68. | Chandragiri Fort | 1 |
| Hampi Mini Circle | | |
| 69. | Zananna Enclosure, Hampi | 2 |
| | Vittala Temple, Hampi | 1 |
| 70. | Bellary Fort | 1 |
| Jaipur Circle | | |
| 71. | Deeg Palace, Deeg | 1 |
| Jodhpur Circle | | |
| 72. | Chittaurgarh Fort | 2 |
| 73. | Kumbhalgarh Fort | 2 |
| Kolkata Circle | | |
| 74. | Koch Bihar Palace | 2 |
| 75. | Hazardwari Palace, Murshidabad | 2 |

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 76. | Bishnupur Gr. of Temples | 2 |
| Leh Mini Circle | | |
| 77. | Leh Palace, Leh | 1 |
| Lucknow Circle | | |
| 78. | Sahet (Sravasti) | 2 |
| 79. | Jhansi Fort, Jhansi | 2 |
| 80. | Rani Mahal, Jhansi | 1 |
| 81. | Residency, Lucknow | 2 |
| 82. | Kalinjar Fort | 1 |
| Mumbai Circle | | |
| 83. | Elephanta Caves, Mumbai | 2 |
| 84. | Kanheri Caves | 2 |
| 85. | Shaniwarwada, Pune | 2 |
| 86. | Aga Khan Palace, Pune | 2 |
| 87. | Lenyadri Caves | 1 |
| 88. | Karla Caves | 1 |
| 89. | Bhaja Caves | 1 |
| 90. | Raigad Fort | 1 |
| 91. | Kolaba Fort | 1 |
| 92. | Sholapur Fort | 1 |
| Patna Circle | | |
| 93. | Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar, Patna | 1 |
| 94. | Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua | 1 |
| 95. | Excavated Remains at Nalanda | 1 |
| 96. | Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak | 1 |
| 97. | Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Saaram | 1 |
| Raipur Circle | | |
| 98. | Laxman Temple, Sirpur | 1 |
| Sarnath Circle | | |
| 99. | Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur | 1 |

| Sl. No. | Name of monument | Number of swipe machines |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 100. | Old Fort (Shahi Fort), Jaunpur | 1 |
| 101. | Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal), Varansi | 1 |
| 102. | Excavated Remain at Sarnath | 1 |
| Shimla Circle | | |
| 103. | Kangra Fort, Kangra | 1 |
| 104. | Rock- Cut Temple, Masroor | 1 |
| Srinagar Circle | | |
| 105. | Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur | 1 |
| 106. | Group of Temples at Kiramchi, District Udhampur | 1 |
| 107. | Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama | 1 |
| Thrissur Circle | | |
| 108. | Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod | 2 |
| Vadodara Circle | | |
| 109. | Sun Temple, Modhera | 1 |
| 110. | Rani-ki-Vav, Patan | 1 |
| 111. | Buddhist Caves, Junagadh | 1 |
| 112. | Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh and Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh | 1 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 200 |

Project on statue of unity

1472. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project started by Government of Gujarat on Statue of Unity;

(b) whether the project is one of the best opportunities to portray PM's 'Make in India' initiative;

(c) if so, the reasons that Government permitted bronze parts to be made in a foundry in China;

(d) the reasons for Central Government not putting a condition that the statue should be made only in India which gives a real symbolism of unifying the country;

(e) whether Government would suspend the contractor for outsourcing the statue from China; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat approved the creation of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Rashtriya Ekta Trust by its resolution dated 11th March, 2011, to implement the Statue of Unity Project. The Project is in the form of a Statue of 182 meters height and a nearby administration-cum-convention Center named “Shreshtha Bharat Bhawan”. The objective of the project is to commemorate the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his contribution to the unification of India and in fostering the spirit of patriotism amongst the present and future generations. Hence this project is not representative of the initiative of Government such as “Make in India”.

(c) The contract for construction of the Statue of Unity was awarded to M/s L&T, an Indian construction consortium based in Chennai on EPC mode (Engineer, Procure and Construct). EPC mode of contracting allows the contractor to source the material at his choice subject to quality standards. Therefore, Government has no role in procurement and question of permission does not arise.

(d) to (f) The Project was conceived by State Government of Gujarat and its work was awarded in October, 2014. The work was not awarded by the Central Government. Therefore, question of Central Government putting a condition or suspension of the contract does not arise.

Classical language status to Marathi

1473. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any reports from the Sahitya Akademi and Linguistic Expert Committee for its opinion for granting Classical Language status to Marathi;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for the delay in granting Classical Language status to Marathi; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for granting Classical Language status to Marathi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A report on the proposal of Maharashtra Government for grant of classical status to Marathi language has been received from Committee of Linguistic Experts. The said Committee recommended the grant of classical status to Marathi language and the said recommendations are under consideration of the Ministry. However, in the light of several Writ Petitions filed by Shri R. Gandhi in the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the subject, it was decided to wait for the outcome of the said Writ Petitions. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Madras has now disposed of the Writ Petitions *vide* common order dated 08.08.2016 declining to interfere in the matter and disposed of all the petitions. Consequently, the proposal for grant of classical status to Marathi language is again under active consideration of this Ministry.

Excavations in Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu

1474. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's assessment about the archaeological excavations in Keezhadi in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons for stopping further excavation at the site; and

(c) how Government proposes to deal with the excavation which has rich historical evidence for Tamil Culture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Based on the material evidences accumulated from the two seasons of excavation at Keezhadi (Keeladi) a threefold cultural period is seen. The cultural periods are divided on the basis of the structural remains, Tamil-Brahmi inscribed potsherds, copper coins, non cultural zone pottery like Rouletted ware, indigenous black and red ware along with painted black and red ware, russet coated painted ware and associated artefacts. The broad classification of the cultural periods is tentatively dated from c. 3rd cent. B.C.E. to 10th cent. CE.

(b) The excavations at Keezhadi have not been stopped by ASI but was paused for time being so that whatever archaeological investigations have been carried out at the site may be thoroughly documented and interim report is prepared. Now since the interim report is submitted the permission letter for excavation for the field season 2016-17 has been issued.

(c) The excavations at Keezhadi are being taken up in a systematic manner with the survey of the adjoining area to ascertain the archaeological potential of the region.

Setting up of museums and art galleries

1475. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Museums and Art Galleries set up in the country in different States;

(b) the number of staff posted at these Museums and Art Galleries in the country, Museum-wise and Gallery-wise; and

(c) the promotional avenues being considered for the staff and officials of these Museums and Art Galleries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) There are 6 Museums and 3 Art Galleries under administrative control of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. The Museums are as follows:—

- (i) National Museum, New Delhi;
- (ii) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad;
- (iii) Indian Museum, Kolkata;
- (iv) Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata;
- (v) Allahabad Museum, Allahabad;
- (vi) National Council of Science Museum.

The Art Galleries are as under:—

- (i) National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi;
- (ii) National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai and
- (iii) National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru.

(b) The number of staff posted at these Museums and Art Galleries, Museum-wise and Gallery-wise in the country are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Name of the Museum/Gallery | No. of employees posted |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | National Museum, New Delhi | 140 |
| 2. | Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad | 112 |
| 3. | Indian Museum, Kolkata | 109 |
| 4. | Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata | 100 |
| 5. | Allahabad Museum, Allahabad | 58 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Museum/Gallery | No. of employees posted |
|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 6. | National Council of Science Museum | 850 |
| 7. | National Gallery of Modern Art, Delhi | 34 |
| 8. | National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai | 11 |
| 9. | National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru | 02 |
| TOTAL | | 1416 |

(c) The officials of these Museums and Galleries are promoted as per their Recruitment Rules respectively.

Excavations at Keezhadi

1476. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India has given nod for further excavations at Keezhadi with allocation of 50 lakh rupees for this season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and adequate steps taken by the Union Government to expedite these excavations;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has any plans to record the excavations and material evidences through National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) 3D project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to record all future excavations and archaeological evidences through NMMA 3D project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Directorate Office of ASI has given approval of excavation for the field season 2016-2017. The sufficient fund has been allotted to the Excavation Branch-VI, Bangalore of ASI as per there requirement for further excavation at the site.

(c) and (d) The materials/artifacts recovered from the excavations at Keeladi shall be documented as per the format of National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (MMMA).

(e) ASI has taken steps to document the excavated materials, artifacts and evidences in a uniform template of NMMA.

National Culture Fund

1477. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is receiving contribution from various PSUs, Public/Private Sector Banks, Public/Private Sector Insurance Companies, All India Financial Institutions and also private sector entities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme to the National Culture Fund (NCF);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government is receiving contribution from various PSUs, Public/Private Sector Banks, Public/Private Sector Insurance Companies, All India Financial Institutions and also private sector entities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Scheme through the National Culture Fund (NCF), an organization under the Ministry of Culture.

The details of the financial contributions received from various public/private donors since 2001 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise

Statement

Details of the projects for which Government through the National Culture Fund has received contribution from various Donors

| Sl. No. | Name of the Donors | Name of Project | MoU/MoA Signed on | Amount Committed (in lakhs) | Present Status of the project |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| (1) Financial contribution received from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs): | | | | | |
| 1. | Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation) | Tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark Odisha | 30.3.2001 | 3576.00 (approved cost) | Ongoing |
| 2. | Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation) | Tourist infrastructure facilities at Khajuraho Group of Temples, MP | 30.3.2001 | 2800.00 (approved cost) | Ongoing |
| 3. | Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation) | Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Vaishali, Bihar | 30.3.2001 | 500.00 (approved cost) | Ongoing |
| 4. | Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation) | Conservation work and tourist facilities at Bhoganandishwara Temple Bangaluru, Karnataka | 30.3.2001 | 600.60 (approved cost) | Ongoing |
| 5. | Indian Oil Corporation (through Indian Oil Foundation) | Development of tourist infrastructure facilities at Kanheri Caves, Maharashtra | 30.3.2001 | 600.50 (approved cost) | Ongoing |
| 6. | Steel Authority of India | Lodhi Tomb Project, New Delhi | 10.1.2006 | 50.00 | Ongoing |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|------------|--------|-----------|
| 7. | Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) | Tughlaqabad Fort, New Delhi | 13.4.2009 | 30.00 | Ongoing |
| 8. | National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) | Conservation of National Monuments, MP, Bihar | 22.12.2009 | 500.00 | Ongoing |
| 9. | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) | Ahom Monuments, Assam | 29.6.2010 | 238.00 | Ongoing |
| 10. | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) | Virasat Festival, Uttarakhand | 25.11.2010 | 40.00 | Completed |
| 11. | PEC Ltd. | Tomb of Yusuf Qattal, New Delhi | 28.3.2008 | 25.00 | Completed |
| 12. | Shipping Corporation of India | Construction of Visitor Facilities at the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu | 21.11.2011 | 38.67 | Completed |
| 13. | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) | Conservation of Sunderwala Mahal, New Delhi | 31.07.2013 | 38.51 | Completed |
| 14. | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) | Training programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components-aarish, stucco, wood carving, frescoe and lime jaali at Jaipur | 31.3.2014 | 10.00 | Completed |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---------------|---------|------------------------|
| 15. | Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) | Training programmes for craftsmen engaged in restoration of tangible components marble jaali, inlay, and stone carving at Makrana | 14.10.2014 | 10.00 | Completed |
| 16. | State Trading Corporation (STC) | Conservation of Jai Prakash Yantra, Jantar Mantar, New Delhi | 28.11.2013 | 32.00 | Completed |
| 17. | Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) | Crafts and sustainable skill development in Gujarat (Self Employed Women's Association-SEWA) | 14.2.2013 | 158.00 | Completed |
| 18. | Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) | Upgradation of ASI Site museums Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort, Delhi | 30.10.2014 | 200.00 | Ongoing |
| 19. | National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC) | ASI project at Purana Qila | Under process | 1435.00 | MoU under finalization |
| (2) Financial contribution received from various Public Sector Banks: | | | | | |
| 1. | UCO Bank, Chandigarh | Hidimba Devi Temple, Himachal Pradesh | 15.7.2008 | 20 .00 | Ongoing |
| 2. | State Bank of India, Kolkata | Hazarduari Palace, District Murshidabad, West Bengal | 13.7.2010 | 75.00 | Ongoing |

(3) Financial contribution received from All India Financial Institution(s):

| | | | | | |
|----|---|--|----------|--------|------------------|
| 1. | Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) | Proposed E-Ticketing project at ASI monuments and Erection of Solar Powered Street lamps, Solar Powered Plant, Bio Toilets and Battery Operated Vehicles at Chittaurgarh Fort, Rajasthan | 9.3.2016 | 500.00 | Under initiation |
|----|---|--|----------|--------|------------------|

(4) Financial contribution received from various Private sector entities/Trusts etc.:

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|------------|--------|------------------|
| 1. | World Monument Fund | Jaisalmer Fort, Rajasthan | 13.8.2003 | 196.00 | Completed |
| 2. | Hampi Foundation and World Monument Fund | Krishna Temple, Hampi, Karnataka | 12.6.2008 | 400.00 | Ongoing |
| 3. | Alambazar Math Project, Kolkata, West Bengal | Renovation, restoration, preservation and reuse of Alambazar Math | 14.10.2008 | 200.13 | Ongoing |
| 4. | Naurus Trust | Gardens of Ibrahim Rauza and Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur, Karnataka | 11.12.2009 | 30.00 | Ongoing |
| 5. | Venugopal Mandir Trust | Preparation of DPR for Old Rangnath Mandir, Pushkar, Rajasthan (NCF-Temple trust) | 21.7.2011 | 5.00 | Ongoing |
| 6. | Nagarik Sewa Mandal | Restoration of Shiv Temple Ambernath | 2012 | 22.30 | Completed |
| 7. | Shrimati Uttara Devi Charitable and Research Foundation | Restoration of Shri Bhulleshwar Temple | 26.3.2013 | 54.00 | Ongoing |
| 8. | Sony India Pvt. Ltd. | ASI Project on up gradation of Sarnath Site and Museum | 30.03.2016 | 190.00 | Under initiation |

Setting up of Kannada Central University

1478. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) since when Kannada has been granted Classical Language status;

(b) the details of languages that have been declared as Classical Languages and date on which such status have been accorded;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to promote and spread Kannada as Classical language, amount that has been granted to each of the Classical Languages since their classification, year-wise and language-wise; and

(d) whether there are any plans to set up Kannada Central University by the Union Government to give more emphasis on spread and promotion of Kannada language within and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Kannada language has been granted status of Classical Language on 31.10.2008.

(b) So far six languages have been granted status of Classical Language. Details of the same is given as under:—

| Sl.No. | Languages granted classical status | Date of Notification |
|--------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Tamil | 12.10.2004 |
| 2. | Sanskrit | 25.11.2005 |
| 3. | Telugu | 31.10.2008 |
| 4. | Kannada | 31.10.2008 |
| 5. | Malayalam | 08.08.2013 |
| 6. | Odia | 11.03.2014 |

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has established the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a subordinate office of this Ministry for promotion of Classical Kannada Language. The details of funds allocated to various Classical Languages including Kannada by the Ministry of Human Resource Development are given in the Statement (*See below*).

University Grants Commission (UGC) has agreed for setting up of the Chairs in Indian Classical Languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia in Central Universities. An amount of ₹ 150.00 lakhs has been allocated

to Central University of Karnataka by UGC. Presidential Awards for Classical Kannada have been instituted from the year 2016 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(d) At present there is no proposal to set up Kannada Central University by Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Statement

*Details of funds allocated to various Clasical Languages including
Kannada by the Ministry*

(₹ in lakh)

| Language/ Year | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Malayalam | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Odia | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Kannada | Nil | 54.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Telugu | Nil | 54.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Tamil | 1600.00 | 1200.00 | 928.00 | 1800.00 | 1500.00 | 1195.68 |
| Sanskrit | 11994.36 | 14726.52 | 19782.47 | 20886.98 | 21290.00 | 22963.41 |

Dilapidated condition of monuments in Tamil Nadu

1479. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many number of monuments/heritage sites are in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the list of identified sites, State-wise in dilapidated condition; and

(c) the action taken to restore/reinvent the historical monument especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act 2010, Archeological Survey of India (ASI) has mandate for protection and conservation of monuments/heritage sites of national importance, on which conservation work is attended regularly, including monuments located in Tamil Nadu and they are in a good state of preservation.

Schemes for serious literature and litterateurs

†1480. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that it has remained indifferent towards the serious litterateurs and literacy magazines of all Indian languages including Hindi;

(b) whether Government has any plan or vision for literature;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government gets rid of its responsibilities for literature by putting the onus on Sahitya Akademi; and

(d) if not, the schemes being worked out by Government for serious literature and litterateurs including literary magazines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sahitya Akademi an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture is set up with the mandate of promotion of Indian literature only.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Ministry of Culture through Sahitya Akademi, promotes Indian literature in 24 recognized languages. Sahitya Akademi brings out annually more than 400 books in its 24 recognized languages along with the three journals, Indian Literature, Samakaleen Bharatiya Sahitya which are the bi-monthly journals and a half-yearly journal, Sanskrit Pratibha. All the three journals covers the literature written in different languages and, hence, these journals are not only promoting the literature but also writers in these languages.

In addition, Ministry of Culture is also implementing schemes such as Cultural Functions Grant Scheme, Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture, which among other areas, also deals with promotion of literature and litterateurs. Further, the Financial Assistance Scheme for participation in International and Domestic Book Fairs and International Events is a flagship scheme which the Ministry directly implements.

Development of Museum in Puducherry

1481. SHRI. N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Museum of Puducherry houses artefacts and mementoes belonging to ancient civilizations from Greece, Arabia, Europe and Asia, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether considering its variety and uniqueness it needs to be properly showcased to attract the foreign tourists;

(c) whether Government would consider offering Central assistance to establish it in a larger campus to bring out the significance of the exhibits in an appropriate manner; and

(d) whether Government would consider to adopt the museum for maintenance as a National Museum in view of its multi-cultural links and antiquity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The details received from Department of Art and Culture, Government of Puducherry are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The artefacts are exhibited in the Puducherry Museum properly in glass covered showcases.

(c) and (d) The Ministry does not set up/develop museums on its own. However, it operates Museum Grant Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments, Voluntary Institutions, Societies and Trusts registered as a society under the Indian Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or a similar legislation of the State Governments for setting up of new museums and development of existing museums.

Statement

Details of artefacts and mementoes belonging to ancient civilizations in Museum of Puducherry

- (a) Beads form the time period of 200 B.C. to 200 A.D. manufactured at Arikkanmedu.
- (b) Arakan and Roughlette wares from Rome.
- (c) Conch bangles and ornaments.
- (d) Semi-precious stones.
- (e) Coins from the Roman Emperor, Tiberius 14 – 37 A.D., Silver Mint.
- (f) Coins from the Roman Emperor, Augustus 14 + A.D., Silver Mint.
- (g) Earthen pots.
- (h) Black and red wares.
- (i) Terracotta toy wheels.

- (j) Terracotta spouts and spouted vessels.
- (k) Tamil Brahmi Inscribed shreads. During the early Christian era, the language Tamil was used with Brahmi script.
- (l) Fragments of wine amphora from the Greek Island of Rhodes.
- (m) Fragments of wine amphora from the Greek Island of KOS.
- (n) Fragments of animal figures.
- (o) Terracotta moulds.
- (p) Terracotta stamps.
- (q) Idols of Krishna, Ganesha and Shiva.
- (r) Fragments of Pseudo-Koan wine amphora.
- (s) Fragments of Garum Amphora.
- (t) Burial Urns.
- (u) Bricks from Arikkanmedu excavated from 200 B.C. to 200A.D.
- (v) Fragments of Roman Oil Amphora from the Guadalquivier valley of Southern Spain 1-3 Century A.D.
- (w) Miscellaneous Roman fragments from various eras.
- (x) Small round Seals 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.
- (y) Hand Axe from Paleolithic period from Usudu.

Scholarship scheme for artists

1482. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing scheme of 'Scholarships to Young Artists' in different cultural fields and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether financial assistance/honorarium/scholarship has been granted to such artists in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and category-wise;

(d) whether payment of such scholarship for artists is pending in the recent past

and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with corrective steps taken by Government; and

(e) whether Government proposes to increase the amount for artists under the said scheme and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing the scheme of "Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields" to grant scholarship/ financial assistance to artists in the field of performing arts in order to promote them in their respective fields.

(c) Each selected artistes is given scholarship of ₹ 5000/- per month for a period of two year. There is no State/UT-wise and category-wise quota in the Scheme. No. of scholarship provided during the last three years and the current year are as under:

| Year | No. of Artists benefited |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 398 |
| 2014-15 | 212 |
| 2015-16 | 283 candidate have been selected |
| 2016-17 | Yet to be advertised |

(d) No such delay has been noticed in the payments once selections are made after conducting the prescribed meetings of the selection committee.

(e) No such proposal is being considered by the Government.

Sale of non-operational units of CCI

1483. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to sell off non-operational units of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) as part of strategic sale of loss-making companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plan is worked out and legal issues resolved;

(d) what is the mode of sale, either through auction or offer bid of single unit or group of units;

(e) whether the interests of workers and stakeholders have been taken care of, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount expected to be received by Government in the sale of these loss making units, along with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes. As far as CCI is concerned, non-operating units of CCI are to be disinvested first as a part of strategic disinvestment of Cement Corporation of India Limited.

(b) Niti Aayog has recommended for strategic disinvestment of Cement Corporation of India. To start with all seven non-operating units that is (1) Mandhar, (2) Kurkunta, (3) Nayagaon, (4) Charkhi Dadri, (5) Delhi Grinding Unit (DGU), (6) Adilabad and (7) Akaltara and the non-commissioned unit of Bhatinda are to be divested first and thereafter disinvestment of operating units is to be taken up.

(c) The Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has identified five units for disinvestment in the first Phase namely (1) Mandhar, (2) Kurkunta, (3) Bhatinda, (4) Nayagaon, (5) Charkhi Dadri and the legal issues relating to DGU, Adilabad and Akaltara need to be sorted out. The process of appointment of Transaction Advisor, Legal Advisor and Asset Valuer has been started by CCI as per direction of IMG.

(d) The mode of sale shall be as per the guidelines of Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM).

(e) The units being considered under disinvestment at present are closed and workers are not there.

(f) The amount expected as sale proceeds shall be known after asset valuation of non-operating units.

Scheme to make capital goods sectors globally competitive

1484. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a scheme to make Indian capital goods sectors globally competitive;

(b) if so, the grant disbursed so far by Government under this scheme;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to increase growth in capital goods production and employment and manufacturing sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far an amount of ₹ 49.98 crore has been disbursed under different components of the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Government has brought out a National Capital Goods Policy. The Policy envisages increase in production to about ₹ 7,50,000 crore, direct employment to 5 million by the year 2025. The Policy also envisages increase in the share of capital goods contribution from present 12% to 20% by the year 2025. Detailed National Capital Goods Policy is available in the website of the Department of Heavy Industry. (*dhi.nic.in*).

Under the Capital Goods Scheme, so far 14 proposals have been approved. Out of these four pertains to Centre of Excellence for technology development by eminent Institutions like Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Scientific and Industrial Testing and Research Centre (Si'Tarc), Coimbatore. Four proposals have been approved for Common Engineering Facility Centre which includes two Training Centres at HMT Machine Tools at Bangalore and at HEC Limited, Ranchi and two common engineering facilities in Chakan, Maharashtra and Bardoli, Gujarat. Further a Project for setting up an Integrated Machine Tool Park at Tumkur has been approved. Apart from the above, five projects have been approved under Technology Acquisition Fund Programme component of the Scheme.

In addition to the above, the projects pertaining to Capital Goods Industry under Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana and Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) Schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are also being supported partly by the Department of Heavy Industry.

Employees of MCDS not getting salaries

†1485. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether strikes are taking place due to frequent difficulties in disbursing the salaries of employees of all the three municipal corporations in Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of reasons due to which employees working in corporations are not getting their salaries on time;

(c) whether Government is considering to develop a system in order to ensure that salary is given to everyone on time and also to ensure smooth functioning, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the types of liabilities apart from on account of employees pending on all the three corporations, the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that there is no pendency of disbursement of salary to its employees.

The North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has informed that there has been only one strike by the staff in the year 2015-16 due to non-payment of salary on time. The North DMC has further informed that the salaries of all employees have been disbursed up to December, 2016 and the Group 'D' (including swachhta karamcharis), Group 'C' and Group 'B'(nurses) employees have also been paid salary for the month of January, 2017.

The East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has informed that there have been strikes due to delay in payment of salaries and other benefits. The salary of EDMC employees other than sanitation staff are reportedly pending for January and February, 2017.

The North DMC and East DMC have informed that the reason for delay in disbursement in salaries is due to shortage of funds.

(c) Does not arise in respect of South DMC in view of (a) and (b) above.

The North DMC has informed that various measures have been taken to increase the internal revenue including revision of toll tax and parking charges, optimum use of properties of corporation and introduction of unique property identification code to identify properties outside tax net etc. NDMC has also reportedly taken measures to curtail expenditure including curtailment of debt burden etc.

The East DMC has informed that they are in constant touch with the Government of NCT of Delhi to improve its financial situation.

(d) The SDMC, NDMC and EDMC have informed the following amount as pending liabilities apart from those on account of employees, which includes the contractors' liability and outstanding loan from Government of NCT of Delhi:—

South DMC: ₹ 907.24 crore

North DMC: ₹ 2385.45 crore

East DMC: ₹ 1589.08 crore

Fleeing of cobra commandos

†1486. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 1-2 February, 2017, 59 trainee COBRA commandos going to Bihar on posting after completing six months training in Srinagar fled from the train in which they were travelling;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would formulate any scheme for making positive utilization of the energies of commandos, police personnel and officers; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per report received from CRPF, 59 trainees of CoBRA Bn after completing 6 months training at RTC Srinagar were to report to Battalion Headquarter (Bn Hqr) at Gaya (Bihar) on 07.02.2017. Their return journey to Bn Hqr, Gaya was pre-poned from 05.02.2017 to 01.02.2017 due to blockage of highways in Jammu and Kashmir because of unprecedented snow fall. While on way, the trainees reached Mughal Sarai on 03.02.2017. As all the trainees were residents of Bihar and they had to report to Bn Hqr, Gaya on 07.02.2017 as per schedule, they decided on their own to go to their home to meet their family members without prior permission of competent authority for which they have been suitably cautioned. However, all the CoBRA trainees reported to Bn Hqr on 07.02.2017.

(c) and (d) The energies of commandos, force personnel and officers are being properly channelized and optimized for operational tasks.

Linking FCRA accounts to MHA's online database

1487. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked RBI to direct all banks to link designated FCRA accounts to MHA's online database;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the same is being done to monitor activity in these accounts on a real time basis;

(c) if so, why does the Ministry need to keep a realtime tab on FCRA accounts;

(d) what does the Ministry propose to do with all the data generated; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that mostly NGOs will be effected by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (e) The Ministry had requested RBI Banks to integrate FCRA accounts with Public Financial Management System(PFMS). This will enable the Ministry to monitor the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution credited in such Bank accounts.

Collapse of roof in Connaught Place

†1488. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the wake of collapse of second roof within a period of ten days in Connaught Place, experts have attributed this to years of irregularities and negligence by New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC);

(b) the number of unauthorized buildings constructed in Connaught Place in total violation of rules and action taken by NDMC thereof; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) No, Sir.

The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that there were incidents of roof collapse on intervening night of 02.02.2017 at premises C-33, Connaught Place, New Delhi and at premises No.L-23/7, Connaught Place, New Delhi on 11.02.2017. In this regard, a Committee having members from IIT Delhi, Central Public Works Deptt. (CPWD), Sub-Division Magistrate concerned and officers of NDMC, has been constituted to inquire into the following reasons with reference to the above said incidents of roof collapse:

(i) find out the cause of collapse of the said premises;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) fix up the responsibility of officials, if any; and
- (iii) give recommendations to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

(b) and (c) NDMC has informed that there are 49 unauthorised constructions in Connaught Place area and action has been initiated as per law in these cases.

Suspects associated with Islamic State

†1489. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suspects associated with Islamic State caught so far in the country by investigative agencies and what kind of terror strikes these people were planning to execute or they were found involved in, the State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that time and again flags of Islamic State are Unfurled and slogans are chanted in Kashmir;

(c) whether it is a fact that educated youths are associating with Islamic State ideology; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per available information, The National Investigation Agency (NIA) and States Police have registered cases to investigate the alleged links of individuals with ISIS and 75 individuals (Kerala-21, Telangana-16, Karnataka-9, Maharashtra-8, Madhya Pradesh-6, Uttarakhand-4, Uttar Pradesh-3, Rajasthan-2, Tamil Nadu-4 and 1 each from Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal), have so far been arrested.

(b) A few incidents of unfurling of flags of ISIS by some misguided youth were noticed on different occasions in Jammu and Kashmir in the recent past. 'Police' and 'Public Order', being State subjects, the State Government concerned has been directed to take appropriate action against such elements as per relevant provisions of Law.

(c) and (d) As per the reports of the security agencies, few educated youth, who got attracted to the ISIS ideology, did so through social media.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Handling of student union clashes by Delhi Police

†1490. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of action taken by police to check the violent clashes between student unions in favour of or against the speaker of a seminar organised in Ramjas College of Delhi University and controlling and manhandling of girl students and women media persons by police in an objectionable manner, has come to the fore in February, 2017;

(b) whether the issue of handling the matter unprofessionally by Delhi Police has come to light;

(c) whether many facets of working style of Delhi Police are getting manifested; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Delhi Police has informed that on 22.02.2017, the programme/protest march organized by All India Student Association (AISA) and some students of Ramjas College and Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) activist resulted in arguments and scuffle between the two groups. The police kept the situation under control with minimum requisite force and in the process some police officials also sustained injuries.

Delhi Police has informed that the allegations of misbehaviour by some police personnel against the demonstrators and media persons were received and the same has been inquired into and on the basis of the preliminary findings of the enquiry, necessary action has been taken.

Economic blockade in Manipur

1491. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is unrest and economic blockade in Manipur and if so, the steps taken by Government to ease the situation;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether adequate Central paramilitary forces were placed at the disposal of State Government to deal with the situation;

(c) whether negotiations have been initiated with Naga group to resolve the blockade due to which lakhs of people are suffering; and

(d) any other efforts made by Government to bring relief to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The State of Manipur is facing problems of disruption of supplies of essential commodities due to economic blockade called by United Naga Council (UNC) since November 1, 2016. To deal with the situation, various steps have been taken by Central Government in a coordinated way with the State Government. 135 Coys of CAPFs were deployed in the State of Manipur for Internal Security, Law and Order and border guarding duties up to October, 2016. Additional 40 Coys of CAPFs have been provided to Manipur for opening of National Highways and restore transportation of supplies of essential commodities. As NH-2 has been blocked for goods transportation, CAPFs are assisting the State Government in bringing supplies through NH-37. Government of India has organized tripartite talks with Government of Manipur and United Naga Council (UNC) three times on 15.11.2016, 3.2.2017 and 7.3.2017. There has been directions from Govt. of India and meetings had been held at the level of Union Home Minister and MoS (Home) with Chief Minister and State Government of Manipur. There has been continuous monitoring and review of situation in Manipur at the highest level. Need-based airlifting of Petroleum Products to the State of Manipur to ease supplies position has been done.

India Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA)

1492. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the huge burden on West Bengal because of implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh;

(b) the expected financial burden on West Bengal because of the implementation of LBA Agreement;

(c) whether Government is intending to provide a financial package to West Bengal for implementation of LBA;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of status of fencing process of India-Bangladesh border following the implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (e) Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), 1974 provides for exchange of enclaves between the two countries and it necessitated development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India and addressing issues of rehabilitation of returnees from Indian enclaves in Bangladesh. Government of India sanctioned ₹ 1005.99 crore on 02.12.2015 for rehabilitation and up-gradation of infrastructure, out of which ₹ 898.50 crore is for creation and up-gradation of infrastructure and an amount of ₹ 107.49 crore is for rehabilitation and construction of pucca houses for Indian returnees. The package sanctioned to State Government of West Bengal by Government of India is for a period of five years from 2015-16 to 2019-2020. The scheme fully funded by Government of India is implemented by the State Government of West Bengal. Government of India has sanctioned barbed wire fencing to the extent of 3326.14 km. along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Out of this, fencing to the extent of 2731 km. has been completed.

Foreigners illegally staying in the country

1493. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreigners illegally staying in the country has increased significantly;

(b) if so, the details of number of such cases recorded in past three years, the year-wise details thereof;

(c) out of the number of recorded cases, how many foreigners actually got convicted under Foreigners Act and other legal provisions, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds spent on keeping these people under detention during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per information available, number of foreign nationals who came to India on valid travel documents but found overstaying after expiry of their visas has decreased in 2015 and 2016 as compared to 2014.

(c) and (d) Data on State-wise conviction of foreigners under Foreigners Act and other legal provisions and funds spent on keeping such people in detention Centres is not Centrally available.

Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir

1494. SHRI K. T. S TULSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Government on continuation of Article 370 of the Constitution of India in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, especially in the backdrop of ongoing unrest in Kashmir Valley; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The Government of India functions under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Article 370 in the Constitution of India provides for “*Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir*”.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

Cases of bribery and corruption registered at ACB, Delhi

1495. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of bribery and similar instances of corruption pertaining to National Capital Region (NCR) have been unearthed by or registered at the Anti Corruption Bureau (ACB) in Delhi since March, 2015 and what are the corresponding figures for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14;

(b) in how many cases registered since March, 2015 there is a *prima facie* involvement of MLAs, elected to the Delhi Assembly if any; and

(c) at what stage is the investigation concerning major cases and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) Directorate of Vigilance, Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that 45 cases have been registered since March, 2015 till date in the Anti Corruption Branch of GNCTD.

The corresponding figures for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:—

| Sl. No. | Period | Number of cases registered |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013 | 21 |
| 2. | 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 | 41 |

(b) and (c) Directorate of Vigilance, GNCTD has informed that out of 45 cases registered since March 2015, there is no such case, in which any *prima facie* involvement of any MLA elected to the Delhi Assembly, has been found till date.

Human trafficking on Indian Borders

†1496. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor boys/girls/adult women/men rescued from the persons involved in human trafficking on Indian borders along with other countries which were being brought to India from other countries for flesh trade/exploitation/labour by illegal method during the year 2014 to 2016;

(b) the border from which most of children and women were rescued;

(c) the total number of culprits caught who were involved in such crimes; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Border Security Force has intimated the following details of apprehension of women and children along Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders, and cases of human trafficking detected by BSF troops during the last three years:

| Years | Western Border (Indo-Pak Border) | Eastern Border (Indo-Bangladesh Border) |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2014 | 2 | 829 |
| 2015 | 13 | 1749 |
| 2016 | 15 | 1287 |

Sashastra Seema Bal has informed that 389 boys/girls/adult women/men, being trafficked from across the border, were rescued from Indo-Nepal border. Year-wise figures are as follows:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year | Number of persons rescued |
|------|---------------------------|
| 2014 | 33 |
| 2015 | 202 |
| 2016 | 154 |

(c) and (d) BSF apprehended 5 touts, who were found to be involved in human trafficking; and SSB arrested 178 traffickers - 8 in 2014, 80 in 2015 and 90 in 2016.

Assam emerging as trafficking hub of the country

1497. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Assam has emerged as the trafficking hub of the country, as per the report of National Crime Records Bureau and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up any step to end this practice and if so, the details thereof and the results obtained therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases of human trafficking registered all over India for the year ending 2015 is 5608. Out of this, 1480 cases were registered in the State of Assam.

(b) 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is the responsibility of State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments by issuing advisories from time to time and by providing financial assistance for setting up Anti-Human Trafficking Units at District level in various States. Besides this, training is also provided to State Police Personnel in trafficking. The Government of India has signed Memorandums of Understanding on prevention of Human Trafficking with the Government of Bangladesh and UAE.

Extension of e-visa scheme

1498. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how Ministry look at the success of e-Visa scheme;

(b) the details of countries to which India offered e-Visas and whether there are any plans to extend it to other countries;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with Ministry of Tourism about extension of e-Visas to other countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent introduction of e-Visa scheme helps in increasing tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The e-Visa Scheme will facilitate entry of foreigners for tourism, business and medical purposes.

(b) to (d) The e-Visa facility has been extended to 161 countries. Review of visa policy to include more countries under e-visa regime is a continuous process and decided in consultation with all the stake holders on the considerations of reciprocity, security and national interests. E-tourist visa entitles the foreigner to undertake recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends/relatives and attending a short term Yoga programme. More than 15 Lac E-visa have been issued till 2016 since introduction of e-tourist visa regime in Nov, 2014.

Vacancy of IPS officers in Telangana

1499. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the 112 total authorized strength of IPS officers in Telangana, there are 16 vacancies as on January, 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons for such huge vacancies and does it not hamper running administration and law and order problem; and

(c) what efforts Government is making to fill the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 01.01.2016, total 96 IPS officers are in position against sanctioned strength of 112 in Telangana.

(b) and (c) Vacancies in the service are caused due to factors such as retirement, resignation, death, removal from service etc., which are recurring in nature and relative with the rate of recruitment. To fill up the vacancies of IPS officers, the batch-size of IPS (direct recruit) has been increased from 88 to 103 from CSE, 2005, to 130 from CSE, 2008 and to 150 from CSE, 2009. Besides the above, the process of appointments to the Indian Police Service by promotion from State Police Service has been accelerated.

Police Hospitals in naxal affected States

†1500. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish police hospitals on the lines of army hospitals in naxalite affected States of the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of the amount allocated to other States of the country including Chhattisgarh by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for establishment of police hospitals by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) on the lines of army hospitals in naxalite affected States. However, in CAPFs at primary level, 10/20 bed MI rooms are available in battalions, training centres, etc. In addition, there are 32 Nos. 50 bedded and 06 Nos. 100 bedded Composite Hospitals are available in CAPFs.

Criteria for issuing long term visa

1501. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria that has been prescribed by Government for issuing Long Term Visa (LTV);

(b) the details of long term visa issued so far;

(c) whether Government felt any need to review the criteria for issuing long term visa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Long Term Visa to foreign nationals who claim to be refugees is granted on the grounds of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion in the country of foreigner concerned. Besides, LTV to Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals is also given on the grounds of marriage and extreme compassion.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per records available more than 8000 Long Term Visa were issued during the last three years.

(c) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Family pension to freedom fighters

1502. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is giving family pension to the freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to revise and increase family pension; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Centre is giving family pension to the eligible dependents of the freedom fighter pensioners under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, administered by Ministry of Home Affairs. As per the provisions of this Scheme, after death of the freedom fighter pensioner, his/her spouse (widow/widower) and after death of spouse, his/her unmarried and un-employed daughters (up to maximum of three such daughters at any point of time) and thereafter, mother or father of the freedom fighter pensioner are granted dependent family pension.

The freedom fighter pension/family pension has already been revised and increased recently by the Central Government with effect from 15.08.2016. The amount of pension being given under this scheme to different categories of freedom fighters and their dependents is given in the Statement (*See below*). Dearness Allowance/Relief as given to the Central Government Employees/pensioners has been made applicable to the freedom fighter pensioners also.

Statement

*Monthly Amount of Pension provided under Swatantrata Sainik
Samman Pension Scheme, 1980*

| Sl. No. | Category of freedom fighters | Amount of pension before the enhancement on 15.08.2016 including Dearness Relief (Per Month) | Present amount of pension after the enhancement with effect from 15.08.2016 (Per Month) |
|---------|---|--|---|
| 1. | Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/spouses | ₹ 24,775/- | ₹ 30,000/- |
| 2. | Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses | ₹ 23,085/- | ₹ 28,000/- |
| 3. | Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA | ₹ 21,395/- | ₹ 26,000/- |
| 4. | Dependent parents/eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time) | ₹ 3,380/- (dependent parents) ₹ 5,070/- (daughters) | 50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter, i.e., in the range of ₹ 13,000/- to ₹ 15,000/- |

Heading of Central police forces offices by their own personnel

1503. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a clamour from among the CRPF, BSF and SSB police forces that their offices should be headed by their own personnel instead of an IPS officer; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps being taken to conduct a study on this plea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) The posts of Chief of Central Armed Police Forces are filled up as per Recruitment Rules for the posts.

Amount incurred on prisoners of various jails

†1504. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge difference between the amounts to be incurred on prisoners of various jails of the country due to absence of uniform national policy for expenditure on prisoners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has been ordered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to carry out a probe in this context with the help of Comptroller and Auditor General; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Prisons is a State Subject. Prison Administration is therefore the responsibility of State Governments. However, as per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, State/UT-wise details of expenses incurred on inmates during FY 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court has issued an order on 22.2.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) 406/2013 titled "Inhuman Conditions prevailing in 1382 prisons in India". The Court has observed that there is a huge discrepancy on the amount spent on prison inmates between the Jail of one State to another. The Court has noted that it may perhaps be necessary to have the accounts audited and have, *inter alia*, directed the Ministry of Home Affairs to have the accounts of the prisons audited with the assistance of C&AG. The C&AG has been apprised of the order of the Court.

Statement***State/UT-wise details of expenses incurred on prison inmates during FY 2015-16***

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Inmate Population as on 31.12.2015 | Total Expenses (in ₹) (in Lakh) | Expenditure Per Inmates (in ₹) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7897 | 3350.9 | 42432.1 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 53.4 | 29010.9 |
| 3. | Assam | 9097 | 1998.9 | 21973 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 4. | Bihar | 28418 | 23783.4 | 83691.4 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 17662 | 5340 | 30234.2 |
| 6. | Goa | 423 | 87 | 20573.9 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 11778 | 2683.5 | 22784.1 |
| 8. | Haryana | 18269 | 4664.1 | 25529.9 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1979 | 446.3 | 22553.8 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2338 | 960.7 | 41090.7 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 17613 | 6114.4 | 34715.1 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 13473 | 3901.3 | 28956.1 |
| 13. | Kerala | 7325 | 2716.4 | 37084.2 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 38458 | 12271 | 31907.6 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 29657 | 8476 | 28580 |
| 16. | Manipur | 651 | 278.1 | 42715.3 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 943 | 349.6 | 37070.7 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1244 | 280 | 22508 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 490 | 320.8 | 65468.6 |
| 20. | Odisha | 15965 | 4750.3 | 29754.7 |
| 21. | Punjab | 23645 | 3941.5 | 16669.6 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 20086 | 604.1 | 3007.5 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 251 | 87.7 | 34958.2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 14122 | 4426.7 | 31346 |
| 25. | Telangana | 6201 | 1250.6 | 20167.8 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1039 | 247.2 | 23795.9 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 88747 | 19460.8 | 21928.4 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 4348 | 1212 | 27875.8 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 21523 | 7772.5 | 36112.6 |
| TOTAL (STATES) | | 403826 | 121829.2 | 30168.7 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 499 | 134.7 | 26995.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 31. | Chandigarh | 688 | 231.4 | 33633.6 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 166 | 12 | 7228.9 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 46 | 27 | 58695.7 |
| 34. | Delhi | 14183 | 10430.7 | 73543.9 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 24 | 0.5 | 1933.5 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 191 | 68.6 | 35916.2 |
| TOTAL (UTs) | | 15797 | 10904.9 | 69031.5 |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) | | 419623 | 132734.1 | 31631.7 |

Source: Prison Statistics India 2015

Note: Expenditure per inmates is calculated on the basis of total expenditures made during the financial year 2015-16 and total number of inmates lodged in jails as on 31.12.2015. The figures of inmates during the financial year may be changed.

Uninterrupted power supply for Indo-Pak border fencing

†1505. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electric fencing installed along the Indo-Pak border is proving to be ineffective due to unavailability of sufficient power; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of power for the fencing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) There is no electric fencing installed along the Indo-Pakistan border.

Norm for conferring Padma Vibhushan and other awards

†1506. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any norm for conferring Padma Vibhushan and other awards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the social workers, great luminaries and eminent persons

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

honoured with these awards by Central Government during last three years till date, year-wise;

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards conferring with Padma Vibhushan award to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav along with some other great social workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The Padma Awards are given in various disciplines/ fields of activities, viz. art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, civil service, etc. 'Padma Vibhushan' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; 'Padma Bhushan' for distinguished service of high order and 'Padma Shri' for distinguished service.

(c) Year-wise details of the Padma Awardees for the year 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are given in the Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The matter relating to conferment of Padma Vibhushan to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was raised in the Rajya Sabha on 06.02.2017 and also appeared in the Media on 08.02.2017. The recommendations for Padma Awards are invited from 1st May to 15th September every year, from all State/UT Governments, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan awardees and selected Institutes of Excellence. Recommendations are also received from several other sources like Governors, Chief Ministers of States, Central/State Ministers, MPs, MLAs and various other organizations/bodies/ private individuals etc. All nominations/recommendations so received for the Padma Awards are placed before the Padma Awards Committee which makes its recommendations, from amongst the nominations/recommendations received, or of those whom the Committee may identify on its own, to the President of India.

Statement-I

Details of Padma Awardees-2014

Padma Awards-2014

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Padma Vibhushan | | |
| 1. | Dr. Raghunath A. Mashelkar | Science and Engineering |
| 2. | Shri B. K. S. Iyengar | Others |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Padma Bhushan | | |
| 1. | Prof. Gulam Mohammed Sheikh | Art |
| 2. | Begum Parveen Sultana | Art |
| 3. | Shri T. H. Vinayakram | Art |
| 4. | Shri Kamala Haasan | Art |
| 5. | Justice Dalveer Bhandari | Public Affairs |
| 6. | Prof. Padmanabhan Balaram | Science and Engineering |
| 7. | Prof. Jyeshtharaj Joshi | Science and Engineering |
| 8. | Dr. Madappa Mahadevappa | Science and Engineering |
| 9. | Dr. Thirumalachari Ramasami | Science and Engineering |
| 10. | Dr. Vinod Prakash Sharma | Science and Engineering |
| 11. | Dr. Radhakrishnan Koppillil | Science and Engineering |
| 12. | Dr. Mrityunjay Athreya | Literature and Education |
| 13. | Ms. Anita Desai | Literature and Education |
| 14. | Dr. Dhirubhai Thaker | Literature and Education |
| 15. | Shri Vairamuthu Ramasamy Thevar | Literature and Education |
| 16. | Shri Ruskin Bond | Literature and Education |
| 17. | Shri Pullela Gopichand | Sports |
| 18. | Shri Leander Paes | Sports |
| 19. | Shri Vijayendra Nath Kaul | Civil Service |
| 20. | Late Dr. Anumolu Ramakrishna | Science and Engineering |
| 21. | Prof. Anisuzzaman | Literature and Education |
| 22. | Prof. Lloyd I. Rudolph | Literature and Education |
| | Prof. Susanne H. Rudolph | Literature and Education |
| 23. | Dr. (Shrimati) Neelam Kler | Medicine |
| Padma Shri | | |
| 1. | Shri Mohammad Ali Baig | Art |
| 2. | Ms. Nayana Apte Joshi | Art |
| 3. | Shri Musafir Ram Bhardwaj | Art |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. | Ms. Sabitri Chatterjee | Art |
| 5. | Prof. Biman Bihari Das | Art |
| 6. | Shri Sunil Das | Art |
| 7. | Shrimati Elam Endira Devi | Art |
| 8. | Shri Vijay Ghate | Art |
| 9. | Shrimati Rani Karnaa | Art |
| 10. | Shri Bansil Kaul | Art |
| 11. | Ustad Moinuddin Khan | Art |
| 12. | Ms. Geeta Mahalik | Art |
| 13. | Shri Paresh Maity | Art |
| 14. | Shri Ram Mohan | Art |
| 15. | Shri Sudarsan Pattnaik | Art |
| 16. | Shri Paresh Rawal | Art |
| 17. | Shri Wendell Augustine Rodricks | Art |
| 18. | Prof. Kalamandalam Sathyabhama | Art |
| 19. | Shri Anuj (Ramanuj) Sharma | Art |
| 20. | Shri Santosh Sivan | Art |
| 21. | Ms. Supriya Devi | Art |
| 22. | Ms. Sooni Taraporevala | Art |
| 23. | Ms. Vidya Balan | Art |
| 24. | Shrimati Durga Jain | Social Work |
| 25. | Dr. Rama Rao Anumolu | Social Work |
| 26. | Dr. Brahm Dutt | Social Work |
| 27. | Shri Mukul Chandra Goswami | Social Work |
| 28. | Shri J. L. Kaul | Social Work |
| 29. | Shri Mathurbhai Madhabhai Savani | Social Work |
| 30. | Shri Tashi Tondup | Public Affairs |
| 31. | Dr. Hasmukh Chamanlal Shah | Public Affairs |
| 32. | Shri Sekhar Basu | Science and Engineering |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|--|-------------------------|
| 33. | Shri Madhavan Chandradathan | Science and Engineering |
| 34. | Dr. Ravi Bhushan Grover | Science and Engineering |
| 35. | Prof. Eluvathingal Devassy Jemmis | Science and Engineering |
| 36. | Shri Ramkrishna V. Hosur | Science and Engineering |
| 37. | Dr. Ajay Kumar Parida | Science and Engineering |
| 38. | Dr. Malapaka Yajneswara Satyanarayana Prasad | Science and Engineering |
| 39. | Shri Kiran Kumar Alur Seelin | Science and Engineering |
| 40. | Dr. Brahma Singh | Science and Engineering |
| 41. | Prof. Vinod Kumar Singh | Science and Engineering |
| 42. | Dr. Govindan Sundararajan | Science and Engineering |
| 43. | Ramaswamy R. Iyer | Science and Engineering |
| 44. | Dr. Jayanta Kumar Ghosh | Science and Engineering |
| 45. | Shri Ravi Kumar Narra | Trade and Industry |
| 46. | Shri Rajesh Saraiya | Trade and Industry |
| 47. | Ms. Mallika Srinivasan | Trade and Industry |
| 48. | Shri Pratap Govindrao Pawar | Trade and Industry |
| 49. | Dr. Kiritkumar Mansukhlal Acharya | Medicine |
| 50. | Dr. Balram Bhargava | Medicine |
| 51. | Prof. (Dr.) Indra Chakravarty | Medicine |
| 52. | Dr. Ramakant Krishnaji Deshpande | Medicine |
| 53. | Prof. (Dr.) Pawan Raj Goyal | Medicine |
| 54. | Prof. Amod Gupta | Medicine |
| 55. | Prof. (Dr.) Daya Kishore Hazra | Medicine |
| 56. | Prof. (Dr.) Thenumgal Poullose Jacob | Medicine |
| 57. | Prof. (Dr.) Shashank R. Joshi | Medicine |
| 58. | Prof. Hakim Syed Khaleefathullah | Medicine |
| 59. | Dr. Milind Vasant Kirtane | Medicine |
| 60. | Dr. Lalit Kumar | Medicine |
| 61. | Dr. Mohan Mishra | Medicine |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 62. | Dr. M. Subhadra Nair | Medicine |
| 63. | Dr. Ashok Panagariya | Medicine |
| 64. | Dr. Narendra Kumar Pandey | Medicine |
| 65. | Dr. Sunil Pradhan | Medicine |
| 66. | Dr. Ashok Rajgopal | Medicine |
| 67. | Dr. Kamini A. Rao | Medicine |
| 68. | Dr. Sarbeswar Sahariah | Medicine |
| 69. | Prof. Om Prakash Upadhyaya | Medicine |
| 70. | Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma | Medicine |
| 71. | Dr. J. S. Titiyal | Medicine |
| 72. | Dr. Nitish Naik | Medicine |
| 73. | Dr. Surbrat Kumar Acharya | Medicine |
| 74. | Dr. Rajesh Kumar Grover | Medicine |
| 75. | Dr. Naheed Abidi | Literature and Education |
| 76. | Prof. Ashok Chakradhar | Literature and Education |
| 77. | Shri Chhakchhuak Chhuanvawra | Literature and Education |
| 78. | Shri Keki N. Daruwalla | Literature and Education |
| 79. | Prof. Ganesh Narayandas Devi | Literature and Education |
| 80. | Prof. Kolakaluri Enoch | Literature and Education |
| 81. | Prof. (Dr.) Ved Kumari Ghai | Literature and Education |
| 82. | Shrimati Manorama Jafa | Literature and Education |
| 83. | Prof. Rehana Khatoon | Literature and Education |
| 84. | Dr. Waikhom Gojen Meeitei | Literature and Education |
| 85. | Shri Vishnu Narayanan Namboothiri | Literature and Education |
| 86. | Prof. Dinesh Singh | Literature and Education |
| 87. | Dr. (Mrs.) P. Kilemsungla | Literature and Education |
| 88. | Ms. Anjum Chopra | Sports |
| 89. | Ms. Sunil Dabas | Sports |
| 90. | Shri Love Raj Singh Dharmshaktu | Sports |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 91. | Ms. Dipika Rebecca Pallikal | Sports |
| 92. | Shri H. Boniface Prabhu | Sports |
| 93. | Shri Yuvraj Singh | Sports |
| 94. | Shrimati Mamta Sodha | Sports |
| 95. | Ms. Parveen Talha | Civil Service |
| 96. | Late Dr. Narendra Achyut Dabholkar | Social Work |
| 97. | Shri Ashok Kumar Mago | Trade and Industry |
| 98. | Dr. Siddharth Mukherjee | Medicine |
| 99. | Dr. Vamsi Mootha | Medicine |
| 100. | Dr. Sengaku Mayeda | Literature and Education |

Statement-II*Details of Padma Awardees-2015***Padma Awards-2015**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Padma Vibhushan | | |
| 1. | Shri L. K. Advani | Public Affairs |
| 2. | Shri Amitabh Bachchan | Art |
| 3. | Shri Prakash Singh Badal | Public Affairs |
| 4. | Dr. D. Veerendra Heggade | Social Work |
| 5. | Shri Mohammad Yusuf Khan <i>alias</i> Dilip Kumar | Art |
| 6. | Shri Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Swami Rambhadracharya | Others |
| 7. | Prof. Malur Ramaswamy Srinivasan | Science and Engineering |
| 8. | Shri Kottayan K. Venugopal | Public Affairs |
| 9. | Shri Karim Al Hussaini Aga Khan (Foreigner) | Trade and Industry |
| Padma Bhushan | | |
| 1. | Shri Jahnu Barua | Art |
| 2. | Dr. Vijay Bhatkar | Science and Engineering |
| 3. | Shri Swapan Dasgupta | Literature and Education |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 4. | Swami Satyamitranand Giri | Others |
| 5. | Shri N. Gopalaswami | Civil Service |
| 6. | Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap | Public Affairs |
| 7. | Dr. (Pandit) Gokulotsavji Maharaj | Art |
| 8. | Dr. Ambrish Mithal | Medicine |
| 9. | Shrimati Sudha Ragunathan | Art |
| 10. | Shri Harish Salve | Public Affairs |
| 11. | Dr. Ashok Seth | Medicine |
| 12. | Shri Rajat Sharma | Literature and Education |
| 13. | Shri Satpal | Sports |
| 14. | Shri Shivakumara Swami | Others |
| 15. | Dr. Kharag Singh Valdiya | Science and Engineering |
| 16. | Prof. Manjul Bhargava (NRI/PIO) | Science and Engineering |
| 17. | Shri David Frawley (Vamadeva) (Foreigner) | Others |
| 18. | Shri Bill Gates (Foreigner) | Social Work |
| 19. | Ms. Melinda Gates (Foreigner) | Social Work |
| 20. | Shri Saichiro Misumi (Foreigner) | Others |
| Padma Shri | | |
| 1. | Dr. Manjula Anagani | Medicine |
| 2. | Shri S. Arunan | Science and Engineering |
| 3. | Ms. Kanyakumari Avasarala | Art |
| 4. | Dr. Bettina Sharada Baumer | Literature and Education |
| 5. | Shri Naresh Bedi | Art |
| 6. | Shri Ashok Bhagat | Social Work |
| 7. | Shri Sanjay Leela Bhansali | Art |
| 8. | Dr. Lakshmi Nandan Bora | Literature and Education |
| 9. | Dr. Gyan Chaturvedi | Literature and Education |
| 10. | Prof. (Dr.) Yogesh Kumar Chawla | Medicine |
| 11. | Shrimati Jayakumari Chikkala | Medicine |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12. | Shri Bibek Debroy | Literature and Education |
| 13. | Dr. Sarungbam Bimola Kumari Devi | Medicine |
| 14. | Dr. Ashok Gulati | Public Affairs |
| 15. | Dr. Randeep Guleria | Medicine |
| 16. | Dr. K. P. Haridas | Medicine |
| 17. | Shri Rahul Jain | Art |
| 18. | Shri Ravindra Jain | Art |
| 19. | Dr. Sunil Jogi | Literature and Education |
| 20. | Shri Prasoon Joshi | Art |
| 21. | Dr. Prafulla Kar | Art |
| 22. | Ms. Saba Anjum | Sports |
| 23. | Shrimati Ushakiran Khan | Literature and Education |
| 24. | Dr. Rajesh Kotecha | Medicine |
| 25. | Prof. Alka Kriplani | Medicine |
| 26. | Dr. Harsh Kumar | Medicine |
| 27. | Shri Narayana Purushothama Mallaya | Literature and Education |
| 28. | Shri Lambert Mascarenhas | Literature and Education |
| 29. | Dr. (Mrs.) Janak Palta McGilligan | Social Work |
| 30. | Shri Veerendra Raj Mehta | Social Work |
| 31. | Shri Tarak Mehta | Art |
| 32. | Shri Neil Herbert Nongkynrih | Art |
| 33. | Shri Chewang Norphel | Others |
| 34. | Shri T. V. Mohandas Pai | Trade and Industry |
| 35. | Dr. Tejas Patel | Medicine |
| 36. | Shri Jadav Molai Peyang | Others |
| 37. | Shrimati Bimla Poddar | Others |
| 38. | Dr. N. Prabhakar | Science and Engineering |
| 39. | Dr. Prahalada | Science and Engineering |
| 40. | Dr. Narendra Prasad | Medicine |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 41. | Shri Ram Bahadur Rai | Literature and Education |
| 42. | Ms. Mithali Raj | Sports |
| 43. | Shri P. V. Rajaraman | Civil Service |
| 44. | Prof. J. S. Rajput | Literature and Education |
| 45. | Shri Kota Srinivasa Rao | Art |
| 46. | Prof. Bimal Roy | Literature and Education |
| 47. | Shri Shekhar Sen | Art |
| 48. | Shri Gunvant Shah | Literature and Education |
| 49. | Shri Brahmdev Sharma (Bhaiji) | Literature and Education |
| 50. | Shri Manu Sharma | Literature and Education |
| 51. | Prof. Yog Raj Sharma | Medicine |
| 52. | Shri Vasant Shastri | Science and Engineering |
| 53. | Shri S. K. Shivkumar | Science and Engineering |
| 54. | Ms. P. V. Sindhu | Sports |
| 55. | Shri Sardara Singh | Sports |
| 56. | Ms. Arunima Sinha | Sports |
| 57. | Shri Mahesh Raj Soni | Art |
| 58. | Dr. Nikhil Tandon | Medicine |
| 59. | Shri H. Thegtse Rinpoche | Social Work |
| 60. | Dr. Hargovind Laxmishanker Trivedi | Medicine |
| 61. | Shri Huang Baosheng (Foreigner) | Others |
| 62. | Prof. Jacques Blamont (Foreigner) | Science and Engineering |
| 63. | Shri Jean-Claude Carriere (Foreigner) | Literature and Education |
| 64. | Dr. Nandrajan "Raj" Chetty (NRI/PIO) | Trade and Industry |
| 65. | Shri George L. Hart (Foreigner) | Others |
| 66. | Jagat Guru Amrta Suryananda Maha Raja (NRI/PIO) | Others |
| 67. | Late Shri Meetha Lal Mehta (Posthumous) | Social Work |
| 68. | Ms. Tripti Mukherjee (NRI/PIO) | Art |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 69. | Dr. Dattatreyaudu Nori (NRI/PIO) | Medicine |
| 70. | Dr. Raghu Rama Pillarisetti (NRI/PIO) | Medicine |
| 71. | Dr. Saumitra Rawat (NRI/PIO) | Medicine |
| 72. | Prof. Annette Schmiedchen (Foreigner) | Literature and Education |
| 73. | Late Shri Pran Kumar Sharma <i>alias</i> Pran (Posthumous) | Art |
| 74. | Late Shri R. Vasudevan (Posthumous) | Civil Service |

Statement-III***Details of Padma Awardees-2016*****Padma Awards-2016**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Padma Vibhushan | | |
| 1. | Ms. Yamini Krishnamurthi | Art |
| 2. | Shri Rajinikanth | Art |
| 3. | Shrimati Girija Devi | Art |
| 4. | Shri Ramoji Rao | Literature and Education |
| 5. | Dr. Viswanathan Shanta | Medicine |
| 6. | Shri Shri Ravi Shankar | Others |
| 7. | Shri Jagmohan | Public Affairs |
| 8. | Dr. Vasudev Kalkunte Aatre | Science and Engineering |
| 9. | Shri Avinash Dixit (Foreigner) | Literature and Education |
| 10. | Late Shri Dhiru Bhai Ambani (Posthumous) | Trade and Industry |
| Padma Bhushan | | |
| 1. | Shri Anupam Kher | Art |
| 2. | Shri Udit Narayan Jha | Art |
| 3. | Shri Ram V. Sutar | Art |
| 4. | Shri Heisnam Kanhailal | Art |
| 5. | Shri Vinod Rai | Civil Service |
| 6. | Dr. Yarlagadda Lakshmi Prasad | Literature and Education |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 7. | Prof. N. S. Ramanuja Tatacharya | Literature and Education |
| 8. | Dr. Barjinder Singh Hamdard | Literature and Education |
| 9. | Prof. D. Nageshwar Reddy | Medicine |
| 10. | Swami Tejomayananda | Other |
| 11. | Shri Hafeez Contractor | Others |
| 12. | Shri Ravindra Chandra Bhargava | Public Affairs |
| 13. | Dr. Venkata Rama Rao Alla | Science and Engineering |
| 14. | Ms. Saina Nehwal | Sports |
| 15. | Ms. Sania Mirza | Sports |
| 16. | Ms. Indu Jain | Trade and Industry |
| 17. | Late Swami Dayanand Sarawasati (Posthumous) | Others |
| 18. | Shri Robert Blackwill (Foreigner) | Public Affairs |
| 19. | Shri Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry (NRI/PIO) | Trade and Industry |

Padma Shri

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Shrimati Prathibha Prahlad | Art |
| 2. | Shri Bhikhudan Gadhvi | Art |
| 3. | Shri Sribhas Chandra Supakar | Art |
| 4. | Shri Ajay Devgn | Art |
| 5. | Ms. Priyanka Chopra | Art |
| 6. | Pt. Tulsidas Borkar | Art |
| 7. | Dr. Soma Ghosh | Art |
| 8. | Shri Nila Madhab Panda | Art |
| 9. | Shri S.S. Rajamouli | Art |
| 10. | Shri Madhur Bhandarkar | Art |
| 11. | Prof. M. Venkatesh Kumar | Art |
| 12. | Ms. Gulabi Sapera | Art |
| 13. | Shrimati Mamta Chandrakar | Art |
| 14. | Ms. Malini Awasthi | Art |
| 15. | Shri Jai Prakash Lekhiwal | Art |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. | Shri K. Laxma Goud | Art |
| 17. | Shri Bhalthandra Dattatray Mondhe | Art |
| 18. | Shri Naresh Chander Lal | Art |
| 19. | Shri Dhirendra Nath Bezbaruah | Literature and Education |
| 20. | Shri Prahlad Chandra Tasa | Literature and Education |
| 21. | Dr. Ravindra Nagar | Literature and Education |
| 22. | Shri Dahyabhai Shastri | Literature and Education |
| 23. | Dr. Santeshivara Bhyrappa | Literature and Education |
| 24. | Shri Halder Nag | Literature and Education |
| 25. | Shri Kameshwaram Brahma | Literature and Education |
| 26. | Prof. Pushpesh Pant | Literature and Education |
| 27. | Shri Jawaharlal Kaul | Literature and Education |
| 28. | Shri Ashok Malik | Literature and Education |
| 29. | Dr. Mannam Gopi Chand | Medicine |
| 30. | Prof. Ravi Kant | Medicine |
| 31. | Prof. Ram Harsh Singh | Medicine |
| 32. | Prof. Shiv Narain Kureel | Medicine |
| 33. | Dr. Sabya Sachi Sarkar | Medicine |
| 34. | Dr. Alla Gopala Krishna Gokhale | Medicine |
| 35. | Prof. T. K. Lahiri | Medicine |
| 36. | Dr. Praveen Chandra | Medicine |
| 37. | Prof. (Dr.) Daljeet Singh Gambhir | Medicine |
| 38. | Dr. Chandrasekar Shesadri Thoguluva | Medicine |
| 39. | Dr. (Mrs.) Anil Kumari Malhotra | Medicine |
| 40. | Prof. M. V. Padma Srivastava | Medicine |
| 41. | Dr. Sudhir V. Shah | Medicine |
| 42. | Dr. M. M. Joshi | Medicine |
| 43. | Prof. (Dr) John Ebnezar | Medicine |
| 44. | Dr. Nayudamma Yarlagaadda | Medicine |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 45. | Shri Simon Oraon | Others |
| 46. | Shri Imitiaz Qureshi | Others |
| 47. | Shri Piyush Pandey | Others |
| 48. | Shri Subhash Palekar | Others |
| 49. | Shri Ravinder Kumar Sinha | Others |
| 50. | Dr. H.R. Nagendra | Others |
| 51. | Shri M. C. Mehta | Public Affairs |
| 52. | Shri M. N. Krishna Mani | Public Affairs |
| 53. | Shri Ujjwal Nikam | Public Affairs |
| 54. | Shri Tokheho Sema | Public Affairs |
| 55. | Dr. Satish Kumar | Science and Engineering |
| 56. | Dr. Mylswamy Annadurai | Science and Engineering |
| 57. | Prof. Dipankar Chatterji | Science and Engineering |
| 58. | Prof. (Dr.) Ganapati Dadasaheb Yadav | Science and Engineering |
| 59. | Shrimati (Prof.) Veena Tandon | Science and Engineering |
| 60. | Shri Onkar Nath Srivastava | Science and Engineering |
| 61. | Ms. Sunita Krishnan | Social Work |
| 62. | Shri Ajoy Kumar Dutta | Social Work |
| 63. | Shri M. Pandit Dasa | Social Work |
| 64. | Shri P. P. Gopinathan Nair | Social Work |
| 65. | Shrimati Madeleine Herman de Blic | Social Work |
| 66. | Shri Srinivasan Damal Kandalai | Social work |
| 67. | Shri Sudhakar Olwe | Social Work |
| 68. | Dr. T.V. Narayana | Social Work |
| 69. | Shri Arunachalam Murugantham | Social Work |
| 70. | Ms. Deepika Kumari | Sports |
| 71. | Shri Sushil Doshi | Sports |
| 72. | Shri Mahesh Sharma | Trade and Industry |
| 73. | Shri Saurabh Srivastava | Trade and Industry |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| 74. | Sh. Dilip Sanghvi | Trade and Industry |
| 75. | Dr. Keki Hormusji Gharda | Trade and Industry |
| 76. | Late Shri Prakash Chand Surana (Posthumous) | Art |
| 77. | Late Shri Saeed Jaffrey (NRI/PIO/Posthumous) | Art |
| 78. | Shri Michael Postel (Foreigner) | Art |
| 79. | Shri Salman Amin Sal Khan (NRI/PIO) | Literature and Education |
| 80. | Shrimati Hui Lan Zhang (Foreigner) | Others |
| 81. | Shri Predrag K. Nikic (Foreigner) | Others |
| 82. | Dr. Sundar A. Menon (NRI/PIO) | Social Work |
| 83. | Shri Ajaypal Singh Banga (NRI/PIO) | Trade and Industry |

Statement-IV*Details of Padma Awardees-2017***Padma Awards-for conferment in 2017**

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Padma Vibhushan | | |
| 1. | Shri K J Yesudas | Art |
| 2. | Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev | Others |
| 3. | Shri Sharad Pawar | Public Affairs |
| 4. | Shri Murli Manohar Joshi | Public Affairs |
| 5. | Prof. Udipi Ramachandra Rao | Science and Engineering |
| 6. | Late Shri Sunder Lal Patwa (Posthumous) | Public Affairs |
| 7. | Late Shri P A Sangma (Posthumous) | Public Affairs |
| Padma Bhushan | | |
| 1. | Shri Vishwa Mohan Bhatt | Art |
| 2. | Prof. (Dr.) Devi Prasad Dwivedi | Literature and Education |
| 3. | Shri Tehemton Udwadia | Medicine |
| 4. | Shri Ratna Sundar Maharaj | Others |
| 5. | Swami Niranjana Nanda Saraswati | Others |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 6. | H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (Foreigner) | Literature and Education |
| 7. | Late Shri Cho Ramaswamy (Posthumous) | Literature and Education |
| Padma Shri | | |
| 1. | Shrimati Basanti Bisht | Art |
| 2. | Shri Chemanchery Kunhiraman Nair | Art |
| 3. | Shrimati Aruna Mohanty | Art |
| 4. | Shrimati Bharathi Vishnuvardhan | Art |
| 5. | Shri Sadhu Meher | Art |
| 6. | Shri T. K. Murthy | Art |
| 7. | Shri Laishram Birendrakumar Singh | Art |
| 8. | Shri Krishna Ram Chaudhary | Art |
| 9. | Shrimati Baoa Devi | Art |
| 10. | Shri Tilak Gitai | Art |
| 11. | Dr. Prof. Aekka Yadagiri Rao | Art |
| 12. | Shri Jitendra Haripal | Art |
| 13. | Shri Kailash Kher | Art |
| 14. | Shrimati Parassala B Ponnammal | Art |
| 15. | Shrimati Sukri Bommagowda | Art |
| 16. | Shri Mukund Nayak | Art |
| 17. | Shri Purushottam Upadhyay | Art |
| 18. | Shrimati Anuradha Paudwal | Art |
| 19. | Shri Wareppa Naba Nil | Art |
| 20. | Shri Tripuraneni Hanuman Chowdary | Civil Service |
| 21. | Shri T. K. Viswanathan | Civil Service |
| 22. | Shri Kanwal Sibal | Civil Service |
| 23. | Shri Birkha Bahadur Limboo Muringla | Literature and Education |
| 24. | Shrimati Eli Ahmed | Literature and Education |
| 25. | Dr. Narendra Kohli | Literature and Education |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 26. | Prof. G. Venkatasubbiah | Literature and Education |
| 27. | Shri Akkitham Achyuthan Namboothiri | Literature and Education |
| 28. | Shri Kashi Nath Pandita | Literature and Education |
| 29. | Shri Chamu Krishna Shastri | Literature and Education |
| 30. | Shri Harihar Kripalu Tripathi | Literature and Education |
| 31. | Shri Michel Danino | Literature and Education |
| 32. | Shri Punam Suri | Literature and Education |
| 33. | Shri V. G. Patel | Literature and Education |
| 34. | Shrimati V. Koteswaramma | Literature and Education |
| 35. | Shri Balbir Dutt | Literature and Education |
| 36. | Shrimati Bhawana Somaaya | Literature and Education |
| 37. | Shri Vishnu Pandya | Literature and Education |
| 38. | Dr. Subroto Das | Medicine |
| 39. | Dr. (Shrimati) Bhakti Yadav | Medicine |
| 40. | Dr. Mohammed Abdul Waheed | Medicine |
| 41. | Dr. Madan Madhav Godbole | Medicine |
| 42. | Dr. Devendra Dayabhai Patel | Medicine |
| 43. | Prof. Harkishan Singh | Medicine |
| 44. | Dr. Mukut Minz | Medicine |
| 45. | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | Others |
| 46. | Shri Sanjeev Kapoor | Others |
| 47. | Shrimati Meenakshi Amma | Others |
| 48. | Shri Genabhai Dargabhai Patel | Others |
| 49. | Shri Chandrakant Pithawa | Science and Engineering |
| 50. | Prof. Ajoy Kumar Ray | Science and Engineering |
| 51. | Shri Chintakindi Malleshham | Science and Engineering |
| 52. | Shri Jitendra Nath Goswami | Science and Engineering |
| 53. | Shri Daripalli Ramaiah | Social Work |
| 54. | Shri Girish Bhardwaj | Social Work |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Awardee | Discipline/Field |
|---------|---|--------------------------|
| 55. | Shri Karimul Hak | Social Work |
| 56. | Shri Bipin Ganatra | Social Work |
| 57. | Shrimati Nivedita Raghunath Bhide | Social work |
| 58. | Shri Appasaheb Dharmadhikari | Social Work |
| 59. | Baba Balbir Singh Seechewal | Social Work |
| 60. | Shri Virat Kohli | Sports |
| 61. | Shri Shekar Naik | Sports |
| 62. | Shri Vikasa Gowda | Sports |
| 63. | Shrimati Deepa Malik | Sports |
| 64. | Shri Mariyappan Thangavelu | Sports |
| 65. | Shrimati Dipa Karmakar | Sports |
| 66. | Shri P. R. Shreejesh | Sports |
| 67. | Shrimati Sakshi Malik | Sports |
| 68. | Shri Mohan Reddy Venkatrama Bodanapu | Trade and Industry |
| 69. | Shri Anant Agarwal (NRI/PIO) | Literature and Education |
| 70. | Shri H. R. Shah (NRI/PIO) | Literature and Education |
| 71. | Late (Shrimati) Suniti Solomon (Posthumous) | Medicine |
| 72. | Shri Asoke Kumar Bhattacharyya (Posthumous) | Others |
| 73. | Dr. Mapuskar (Posthumous) | Social Work |
| 74. | Shrimati Anuradha Koirala (Foreigner) | Social Work |

Framework agreement between GOI and NSCN (I-M)

1507. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the framework agreement of 3 August, 2015 between Government of India and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Issak-Muivah) NSCN (I-M) is still a relevant document after more than a year and what is the present status of the framework agreement;

(b) whether the details of the content can be made available for the public;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (d) The Framework Agreement of August 3, 2015 between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Issak-Muivah) NSCN(I-M) is a relevant document. Details of the final settlement are being worked out within the parameters of the Framework Agreement. Hence it would be premature to make public the Framework Agreement.

India's rank in terms of rape cases

1508. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranked among the lowest for countries in the world in terms of rape cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to tighten the laws related to rape; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (d) As per 'Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics' published by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, the total number of rape cases registered and rape rate per 1,00,000 population is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Amendment in criminal law is a continuous and ongoing process.

Statement

*(A) Country-wise Total number of rape caes registered
and rape rate per 1,00,000 population*

| Country/territory | Count | Rank in term of Cases Registered | Rate per 100,000 population | Rank in terms of Rate of Rape |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sweden | 5,634 | 10 | 58.5 | 1 |
| United Kingdom (England and Wales) | 20,748 | 4 | 36.4 | 2 |
| Costa Rica | 1,703 | 20 | 36.2 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----|------|----|
| United States of America* | 113,695 | 1 | 35.9 | 4 |
| Guyana | 269 | 57 | 35.3 | 5 |
| Grenada | 36 | 80 | 34.0 | 6 |
| New Zealand | 1,431 | 23 | 32.0 | 7 |
| United Kingdom (Scotland)* | 1,690 | 22 | 31.7 | 8 |
| Jamaica | 851 | 38 | 30.7 | 9 |
| Belgium | 3,248 | 13 | 29.1 | 10 |
| Panama* | 1,092 | 30 | 28.7 | 11 |
| Peru | 8,611 | 8 | 28.2 | 12 |
| United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) | 497 | 45 | 27.2 | 13 |
| Brazil | 49,929 | 2 | 24.4 | 14 |
| Norway | 1,136 | 29 | 22.3 | 15 |
| Cabo Verde | 108 | 68 | 21.3 | 16 |
| Barbados | 58 | 75 | 20.5 | 17 |
| Paraguay | 1,249 | 27 | 19.3 | 18 |
| Kazakhstan | 3,148 | 15 | 18.4 | 19 |
| Chile | 3,190 | 14 | 18.1 | 20 |
| Finland | 975 | 34 | 17.9 | 21 |
| France* | 11,171 | 6 | 17.5 | 22 |
| Luxembourg | 89 | 71 | 16.3 | 23 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 212 | 60 | 15.7 | 24 |
| Mexico* | 16,472 | 5 | 13.3 | 25 |
| Honduras | 1,033 | 32 | 13.2 | 26 |
| Mongolia | 344 | 52 | 12.0 | 27 |
| Colombia | 5,362 | 11 | 11.3 | 28 |
| Ecuador | 1,733 | 19 | 11.1 | 29 |
| Austria | 920 | 37 | 10.8 | 30 |
| Sri Lanka | 2,181 | 17 | 10.6 | 31 |
| Estonia | 135 | 65 | 10.2 | 32 |
| Ireland | 453 | 47 | 9.7 | 33 |
| Bermuda | 6 | 89 | 9.6 | 34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-------|----|-----|----|
| Germany | 7,408 | 9 | 9.2 | 35 |
| Burundi | 953 | 35 | 9.1 | 36 |
| Philippines | 8,872 | 7 | 9.1 | 37 |
| Republic of Moldova | 349 | 50 | 8.6 | 38 |
| Uruguay | 290 | 54 | 8.5 | 39 |
| Liechtenstein | 3 | 93 | 8.1 | 40 |
| Bhutan | 58 | 76 | 7.7 | 41 |
| Netherlands* | 1,205 | 28 | 7.2 | 42 |
| Morocco | 2,387 | 16 | 7.1 | 43 |
| Switzerland* | 571 | 43 | 7.0 | 44 |
| Croatia | 271 | 56 | 6.3 | 45 |
| El Salvador* | 385 | 48 | 6.3 | 46 |
| Denmark | 351 | 49 | 6.2 | 47 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 338 | 53 | 5.9 | 48 |
| Czech Republic | 589 | 42 | 5.6 | 49 |
| Romania* | 978 | 33 | 4.9 | 50 |
| Lithuania | 133 | 66 | 4.5 | 51 |
| Guatemala | 684 | 40 | 4.4 | 52 |
| Macao Special Administrative Region of China* | 24 | 85 | 4.2 | 53 |
| Andorra | 3 | 92 | 4.0 | 54 |
| Latvia | 73 | 73 | 3.6 | 55 |
| Malta* | 15 | 88 | 3.6 | 56 |
| Poland | 1,362 | 25 | 3.5 | 57 |
| Lebanon | 181 | 61 | 3.4 | 58 |
| Portugal | 345 | 51 | 3.3 | 59 |
| Russian Federation | 4,246 | 12 | 3.0 | 60 |

Source: Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, UNODC

Please note that when using the figures, any cross-national comparisons should be conducted with caution because of the differences that exist between the legal definitions of offences in countries, or the different methods of offence counting and recording.

*Changes in definitions and/or counting rules are reported by the Member State to indicate a break in the time series.

*(B) Country-wise Total number of rape cases registered
and rape rate per 1,00,000 population*

| Country/territory | Count | Rank in term of Cases Registered | Rate per 100,000 population | Rank in terms of Rate of Rape |
|--|--------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Uganda | 1,042 | 31 | 2.8 | 61 |
| Spain | 1,298 | 26 | 2.8 | 62 |
| Thailand* | 1,830 | 18 | 2.7 | 63 |
| India | 33,707 | 3 | 2.6 | 64 |
| Slovenia | 53 | 77 | 2.6 | 65 |
| Hungary | 248 | 59 | 2.5 | 66 |
| Rwanda | 265 | 58 | 2.4 | 67 |
| Bulgaria | 164 | 62 | 2.3 | 68 |
| Singapore | 120 | 67 | 2.2 | 69 |
| Kenya | 953 | 36 | 2.2 | 70 |
| The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia | 38 | 79 | 1.8 | 71 |
| Algeria* | 681 | 41 | 1.8 | 72 |
| Kosovo under UNSCR 1244 | 32 | 83 | 1.7 | 73 |
| Slovakia | 91 | 70 | 1.7 | 74 |
| Cyprus | 18 | 86 | 1.6 | 75 |
| Belarus | 140 | 64 | 1.5 | 76 |
| Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China | 105 | 69 | 1.5 | 77 |
| Maldives | 5 | 90 | 1.4 | 78 |
| Albania | 39 | 78 | 1.4 | 79 |
| Greece | 149 | 63 | 1.3 | 80 |
| Cameroon* | 283 | 55 | 1.3 | 81 |
| Japan | 1,409 | 24 | 1.1 | 82 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|-------|----|-----|----|
| Myanmar | 490 | 46 | 0.9 | 83 |
| Puerto Rico* | 34 | 82 | 0.9 | 84 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 35 | 81 | 0.9 | 85 |
| United Arab Emirates | 77 | 72 | 0.9 | 86 |
| Serbia | 70 | 74 | 0.8 | 87 |
| Indonesia | 1,690 | 21 | 0.7 | 88 |
| Montenegro | 4 | 91 | 0.6 | 89 |
| Armenia | 15 | 87 | 0.5 | 90 |
| Nigeria | 800 | 39 | 0.5 | 91 |
| Azerbaijan | 31 | 84 | 0.3 | 92 |
| Holy See | 0 | 94 | 0.0 | 93 |
| Iraq (Central Iraq) | 568 | 44 | - | - |

Source: Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, UNODC

Please note that when using the figures, any cross-national comparisons should be conducted with caution because of the differences that exist between the legal definitions of offences in countries, or the different methods of offence counting and recording.

*Changes in definitions and/or counting rules are reported by the Member State to indicate a break in the time series.

Trolling against women

1509. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate steps have not been taken by Government to reduce the increasing trolling practice against women online and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the anti-trolling body set up by Government is still functional, the details of the number of cases registered and the number of cases on which actions have been taken till now; and

(c) what further steps Government is planning to take on the trolling practice especially against women and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has created a dedicated email (complaint-mwcd@gov.in) solely to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on Social Media

platforms *w.e.f.* July, 2016. So far, 69 complaints have been received. Relevant issues have been sent to concerned authorities for necessary action. Complaints of serious nature are reported by Ministry of Women and Child Development to Twitter India and Cyber Crime Cells of the Police Authorities.

(c) The Government has approved a Central sector project namely Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) with a total estimated cost of ₹ 195.83 crore out of Nirbhaya Fund during the next three Financial Years starting with financial year 2017-18. The Project, *inter alia*, aims at setting up an online cyber crime reporting platform, setting up cyber forensic training cum laboratories in States/UTs, setting up R&D facilities and capacity building in law enforcement agencies across the nation.

Compensation and rehabilitation of rape survivors

1510. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to use the Nirbhaya fund or other resources to provide compensation and rehabilitation of the rape survivors;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to set up a robust process to grant reparation to victims of sexual violence, which includes elements of relief, return and resettlement; and

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to establish a comprehensive victim and witness protection programme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) Under the Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to support their respective State Victim Compensation Scheme, which includes compensation to rape victim.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence including sexual harassment. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling, temporary support services to women affected by violence. Ministry is also administering Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including the victims of rape.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are subject in concurrent list of the Constitution of India. Law Commission of India in its 198th Report gave its recommendations on "Witness Identity Protection and Witness Protection Programme". Based on recommendations, the Bill was circulated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for their views. As there was no consensus among the States, the matter was referred to Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) on 03.11.2016 to examine the matter having regard to the observation of the States and feasibility of an implementable Identity Protection Programme and Supporting Law so as to enable Government to take a considered view.

Illegal migrants to India

1511. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has raised the issue of illegal migrants to India with the foreign Governments during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of response given by these countries;

(d) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any concrete steps to repatriate the illegal migrants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) The issue of illegal immigrants from various countries is regularly taken up with the Governments concerned at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Recently in December 2016, Government has raised issue of illegal immigrants with Bangladesh which has assured to look into these issues through its border guarding agencies.

(d) and (e) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations. The Governments concerned are requested on a regular basis to confirm nationality to expedite deportation process.

Terrorist attacks in the country

†1512. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the incidents of terrorist attacks in the country after 15 August, 2016 up till now;

(b) the attack-wise details of security personnel and civilians killed/injured in these terrorist attacks;

(c) the incident-wise details of declared and paid compensation amount to the family members of victims of terrorist attacks; and

(d) the incident-wise reasons for non-payment of compensation amount to the dependents of the victims of terrorist attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per available information, the details of terrorist attacks in the hinterland of the country and in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, incidents by insurgent groups in the North Eastern Region of the country and by extremist groups in Left Wing Extremism affected areas after 15th August, 2016 are as under:

Hinterland of the country

| Number of terrorist incidents | Civilians killed | Civilians injured | Security Personnel injured | Security Personnel killed |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01 | Nil | 10 | Nil | Nil |

Jammu and Kashmir

| Number of terrorist incidents | Civilians killed | Civilians injured | Security Personnel injured | Security Personnel killed |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 200 | 12 | 24 | 131 | 53 |

North Eastern region

| Number of incidents | Civilians killed | Civilians injured | Security Personnel injured | Security Personnel killed |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 06 | Nil | Nil | 09 | 24 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas

| Number of incidents | Civilians killed | Security Personnel injured | Security Personnel killed |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 496 | 92 | 60 | 26 |

(c) and (d) The *ex-gratia*/compensation is paid to families of security personnel/civilians as per the extant guidelines of CAPFs/Army/State Government and 'Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims/family of victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory' and 'Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme for the State Police/Security Personnel and Civilians killed/injured in Extremists Violence/Terrorist Attacks'.

Prisoners on death row in the country

1513. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the number of prisoners on death row in the country;
- (b) the number of such prisoners who have requested for pardon to the President in the last three years and in the current year; and
- (c) the number of pardons that have been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the State-wise details of convicts with capital punishment lodged in different jails at the end of 2015 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the State-wise details of convicts granted pardon during the year 2014 and 2015 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of convicts with capital punishment lodged in different jails at the end of 2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Capital Punishment at the end of 2015 |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | 30 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Capital Punishment at the end of 2015 |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 15 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12 |
| 8. | Haryana | 10 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 7 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 22 |
| 13. | Kerala | 16 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 38 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 41 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 3 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 20. | Odisha | 0 |
| 21. | Punjab | 7 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 4 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 9 |
| 25. | Telangana | 2 |
| 26. | Tripura | 2 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 68 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 3 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 6 |
| TOTAL (STATES) | | 313 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Capital Punishment at the end of 2015 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi | 9 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0 |
| TOTAL (UTs) | | 12 |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) | | 325 |

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of convicts who have been granted pardon during the year 2014 and 2015

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 0 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 2 |
| 8. | Haryana | 15 | 0 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 69 | 0 |
| 16. | Manipur | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|
| 20. | Odisha | 1 | 0 |
| 21. | Punjab | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 29 | 1 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Telangana | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Tripura | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 21 | 19 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 10 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL (STATES) | | 139 | 33 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (UTs) | | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL (ALL-INDIA) | | 139 | 33 |

Complaints of financial fraud in Geeta Colony Police Station

†1514. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2457 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7 December, 2016 and state:

(a) whether proper legal action is not being taken on the complaints of financial frauds received under Geeta Colony police station with the connivance of the police and this is being done to defalcate crores of rupees of hundreds of people;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider getting this case investigated by some other agency due to the connivance of local police; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that the new and old complainants are being harassed and forced to compromise by the police personnel of concerned police station with the connivance of fraudulent people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that necessary legal action is taken on all complaints, including the complaints of financial frauds received in P.S. Geeta Colony, on merits and as per the provisions of law. Delhi Police has reported the following status of the cases referred in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2457:

| Name of complainant(s) | Status of complaint |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mitali Chatterjee | Case <i>vide</i> FIR No. 423/16 u/s 379 IPC was registered and is under investigation. |
| Abhishek Kaushik | Case <i>vide</i> FIR No. 422/16 u/s 420 IPC was registered and is under investigation. |
| Harshlata | Case <i>vide</i> FIR No. 157/16, u/s 420 IPC was registered and is under investigation. |
| Ramanand, Jagmohan, Jairam and others | The matter was got examined by the Delhi Police through Prosecution Branch as several other complaints were received against the alleged person. After legal opinion, a case FIR No. 47/17 u/s 406 IPC and 4 Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 was registered. The investigation of the case has been transferred from PS Geeta Colony to District Investigation Unit, Shahdara on 10.03.2017. |

Efforts to trace missing JNU student

1515. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken adequate and concerted efforts to trace the missing JNU student Najeeb Ahmed;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far to trace the student; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has reported that on the complaint of the mother of Shri Najeeb Ahmad, a missing report was lodged *vide*

DD No. 74A dated 15.10.2016 at PS Vasant Kunj (North), New Delhi. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, a case of kidnapping *vide* FIR No. 523/2016 dated 16.10.2016 u/s 365 IPC PS Vasant Kunj (North), New Delhi was registered and investigation was taken up. Various steps have been taken, which *inter alia* include, forming of Special Investigation Team, sending wireless messages to SSPs of all Districts in the country, uploading missing persons details on Zonal Integrated Police Net, circulating Hue and Cry Notice, dispersing teams to various places etc. to trace the missing student. The investigations so far have reportedly shown that Shri Najeed had left the JNU campus on his own. The case is being investigated by Crime Branch of Delhi Police and all efforts are made to trace the missing student.

Audit of vulnerable jails in the country

1516. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after Madhya Pradesh jail break, the CISF has been asked to audit MP prisons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to conduct similar audit in respect of other vulnerable jails in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) DGP (Prisons and Correctional Services), Madhya Pradesh had requested Central Industrial Security Force for security and fire consultancy/audit for the Central Jail, Bhopal. A CISF team has conducted the site survey of Bhopal Central Jail. The report has been forwarded by CISF to DGP Prisons and Correctional Services, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Prison is a State subject and prison administration is therefore the responsibility of the States. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for conducting similar audit for jails in the country.

Petroleum universities

1517. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to introduce Petroleum Universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government is committed to establish a Petroleum University in the State of Andhra Pradesh as mandated under Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014. With the objective to broaden the scope of functioning, it has been decided to name the Petroleum University as “Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy” (IIPE).

The Institute is being set up with an objective to meet the qualitative and quantitative gap in the supply of skilled manpower for the Petroleum sector and to promote research activities needed for the growth of the sector. Temporary campus of the Institute has been functioning from academic session 2016-17 with two under graduate programmes, namely, Petroleum Engineering and Chemical Engineering from the campus provided by Andhra University, College of Engineering (autonomous). IIT, Kharagpur has been roped in as a Mentor Institute for IIPE. IIPE has been registered as a Society under the Andhra Pradesh Society Registration Act, 2001. For permanent campus of the Institute, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has made available land of about 200 acres, free of cost, near Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Delhi Police personnel suspended or terminated

1518. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Police personnel who have either been suspended or terminated for misconduct and other reasons; and

(b) how many cases in this regard are pending for decision in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) The number of Delhi Police personnel who have either been reportedly suspended or terminated/dismissed from service (Rank-wise) for misconduct and other reasons during the last three years and current year are as under:

| Years | Suspended | | | | | | Total |
|-------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|
| | Inspector | Sub-Inspector | Asst. SI | Head Constable | Constable | Multi Tasking Staff | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2014 | 10 | 77 | 42 | 138 | 320 | 1 | 588 |
| 2015 | 12 | 99 | 40 | 119 | 272 | 0 | 542 |
| 2016 | 22 | 62 | 43 | 130 | 345 | 0 | 602 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|
| 2017 (upto 28.02.2017) | 2 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 0 | 79 |
| TOTAL | 46 | 247 | 140 | 409 | 968 | 1 | 1811 |

| Years | Terminated/Dismissed | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| | DCP | Inspector | Sub-Inspector | Asst. SI | Head Constable | Constable | |
| 2014 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 71 | 94 |
| 2015 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 56 | 77 |
| 2016 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 65 | 106 |
| 2017 (upto 28.02.2017) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 8 | 31 | 13 | 33 | 199 | 285 |

(b) The number of cases of Police personnel (Rank-wise) terminated/dismissed from service, pending for decision in various courts during the last three years and current year are as under:

| Years | No. of Cases | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-----------|--|-------|
| | Inspector | Sub-Inspector | Asst. SI | Head Constable | Constable | | |
| 2014 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 40 | | 79 |
| 2015 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 49 | | 81 |
| 2016 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 35 | | 56 |
| 2017 (upto 28.02.2017) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 20 | 18 | 53 | 126 | | 219 |

Deploying home guards in Government schools for security

1519. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of recent incidents of small school children getting killed due to negligence or sex crimes within the school premises, whether Government would

consider making it mandatory for the schools or its management to deploy security guards from Government rehabilitation centers for ex-Army or ex-para military personnel for quality and strict vigilance;

(b) if so, how would Government implement such measures and by when; and

(c) whether Government would consider deploying Home Guards in all Government schools so that it provides enhanced job opportunity to Home Guard personnel and at the same time can provide quality security services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Public Order is a State subject under VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Home Guards, which is auxiliary to the police is governed by the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the respective States. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to consider whether to deploy Home Guards in Government Schools or not based on the internal assessment of security situation and availability of financial resources.

Shortfall of under training officers in CRPF

1520. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the shortfall of under training officers in CRPF from 2013 till date;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to address the shortfall;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by CRPF, the shortfall of under training officers, due to non joining, for the years 2013 to 2015 is as under:—

| Year | Shortfall |
|------|-----------|
| 2013 | 7 |
| 2014 | 38 |
| 2015 | 22 |
| 2016 | Nil |

The shortfall in the particular year is carried forward to the next year.

Child abuse

1521. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of child abuse has increased in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17; and

(c) the number of culprits convicted by the Courts during the period 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 34,449 and 34,505 cases were registered under child abuse (sexual abuse) during 2014 and 2015 respectively. States/UTs wise data during 2014 and 2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*). A total of 2686 and 4567 persons were convicted under child abuse during 2014 and 2015 respectively.

Statement*State/UT-wise Cases Reported and Persons Convicted under Child Abuse during 2014-2015*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Rape | | Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty | | Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children) | | Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 | | Total Child Abuse | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Cases Reported | Persons Convicted | Cases Reported | Persons Convicted | Cases Reported | Persons Convicted | Cases Reported | Persons Convicted | Cases Reported | Persons Convicted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 477 | 13 | 274 | 7 | 75 | 8 | 106 | 1 | 932 | 29 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 43 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 56 | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 125 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 311 | 5 | 506 | 8 |
| 4. | Bihar | 103 | 16 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 6 | 191 | 22 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 806 | 111 | 447 | 86 | 14 | 44 | 417 | 22 | 1684 | 263 |
| 6. | Goa | 57 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 107 | 3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 291 | 5 | 202 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 118 | 0 | 613 | 5 |
| 8. | Haryana | 416 | 102 | 286 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 707 | 119 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 135 | 32 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 209 | 33 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 37 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 1 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 78 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 112 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-------|------|
| 12. | Karnataka | 694 | 22 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 620 | 7 | 1380 | 29 |
| 13. | Kerala | 754 | 38 | 196 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 439 | 8 | 1392 | 51 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 2352 | 658 | 2449 | 179 | 68 | 0 | 126 | 11 | 4995 | 848 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1714 | 65 | 1927 | 63 | 95 | 1 | 190 | 0 | 3926 | 129 |
| 16. | Manipur | 38 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 61 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 118 | 7 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 91 | 23 | 32 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 165 | 38 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 11 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| 20. | Odisha | 753 | 15 | 225 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 109 | 0 | 1126 | 16 |
| 21. | Punjab | 476 | 104 | 151 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 652 | 121 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 825 | 140 | 310 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 1327 | 152 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 40 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 70 | 3 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 60 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1055 | 5 | 1065 | 65 |
| 25. | Telangana | 583 | 32 | 261 | 3 | 55 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 924 | 35 |
| 26. | Tripura | 122 | 8 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 245 | 11 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1538 | 372 | 2831 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 3637 | 14 | 8009 | 410 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 84 | 13 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 4 | 189 | 20 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 220 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 1058 | 12 | 1291 | 22 |
| TOTAL STATES | | 12704 | 1856 | 10238 | 441 | 386 | 56 | 8775 | 104 | 32103 | 2457 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|-----|-------|------|
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 20 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 32 | 13 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 22 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 34. | Delhi UT | 1004 | 144 | 1071 | 52 | 58 | 1 | 107 | 5 | 2240 | 202 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| TOTAL UTs | | 1062 | 159 | 1097 | 64 | 58 | 1 | 129 | 5 | 2346 | 229 |
| TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | | 13766 | 2015 | 11335 | 505 | 444 | 57 | 8904 | 109 | 34449 | 2686 |

2015

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 489 | 53 | 274 | 15 | 54 | 8 | 237 | 9 | 1054 | 85 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 34 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 43 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 731 | 13 | 819 | 15 |
| 4. | Bihar | 116 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 8 | 187 | 24 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 317 | 300 | 173 | 101 | 2 | 2 | 1164 | 159 | 1656 | 562 |
| 6. | Goa | 50 | 12 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 15 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 57 | 4 | 134 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1416 | 3 | 1609 | 8 |
| 8. | Haryana | 261 | 50 | 282 | 84 | 5 | 0 | 440 | 15 | 988 | 149 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|----|----|------|-----|------|------|
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 139 | 29 | 63 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 206 | 37 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 28 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 1 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 24 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 22 | 182 | 28 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 0 | 20 | 45 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1480 | 11 | 1526 | 32 |
| 13. | Kerala | 720 | 64 | 240 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 516 | 25 | 1486 | 100 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1568 | 381 | 1332 | 402 | 37 | 20 | 1687 | 141 | 4624 | 944 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2231 | 109 | 2468 | 102 | 91 | 5 | 26 | 3 | 4816 | 219 |
| 16. | Manipur | 13 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 43 | 1 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 38 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 2 | 167 | 2 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 30 | 53 | 25 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 27 | 169 | 102 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 4 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1052 | 37 | 290 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1372 | 40 |
| 21. | Punjab | 462 | 184 | 183 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 666 | 207 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 728 | 115 | 360 | 34 | 1 | 0 | 222 | 18 | 1311 | 167 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 16 | 55 | 16 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1544 | 113 | 1544 | 143 |
| 25. | Telangana | 705 | 29 | 366 | 5 | 59 | 8 | 264 | 0 | 1394 | 42 |
| 26. | Tripura | 98 | 13 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 14 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 594 | 488 | 868 | 323 | 1 | 1 | 3078 | 429 | 4541 | 1241 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 52 | 53 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 27 | 168 | 85 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|----|-------|------|-------|------|
| 29. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 203 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1289 | 21 | 1504 | 22 |
| | TOTAL STATES | 9858 | 2046 | 7483 | 1145 | 295 | 48 | 14762 | 1066 | 32398 | 4305 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 26 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 41 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 62 | 22 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi UT | 927 | 125 | 871 | 103 | 52 | 6 | 86 | 4 | 1936 | 238 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 49 | 2 |
| | TOTAL UTs | 996 | 134 | 907 | 116 | 53 | 6 | 151 | 6 | 2107 | 262 |
| | TOTAL (ALL INDIA) | 10854 | 2180 | 8390 | 1261 | 348 | 54 | 14913 | 1072 | 34505 | 4567 |

Source: Crime in India.

Measures to check atrocities against weaker sections

†1522. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research, training and crime control mechanism for specially effective system to make the measures more fruitful in order to check atrocities and harassment against the weaker, the poor and the deprived sections (SC/ST) including women of the country; and

(b) the dimensions of structural expansion to fulfil the responsibility of safety, security and protection in reference to the (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), it has sponsored five Research Projects on National Survey of Status of Crime Against Women. It regularly conducts courses on Investigation of crime against children and women and atrocity against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in its 05 Central Detective Training Schools located at Jaipur, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad and Kolkata.

With an object to deliver members of SCs and STs, a greater justice, the Prevention of Atrocities (PoA) Act has been amended in 2016. A new chapter *viz.* 'Rights of Victims and Witnesses' has been incorporated in the PoA Act, which gives responsibility on the State Government to make arrangements for the protection of victims, their dependents and witness.

Terrorist infiltration into Indian Territory

1523. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that the terrorist infiltration is continuing into Indian Territory even after the surgical attack on terrorist camps in Pak occupied area;

(b) whether this points to a lapse on the part of intelligence; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to stop the terrorist infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per available information, some attempts of infiltration have been reported. However, the Security Forces have foiled most of such attempts.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) To counter the problem of cross-border infiltration and to enhance security in the border areas, the Government of India, in coordination with the State Governments concerned, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which *inter alia* includes, strengthening of border management, construction of border fencing, adoption of improved technology and operational coordination and synergizing intelligence flow etc.

Lenient visa rules for tourists from Bangladesh

†1524. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make visa rules more lenient for the tourists coming from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Government has made changes in visa rules to extend multiple entry Long Term Tourist visa for a period of 5 years to Bangladesh nationals above 65 years of age subject to the condition that continuous stay during each visa shall not exceed 90 days.

Problems faced by unorganised sector due to demonetisation

†1525. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide some grace period to private sector in order to protect private sector employees from being sacked from their jobs in private sector industry and private offices in the wake of demonetisation;

(b) the details of steps taken to provide solutions to the problems that are being faced by workers of private industries and unorganised sector after demonetisation;

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry at present to compensate the workers for the loss resulting from their migration and the non-availability of work after demonetisation; and

(d) the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Employment in private sector depends on variety of factors and it is difficult to pin point the degree of impact of demonetisation thereon. There is no such input available with this Ministry nor any such study has been conducted in this regard.

Job loss due to demonetisation

1526. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many workers in the country have lost their jobs due to demonetisation and other factors in the country during the last one year;

(b) the Ministry's estimation about the job losses in the country in the current year because of this; and

(c) the steps contemplated to protect jobs and help the displaced workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. No information is available from the above sources in this regard.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.46 lakhs and over 44.8 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

Child labourers

†1527. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of child labourers has increased despite new amendments in the child labour law;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the year-wise and State-wise number of child labourers in the last three years; and

(d) whether the provision to allow children to be engaged in household works in the child labour law would push the children in darkness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) As per Census 2011, the State-wise details of the main workers in the age group of 5-14 years in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*). The data for the last three years is not available.

(d) Government has amended the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 1.9.2016. The amended Act *inter alia* provides for complete prohibition on employment or work of children below 14 years of age in any occupation or process. The punishment for violation of provisions of the Act has been made stricter and the offence of employing any child or adolescent in contravention of the Act by an employer has been made cognizable.

Statement

*State-wise details of main workers in the age group of
5-14 years as per Census 2011*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | No. of main workers in the age group of 5-14 years |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 999 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh** | 404851 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5766 |
| 4. | Assam | 99512 |
| 5. | Bihar | 451590 |
| 6. | Chandigarh U.T. | 3135 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 63884 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1054 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|--------------------|---------|
| 9. | Daman and Diu U.T. | 774 |
| 10. | Delhi U.T. | 26473 |
| 11. | Goa | 6920 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 250318 |
| 13. | Haryana | 53492 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 15001 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25528 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 90996 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 249432 |
| 18. | Kerala | 21757 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep UT | 28 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 286310 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 496916 |
| 22. | Manipur | 11805 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 18839 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 2793 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 11062 |
| 26. | Odisha | 92087 |
| 27. | Puducherry U.T. | 1421 |
| 28. | Punjab | 90353 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 252338 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 2704 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 151437 |
| 32. | Tripura | 4998 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 896301 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 28098 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 234275 |
| TOTAL | | 4353247 |

**Including Telangana.

Job loss due to demonetisation

†1528. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of people have lost their employment owing to demonetisation, however Government is not willing to acknowledge the same;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the areas/sectors being the most adversely affected by demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. No information is available from the above sources in this regard.

Migrant labourers

1529. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the migrant labourers in the country are often deprived of the social benefits targeted for them; and

(b) if so, the mechanism available with the Ministry to ensure that even migrant labourers get their due social benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme exclusively for migrant workers. However, in order to safeguard the interest of migrant workers, Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which *inter alia*, provide for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc. The provisions of various labour laws like The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, The Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable on migrant workers. The Government

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has also enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide social security and welfare to unorganized workers including migrant workers.

Blue collar jobs in private companies

1530. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that Government of Karnataka has recently decided to reserve for locals all blue collar jobs in private companies which have sought Government's aid at a time when entire political establishment is working together to dismantle fiscal barriers, between States and create a common market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Government of India does not have any proposal from Government of Karnataka in this regard.

Rehabilitation of child labour

1531. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children rehabilitated by the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) and the State-wise figures;

(b) how many such projects are working throughout the country and the State-wise position thereof;

(c) the total number of staff working in these projects; and

(d) how their salary is fixed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per the information received from District Project Societies the State-wise details of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme since inception of the Scheme *i.e.* 1988, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) NCLP Scheme is sanctioned in 270 Districts of 21 States, out of which Special Training Centres (STCs) are at present operational in 104 Districts. As per the information available, the State-wise details of NCLP Districts where STCs are operational at present are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under NCLP Scheme, funds are released to the District Project Societies headed by District Magistrates/Collectors who in turn allocate the funds for the Special Training Centres run by NGOs/Government agencies/local bodies etc. The volunteers for the special schools are engaged by the NGOs etc. with the clear understanding/agreement that their services are voluntary in nature, for which they are paid a consolidated amount of honorarium. No regular scale of pay has been prescribed nor is there any system of recruitment of volunteers at the district headquarters level. The District Project Societies function under the overall supervision and direction of the District Collectors/Magistrates and the record of volunteers etc. engaged for running NCLP Special Training Centres is maintained at the District Society level.

Statement-I

State-wise details of children rescued/withdrawn from work, rehabilitated and mainstreamed under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme since inception i.e. 1988 (up to December 2016).

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 299617 |
| Assam | 25014 |
| Bihar | 60967 |
| Chhattisgarh | 38306 |
| Gujarat | 7554 |
| Haryana | 10597 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2174 |
| Jharkhand | 32179 |
| Karnataka | 25586 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 92616 |
| Maharashtra | 37917 |
| Nagaland | 436 |
| Odisha | 146442 |
| Punjab | 6161 |
| Rajasthan | 53042 |
| Tamil Nadu | 114630 |
| Telangana** | 5117 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 176603 |
| Uttarakhand | 145 |
| West Bengal | 76447 |
| *SUB TOTAL (Upto 1995-96) | 4205 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1215755 |

*State-wise mainstreaming data upto 1995-96 is not available.

** Figures after formation of State of Telangana.

Statement-II

State-wise details of NCLP Districts where STCs are operational at present

| Sl. No. | Name of State | No. of Operational Districts | Name of Operational District |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 | Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore, and Krishna |
| 2. | Assam | 3 | Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur |
| 3. | Bihar | 2 | Katihar and Begusarai |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | |
| 5. | Gujarat | 1 | Vadodara |
| 6. | Haryana | 2 | Gurgaon and Faridabad |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | Srinagar and Udhampur |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 7 | Garwha, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, Chaibasa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh |
| 9. | Karnataka | 6 | Raichur, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Mysore and Bellary |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 10 | Mandsaur, Gwalior, Barwani, Rewa, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Damoh, Jabalpur, Shivpuri and Katni |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 14 | Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|-----|--|
| | | | Nasik, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna, Aurangabad, Gondia and Parbhani |
| 12. | Nagaland | 1 | Dimapur |
| 13. | Odisha | 2 | Deogarh and Sundargarh |
| 14. | Punjab | 3 | Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 3 | Alwar, Dausa and Baran |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 15 | Toothikudi, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar |
| 17. | Telangana | 5 | Khammam, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 8 | Aligarh, Balrampur, Shajahanpur, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Rampur, Allahabad and Kanpur Nagar |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 0 | |
| 20. | West Bengal | 16 | Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, West Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, East Midnapore and Darjeeling |
| 21. | Delhi | 0 | |
| TOTAL | | 104 | |

Social security for unorganised sector workers

1532. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether social security benefits including health care schemes are applicable to large number of female and male tribals working in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries of this health care scheme during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for social security and welfare of the unorganised workers. This Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. The Social Security Schemes including Health Care Schemes being implemented by Various Ministries/Departments for unorganised workers including female and male tribals therein and listed in Schedule I of this Act are mentioned below:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (viii) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Further, the Central Government has also launched the Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

RSBY is a Centrally sponsored health insurance scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 occupational groups namely Building and Other Construction Workers, Licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. The beneficiaries are entitled for health insurance cover, including hospitalisation expenses, with a limit of ₹ 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis (upto five family members).

(c) and (d) The total number of families enrolled under RSBY during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are 37294677, 35927971 and 41331073 respectively.

Job losses due to demonetisation

1533. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimated job losses due to sudden cash crunch in the country post-demonetisation is around 40 lakhs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and adequate steps taken by the Union Government to solve this issue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that demonetisation has severely affected the domestic and small vendors and resulted in loss of jobs, profession and retrenchment of factory workers and so on;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the effective steps taken by Government to mitigate the problems of small traders/vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In addition, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment also conducts employment and unemployment surveys. No information is available from the above sources in this regard.

In order to mitigate the concern of traders etc. the Central Government has taken several measures. Traders with current/overdrafts/cash credit accounts, which are

operational for the last three months or more, may now withdraw upto ₹ 50,000/- in cash, in a week. Traders registered with APMC markets/mandis are permitted to draw upto ₹ 50,000/- per week in cash from their KYC compliant accounts as in the case of business entities.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.46 lakhs and over 44.8 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

Employment to workers of unorganised sector on regular basis

†1534. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any action plan available to provide employment to the workers of unorganised sector on regular basis, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of workers getting benefited by the social security schemes being implemented for the workers of unorganised sector the details thereof including the numbers of beneficiaries; and

(c) whether any special arrangement has been made to give the benefit of all social security schemes to the workers of unorganised sector, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Government is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Further a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented with an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

(b) and (c) In order to provide social security benefits to the workers in the unorganised sector, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The 2008 Act stipulates formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers and listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development);
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare);
- (iv) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (v) Handicraft Artisans' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles);
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services); and
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

Central Government has also launched Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana for all citizens especially targeting unorganised workers to provide them comprehensive social security.

The number of workers availing the benefits under social security schemes is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of number of workers availing the benefits under social security schemes

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Number of Beneficiaries |
|---------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | National Social Assistance Programme including Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme (as on 28.02.2017) | 3,27,81,329 |
| 2. | Janani Suraksha Yojana (as on 31.03.2016) | 1,04,16,164 |
| 3. | Aam Admi Bima Yojana (as on 31.03.2016) | 4,51,07,984 |
| 4. | Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (as on 30.09.2016) | 3,50,62,923 |
| 5. | Atal Pension Yojana (as on 31.10.2016) | 36,66,002 |
| 6. | Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (as 31.10.2016) | 3,06,52,201 |
| 7. | Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (as 31.10.2016) | 9,75,26,192 |

Housing schemes for EPF beneficiaries

†1535. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had announced to bring a housing scheme for the members of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of members under EPFO at present and whether it is targetted to bring all the members of this organisation under this housing scheme;

(d) whether work on this housing scheme has been started and the targets to make available accommodation to all members in phased manner have been fixed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken a decision for modification in the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952 to add a new paragraph 68 BD with the following salient features:

- A member of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) being a member of a co-operative society or a housing society having at least 10 members of EPF, can withdraw upto 90 per cent from the Fund for purchase of dwelling house/flat or construction of dwelling house/acquisition of site.
- Monthly installments for repayments of any outstanding payments or interest may also be paid from the amount standing to the credit of the member, to the Government/housing agency/primary lending agency or banks concerned.

(c) The total number of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) member accounts as on 31.03.2016, as per Annual Report for 2015-16, is 17.14 crore. On an average, contributions have been received in respect of 3.76 crore members during the year 2015-16. The withdrawal facility from the Provident Fund (PF) account under the Scheme will be available to only those PF members who fulfill the conditions prescribed.

(d) and (e) The paragraph to be inserted in EPF Scheme, 1952 has not been notified, therefore no targets have been fixed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Collection of construction workers' welfare fund

1536. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre and State Governments have collected ₹ 26,962 crores in the construction workers welfare fund by levying a mandatory 2 per cent cess on all construction work, if so, under what Head;

(b) how much money has been spent out of the above mentioned fund on the welfare of workers till date, State-wise along with reasons for not utilising the fund collected for the purpose; and

(c) whether Supreme Court has been monitoring the utilisation of the fund and has issued instructions to Government for proper and timely utilisation of the said fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, provides for levy and collection of cess at such rate not exceeding two per cent but not less than one per cent of the cost of construction as the Central Government may notify. The cess has been levied and being collected at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

The cess at the above rate is collected by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and utilized for the welfare of the building and other construction workers by the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards constituted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

The cumulative total of the amount of cess collected by the States/UTs upto 31.12.2016, at the rate of 1% of the cost of construction is ₹ 31733.76 crore of which ₹ 6872.51 crore has been spent. State-wise details of cess collected and expenditure thereof are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The utilisation of the cess fund for the welfare of the building and other construction workers is under close scrutiny of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP(c) No.318 of 2006.

Statement

*State-wise details of amount of cess collected and amount spent
as on 31.12.2016 is as under:*

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | Amount of cess collected (₹ in crore) | Amount spent (₹ in crore) |
|---------|------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1153.61 | 205.46 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 65.36 | 51.6 |
| 3. | Assam | 512.24 | 12.57 |
| 4. | Bihar | 921.92 | 75.23 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 581.84 | 355.19 |
| 6. | Goa | 85.68 | 0.83 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1564.64 | 35 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1732.45 | 160 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 335.39 | 44.49 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 566 | 221 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 291.28 | 143.46 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3861 | 240 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1379.96 | 1288.39 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1575.62 | 552.04 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4716 | 227 |
| 16. | Manipur | 21 | 10.99 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 94.83 | 1.09 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 40.37 | 21.95 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 20.06 | 3.34 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1100 | 361 |
| 21. | Punjab | 902.72 | 344.92 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1448 | 390 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 64.67 | 20.68 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1706 | 600 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|
| 25. | Telangana | 443.12 | 98.69 |
| 26. | Tripura | 129.28 | 12.36 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 2943.8 | 598.9 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 170.41 | 31.21 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1149.12 | 531.42 |
| 30. | Delhi | 1930 | 174.71 |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.69 | 3.94 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 93.75 | 3.38 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3.08 | 0 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 37.17 | 0.54 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 5.66 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 82.04 | 51.13 |
| TOTAL | | 31733.76 | 6872.51 |

Amendment in Maternity Benefit Act

1537. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultations have been held with the Ministry of Women and Child Development with regard to increase in maternity leave in private sector to women from the existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks;

(b) if so, the details of the consultations and the outcome of the same;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Ministry to amend the Maternity Benefit Act to give effect to the revised benefit to women working in private sector;

(d) whether the Ministry would bring a Bill to this effect in the current session; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry, after having made extensive consultation with stakeholders, including with Ministry of Women and Child Development, and based on detailed deliberations, decided *inter alia* to increase the paid maternity leave for working women having less than

two surviving children from 12 weeks to 26 weeks and accordingly introduced Maternity Bnenefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 before Rajya Sabha. The said Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 11.08.2016 and Lok Sabha has also passed the Bill on 09.03.2017.

Job generation in West Bengal

1538. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest number of jobs in the country have been generated in West Bengal in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the sector-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. According to the last 3 NSS surveys, the workforce grew from 45.91 crore in 2004-05 to 46.55 crore persons in 2009-10 and to 47.41 crore persons in 2011-12. According to the Annual Employment and Unemployment Surveys of Labour Bureau, the Worker Population Ration (WPR) for 2013-14 and 2015-16 is 53.7% and 50.5% respectively. The State/UT-wise (including West Bengal) proportion of workforce in the manufacturing sector is given in the Statement (*See below*). Data for last five years are not available.

Statement

*Details of proportion of workers employed in manufacturing sector
as per usual status*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 (%) | 2011-12 (%) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11.7 | 9.99 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.4 | 1.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 4.0 | 5.90 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5.8 | 5.72 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5.9 | 4.75 |
| 6. | Delhi | 27.5 | 20.52 |
| 7. | Goa | 14.8 | 14.24 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 13.9 | 19.67 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2009-10 (%) | 2011-12 (%) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 9. | Haryana | 15.4 | 13.29 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 4.1 | 6.64 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10.1 | 9.57 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 7.7 | 7.66 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 10.4 | 12.31 |
| 14. | Kerala | 13.0 | 13.44 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 6.1 | 7.15 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 11.1 | 12.17 |
| 17. | Manipur | 9.4 | 10.15 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 2.8 | 2.44 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 2.5 | 1.81 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1.4 | 2.05 |
| 21. | Odisha | 8.9 | 9.75 |
| 22. | Punjab | 12.8 | 16.84 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 6.3 | 8.99 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 2.7 | 3.54 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 17.1 | 19.95 |
| 26. | Tripura | 6.4 | 6.42 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 6.6 | 9.27 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 10.7 | 12.75 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 19.0 | 22.74 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.5 | 4.28 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 10.7 | 13.91 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 29.1 | 46.79 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 27.5 | 62.80 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 9.2 | 4.18 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 17.3 | 17.53 |
| ALL INDIA | | 11.0 | 12.60 |

Source: NSS Survey Reports, 2009-10, 2011-12

Job loss in construction industry due to demonetisation

1539. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information about State-wise number of people having lost their jobs after demonetisation especially those who were engaged in real estate/construction Industry which has reduced its business by more than 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to provide alternative employment to such unemployed youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment conducts employment and unemployment surveys. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. No information is available from the above sources in this regard.

The Government has taken several steps for enhancing financial inclusion and reinforcing minimum wages to workers along with associated social security benefits. It has organised several camps for opening of bank accounts of labourers for payment of wages. The number of camps organised by the Ministry is around 1.51 lakhs and over 49.67 lakh bank accounts of labourers have been opened.

Streamlining of the labour laws

1540. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to streamline the labour laws and rules to improve compliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the said changes will be effected and the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) to what extent it would be beneficial to sort out the labour related issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process to update legislative system to address the need of the

hour and to make them more effective and contemporary to the emerging economic and industrial scenario. The Second National Commission on Labour has recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four or five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken steps for drafting four Labour Codes on Wages; Industrial Relations; Social Security and Welfare; and Safety and Working Conditions respectively, by simplifying, amalgamating and rationalizing the relevant provisions of the existing Central Labour Laws. Ministry of Labour and Employment has also notified “Ease of Compliance to maintain Registers under various Labour Laws Rules, 2017” on 21st February 2017 which has in effect replaced the 56 Registers/Forms prescribed under 9 Central Laws and Rules made thereunder into 5 common Registers/Forms. This will save efforts, costs and lessen the compliance burden by various establishments. These legislative initiatives will not only streamline compliance for establishments but also improve the wage security, job security and social security of the workers.

Measures for fixing equal wages for equal work

†1541. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures taken for fixing and paying equal wages for equal work;

(b) the reasons for anomalies in the wages of regular employees/workers/labourers and contractual labourers and casual labourers inspite of their working condition and skills being similar and the reasons for which the effective measures for removing the above anomalies are turning out to be ineffective; and

(c) the provision for paying minimum wages to the employees employed for carrying out Central Government schemes including the Anganwadi workers and helpers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 does not discriminate on the basis of gender and the men, women and transgender employees shall get the same rates of wages for the same work or work of similar nature.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the minimum wages fixed are equally applicable to all workers/casual labourers. The minimum rates of wages fixed under the said Act are applicable to employees engaged by contractors also.

(c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions. "Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as 'honorary workers' from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. In a ruling of 7.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998—State of Karnataka and Ors. *Vs.* Ameerbi and Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that AWWs and AWHs do not hold any civil post and Minimum Wages Act is not applicable to them.

Closing down of industrial units in small and medium enterprises

1542. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months thousands of industrial units in the country which are in small and medium enterprises sector have closed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the actual estimate and the number of units in this sector which have become sick so far due to economic recession and the amount proposed to be provided by banks and other institutions to this sector to get rid of this sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No such information on closure of Small and Medium Enterprises during the last six months is available with this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) The information on Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs) becoming sick due to economic recession is not available with this Ministry. However, the main reasons for sickness are inadequate and delayed credit, obsolete technology, marketing problems, infrastructural constraints, managerial deficiencies, both domestic and world market conditions, etc.

The data on sick MSEs are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from the Scheduled Commercial Banks. The number of sick MSEs, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them from March 2005 to 2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Ministry of MSME notified a Framework for Revival of MSMEs on 29th May 2015. Under this scheme, any enterprise can seek revival and rehabilitation benefit through a committee constituted by the banks with representatives from State Governments experts and others. Subsequently, the RBI, on 17th March 2016, issued a revised Framework along with operating instructions to make it compatible with existing regulatory guidelines. The RBI had also directed the banks to put in place the Board approved policy to operationalize the framework not later than 30th June 2016. The framework provides that each bank should set up a Committee at the zonal/regional level to examine the stressed MSME accounts with aggregate loan limit above ₹ 10 lakhs for preparation of a suitable corrective action plan. Framework also provides for identification of stressed accounts. For loans upto ₹ 10 lakhs the above exercise should be done within the concerned bank. The Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of MSME are monitoring the implementation of other framework in all the banks quietly closely.

Statement

List of number of sick MSEs, potentially viable enterprises and the enterprises under nursing with the amounts outstanding against them

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| As at end of March | Total sick MSEs | | | Potentially viable | | | Viable enterprises under nursing | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| | Number | Amount | O/s | Number | Amount | O/s | Number | Amount | O/s |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| 2005 | 138041 | 5380.13 | 3922 | 434.67 | 2080 | 259.93 | | | |
| 2006 | 126824 | 4981.13 | 4594 | 498.16 | 915 | 233.77 | | | |
| 2007 | 114132 | 5266.65 | 4287 | 427.46 | 588 | 268.93 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| 2008 | 85187 | 3082.72 | 4210 | 246.88 | 1262 | 126.92 |
| 2009 | 103996 | 3619.90 | 8168 | 731.68 | 2330 | 424.26 |
| 2010 | 77723 | 5233.15 | 9160 | 964.75 | 2360 | 478.84 |
| 2011 | 90141 | 5211.25 | 7118 | 1112.98 | 4698 | 518.30 |
| 2012 | 85591 | 6790.25 | 10315 | 1721.19 | 6648 | 468.25 |
| 2013 | 220492 | 12442.22 | 12936 | 3932.35 | 4489 | 3053.64 |
| 2014 | 465492 | 26310.81 | 37578 | 4659.74 | 15810 | 3516.63 |
| 2015 | 465226 | 23203.69 | 45604 | 6408.07 | 22185 | 4736.52 |
| 2016 | 480280 | 32674.42 | 46251 | 6890.61 | 23504 | 4644.09 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Technology acquisition and development fund

†1543. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any technology acquisition and development fund to provide clean, green and cost-effective energy technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether small industries will be able to buy equipment, machine and technology aimed at reducing energy consumption and conservation of water through this fund; and

(d) the details of amounts to be paid to small industries for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Government of India has notified the Scheme for Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) to provide funding support to MSMEs for the acquisition and development of clean and green technology. The Scheme is applicable to all existing and new Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including those in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) in respect of their investments made after notification of the Scheme. The financial support under TADF Scheme consists of the following:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Sl. No. | Components under TADF Scheme | Funding Support |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. | Direct Technology Acquisition | Reimbursement of 50% of technology transfer fee or ₹ 20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower. |
| 2. | Indirect Technology Acquisition <i>i.e.</i> through Patent Pool | Subsidy of 50% of the mutually agreed value or ₹ 20.00 lakhs, whichever is lower. |
| 3. | Subsidy for Manufacturing Equipment/Technology | Subsidy upto 10% of capital expenditure (on procuring plant and machinery) and 5% interest reimbursement of the nominal interest charged by the lending agency, subject to a maximum of ₹ 50.00 lakhs. |
| 4. | Incentive scheme for Green Manufacturing | <p>Energy, Environmental and Water Audits for industrial/institutional units—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MSME is eligible for a grant of 25% of audit fee subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh and subject to actual improvements made and certified by the approved auditor. <p>Waste water treatment—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSMEs practicing Zero Water Discharge (ZWD) will be eligible for 10% one-time capital subsidy, subject to maximum of ₹ 2.00 lakhs, on the relevant equipment/systems subject to actual usage for one year. <p>Green buildings-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit/facility is eligible for ₹ 2.00 lakhs of incentive for constructing Green Building. |

Special incentives and schemes for women entrepreneurs

1544. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on providing special schemes, incentives and concessions to women entrepreneurs under MSME Schemes:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the relaxation being offered to facilitate women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Tread Related Entrepreneurship Development Assistance TREAD Scheme envisages economic empowerment of women. Under this Scheme financial loans are provided by Nationalized Banks and grants by Government of India upto of 30% of the loan subject to maximum limit of ₹ 30.00 Lakh through NGOs for capacity building and for undertaking self-employment ventures by women in non-farm activities.

Coir Board a statutory body under Ministry of MSME is implementing Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) for empowering women in the country by giving training and coir processing equipments. This is a 100% women oriented programme intended to provide self employment to the rural women artisans in coir producing regions. The scheme envisages distribution of motorized rats/motorized traditional rats and other coir processing equipments, which can be operated by women, at 75% subsidy after imparting training with a duration of 2 months subject to a maximum amount of ₹ 7500/-. The training under MCY are conducted through all training Centres of the Board. During the training period, the women artisans are given stipend amounting to ₹ 1000 per month. The scheme is prevalent in coir producing Coastal States such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Pondicherry, Aadaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal and NE Region.

Under Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Scheme: 20% of total targets of EDPs are conducted exclusively for weaker sections of the society that includes women with a stipened of ₹ 500/- per month per candidate under the promotional package for Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs). No fee is charged from the women candidate under this programme.

Under MSME Cluster Development Programme (CDP) Scheme:

(i) GoI grant will be 90% for Common Facility Centres (CFCs) with more than 50% of women owned units whereas it is only 70% for others. The cost of project includes cost of Land (subject to max. of 25% of Project

Cost), building, pre-operative expenses, preliminary expenses, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous fixed assets, support infrastructure such as water supply, electricity and margin money for working capital.

- (ii) Exhibition Centres by Associations of Women Entrepreneurs: The GoI assistance shall also be available to Associations of Women Entrepreneurs for establishing exhibition Centres at Central places for display and sale of products of women owned micro and small enterprises @ 40% of the project cost. The GoI contribution will be towards furnishings, furniture, fittings, items of permanent display, miscellaneous assets like generators, etc.
- (iii) Under Infrastructure Development: GoI grant will be 80% for projects (Project cost ₹ 10 cr) in which more than 50% units are owned by women entrepreneurs. Whereas it is only 60% for others.

Impact of demonetisation on MSME units

1545. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several MSME units closed their operations in November and December 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any assessment on the impact of demonetisation on MSME units, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State/UT-wise details of MSME units where the work force was laid off post demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) No such information on several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as having closed their operations in November and December, 2016 is available with this Ministry.

(b) No, the Ministry of MSME has not conducted any independent assessment of the impact of demonetisation on MSME Sector. However, during the phase of Demonetisation, this Ministry held several meetings with various MSME Associations. The Ministry of Finance was apprised about the same.

(c) The information on MSME units where the work force was laid off post demonetisation is not available with this Ministry.

Steps to encourage MSMEs in the country

1546. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meager 3 per cent of the MSMEs are registered companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps/measures taken/being taken by Government to encourage the MSMEs in the country to register as companies by making the rules simpler?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) As on 14.3.2017, 65,40,697 units have been registered as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) of which 15,63,974 units are registered as Small Scale Industry (SSI) units upto 2006, 21,96,902 units are registered as Entrepreneur Memorandum-II (EM Part-II) during 2007-2015 and 27,79,821 units under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) from September, 2015. Data for MSMEs registered as companies under SSI and EM-II registration is not maintained Centrally. Out of 27,79,821 units registered as UAM, 81,183 units are private limited companies (2.92%). Compliance requirement for companies under the Companies Act, 2013 are more compared to proprietorship and partnership firms. Therefore most MSMEs are proprietorship and partnership firms.

(c) The Companies Act, 2013 provides for registration of Small Company and One Person Company (OPC). Sub section 85 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 defines Small Company as other than public company whose paid up capital does not exceed ₹ 50 lakh or such higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than ₹ 5 crore or turnover, which does not exceed ₹ 2 crore or higher amount as may be prescribed which shall not be more than ₹ 20 crore. An OPC allows a lone entrepreneur to operate a corporate entity with a minimum one Director. Corporate governance and compliance requirements in the Companies Act, 2013 are less onerous for Small Company and OPC. These provisions make it easy for MSMEs to register their units as company.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a number of measures to promote growth of corporate sector and improve doing business environment in the country. To facilitate ease of doing business, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has omitted requirement for minimum paid up capital, made mandatory common seal for companies optional and done away with filing for commencement of business. The name availability

guidelines have been amended to allow the companies to select innovative names. The process of making the names available has been entrusted to a dedicated Central Registration Centre (CRC), whereby names are being approved within next business day. CRC is also handling incorporation/ registration of companies and incorporation is being done in a day when the applicant opts for filing integrated incorporation form known as SPICe.

Relaxations for companies, including start-ups have been provided through changes in various rules notified under Companies Act, 2013, and include the following:-

- (i) the upper limit on the acceptance of deposits has been enhanced to 35% of net worth instead of earlier 25%;
- (ii) allowing start-ups to issue Employee Stock Options to promoters working as employees;
- (iii) increasing the limits with regard to sweat equity that can be issued by a company from 25% of paid up capital to 50% of paid up capital;

Exemptions under section 462 granted to four classes of companies—private companies, Government companies, Nidhis and Charitable companies, exempting such companies from various compliances and other requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The exemptions provided to these companies have reduced their compliance burden.

Strategic reserves of oil

1547. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes for strategic reserves of oil for the country as emergency storage;
- (b) if so, the proposal details therein;
- (c) whether the emergency storage could meet the demand for 20 years of expected estimated demand in 2030; and
- (d) the details of contracts and joint venture and the infrastructure development thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India, through a Special Purpose Vehicle *viz.* Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd (ISPRL), has built Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) facilities at three locations *viz.* Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT.

(c) As per an Approach Paper prepared by a working group set up by the Ministry, in India, there is 63 days of existing storage based on estimated commercial reserve of crude oil, petroleum products and gas. The total 5.33 MMT reserve of the SPR Programme is currently estimated to supply approximately 10.5 days of India's crude requirement according to the consumption during 2015-16.

(d) ISPRL constructed the three SPR facilities, including underground and above ground infrastructure. M/s. Engineers India Ltd (EIL) was the Project Monitoring and Consultant for the entire project.

Connections under PMUY in Jammu and Kashmir

1548. MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households given connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana (PMUY) in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of gas agencies for implementing this scheme in Jammu and Kashmir, especially in Kashmir valley; and

(c) if so, what are the steps Government will take to allot more gas agencies in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) As on 10.03.2017, 2,49,078 new LPG connections have been released to the BPL households in the State of Jammu and Kashmir under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

(b) and (c) As on 01.01.2017, there are 242 LPG distributorships in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Appointment of LPG distributorships is a continuous process and locations for setting up of new LPG distributorships are identified based on available refill sale potential that makes them economically viable. Currently, 31 locations are at various stages of commissioning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Performance of ONGC in KG Basin

1549. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) performance of ONGC in KG Basin in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that ONGC's profits have come down by 50 per cent;

(c) to what extent the fall in international crude oil, prices, failure to replace damaged pipeline due to blowout at Nagaram, in East Godavari District of ONGC impacted the profits; and

(d) what are the reasons behind exorbitant delay in replacing the pipeline and by when it is likely to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of ONGC's standalone crude oil (including condensate) and Natural gas production in KG Basin during last three years and the current year are given below:-

| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (till Feb' 2017) |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Oil Production (in MMT) | 0.323 | 0.272 | 0.322 | 0.263 |
| Gas Production (in MMSCM) | 1276 | 659 | 831 | 1201 |

(b) No Sir. The Profit After Tax (PAT) of ONGC for FY 2015-16 is ₹ 16,004 crore as against ₹ 17,733 crore in Financial Year 2014-15.

(c) and (d) The international crude prices have fallen from the levels of around USD 110/bbl in 2014 to around USD 28/bbl in January 2016. However, the net average realization of ONGC (USD 40.97/bbl in 2013-14 and USD 44.87/bbl in 2014-15) were lower due to under-recoveries. Average realization in 2015-16 was USD 47.14/bbl. Even though the international prices have dropped significantly, the impact on ONGC profits were not to that extent. Non replacement of pipeline damaged due to blowout at Nagaram in East Godavari district resulted in some gas remaining locked up and the revenue from which got deferred till supply was restored by taking corrective measures. As such, there was no significant impact on the revenues and profits of ONGC. Subsequent to the incident in Nagaram, the pipeline operations have resumed progressively in phased manner after taking corrective measures with injection of Gas Corrosion Inhibitor (GCI), installation of Gas Dehydration Units (GDUs) at various source points and replacement of pipelines.

CNG outlets in Nagpur

1550. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as on date CNG is available only in two cities in Maharashtra *i.e.* Mumbai and Pune, as we all know CNG is preferred fuel as compared to other fuels for vehicles, Nagpur is the second capital of Maharashtra and it is a fast growing

city and the public transport is very costly in Nagpur, if CNG is made available in Nagpur for vehicles then this will reduce the cost and pollution; and

(b) if so, what is Government's policy and whether Government would provide CNG outlets in Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) In addition to Mumbai and Pune, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations are functional in Thane urban and adjoining municipalities. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorized various entities for Palghar, Raigarh, Ratnagiri and Solapur districts in Maharashtra for development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks which include CNG stations for vehicles.

In year 2007, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) was established under the PNGRB Act, 2006. Under the Act, PNGRB grants authorization to the entities for developing a CGD network in the specified Geographical Area (GA) of the country through a bidding process. The GAs are included in bidding rounds in a phased manner depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability and feasibility for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks in the country. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan for development of CGD networks in several GAs in various parts of the country including Nagpur.

Supply of locally produced LPG to State-owned oil companies

1551. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered LPG producers to supply all the cooking gas (LPG) they produce locally to Stateowned oil companies only;

(b) whether this order comes in the wake of the fact that all locally produced LPG is not being sold to Oil Marketing Companies-IOC, BPCL and HPCL but it is being sold to parallel LPG marketers; and

(c) if so, the total number of parallel LPG marketers along with their names in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) Parallel Marketeer (PM) System was introduced in the country in 1993 wherein Parallel Marketers were required to source LPG through imports for their requirement. Further, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 and LPG

(Regulation of Use in Motor Vehicles) Order, 2001, which were notified in the year 2000 and 2001 respectively, prohibit sale of LPG by any person other than a Government Oil Company, a parallel marketeer or a distributor to the consumer. Parallel Marketeer can source LPG only through imports for sale in domestic market. Domestic producers of LPG need to sell domestically produced LPG only to Government Oil Companies.

Any entity desiring to operate as a Parallel Marketeer of LPG is required to obtain certificate from any of the four rating agencies mentioned in the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 and LPG (Regulation of Use in Motor Vehicles) Order, 2001 as applicable. Further, the entity is required to follow rules and regulations as contained in various relevant acts and orders including the two orders mentioned above. A list of PMs holding rating certificate from any of the four rating agencies as on 01.01.2017 is given in the Statement (*See below*), as furnished by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

Statement

List of PMs holding rating certificate as furnished by PPAC.

| Sl. No. | Name of Party | Business Line LPG/Auto LPG |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Aegis Gas (LPG) Pvt. Ltd | LPG |
| 2. | Aegis Logistics | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 3. | Axiom Gas | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 4. | Bhagyanagar Gas Limited | Auto LPG |
| 5. | BND Gas Pvt. Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 6. | Cetex Petrochemicals Limited | LPG |
| 7. | Confidence Petroleum India Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 8. | Covai LPG | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 9. | Divine Enterprises | LPG |
| 10. | Diya Gas Bottling | LPG |
| 11. | Durable Gas | Auto LPG |
| 12. | Eastern Gases Limited | LPG |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 13. | Energy Infrastructure India Limited | LPG |
| 14. | Essen LPG Bottling Pvt. Ltd. | LPG |
| 15. | Evershine Petroleum | LPG |
| 16. | Gaspoint Petroleum India Ltd. | LPG |
| 17. | Gill International Limited | LPG |
| 18. | Haldia Petrochemicals | LPG |
| 19. | Hemkunt Petroleum Limited | LPG |
| 20. | Hindustan Aegis Pvt. Ltd. | LPG |
| 21. | Hindustan Domestic Oil and Gas Co. (Bombay) Ltd. | LPG |
| 22. | Indian Auto Gas Company Ltd. | Auto LPG |
| 23. | Indian Oil Petronas Private Limited | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 24. | Indo Bright Petroleum | LPG |
| 25. | Indogas | LPG |
| 26. | Jyothi Gas Pvt. Ltd. | LPG |
| 27. | K R Fuels | Auto LPG |
| 28. | Kabsons Indsutries Limited | LPG |
| 29. | Kanodia Petroleum Limited | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 30. | Kothari Petrochemicals Ltd. | LPG |
| 31. | Kwality Gas Bottlers Private Limited | LPG |
| 32. | Lata Engineering | LPG |
| 33. | Leader Gas and Petrochem Ltd. | LPG |
| 34. | Malabar Fuel Corporation | LPG |
| 35. | Manas Agro Industries and Infra Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 36. | Meena LPG Industries | LPG |
| 37. | Meriya Petroleum Products Private Limited | LPG |
| 38. | MVR Gas | LPG |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 39. | Navbharat L.P.G Bottling Co. | LPG |
| 40. | Neon Fuel Limited | LPG |
| 41. | PKL Ltd. | LPG |
| 42. | Prabhat Nat Energy | Auto LPG |
| 43. | Pranik Fuels | LPG |
| 44. | Premier LPG Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 45. | Putter Petro Products Pvt. Ltd. | LPG |
| 46. | Rashmi Gases Private Limited | LPG |
| 47. | Reliance Industries Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 48. | Reliance Petro Marketing | LPG |
| 49. | SS LPG | LPG |
| 50. | Samriddhi Petro Products Pvt. Ltd. | Auto LPG |
| 51. | Shivaco Associates | LPG |
| 52. | Shivam Enerfuel Pvt. Ltd. | LPG |
| 53. | Shv Energy Private Limited | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 54. | Shv Lpg India Private Limited | LPG |
| 55. | Sneha Petroleum | LPG |
| 56. | Sree LPG Pvt. Ltd. | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 57. | Sree Surya Petroleum | LPG |
| 58. | Sri Balaji Gas Bottling Co. | LPG |
| 59. | Surya Petroleum Private Ltd. | LPG |
| 60. | Taraa LPG Bottling Pvt. Ltd | LPG |
| 61. | Thakur Petrochemicals | LPG |
| 62. | Total Oil India Private Limited | LPG and Auto LPG |
| 63. | Vanaz Engineers Ltd. | Auto LPG |
| 64. | Vikas LPG Bottling | LPG |
| 65. | Vindhyachal Gases | LPG |
| 66. | Vishal Gases Private Limited | LPG |

Substitute/alternative to mineral fuel

1552. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any substitute/alternative to mineral fuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and how is Government promoting the use of alternative fuels;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Government is promoting biofuels, such as ethanol and bio-diesel, as substitutes/alternative of mineral fuels.

The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme under which, OMCs sell ethanol blended petrol with percentage of ethanol upto 10%, depending upon availability of ethanol.

Besides, the Government has opened second generation (2G) ethanol route (cellulosic and lignocellulosic route) for production of ethanol.

Also, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. On 10.8.2015, the Government has allowed the sale of Bio-diesel (B100) by private manufacturers to bulk consumers like Railways, State Transport Corporations and other bulk consumers. Retailing of bio-diesel blended diesel by Oil Marketing Companies also started on World Biofuel Day, *i.e.*, 10th August, 2015.

(d) In its endeavour to take forward the biofuel programme, the Government is striving for achieving higher blend percentages. Steps initiated are:

- (i) In September, 2015, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has asked OMCs to target ten per cent blending of ethanol in petrol in as many States as possible.
- (ii) A Steering Committee has been constituted in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for regular consultations and monitoring.
- (iii) On 07.12.2016, Oil PSUs have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State Governments and Technology Providers for 2G ethanol bio-refineries. Foundation Stone of one bio-refinery has been laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited on 25.12.2016 at Bathinda, Punjab.

Production and import of petrol and diesel

1553. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total domestic production of petrol and diesel, as a percentage of total requirements of the country, during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the total import of petrol and diesel, and the countries from where they are being imported, during this period, year-wise, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve domestic production of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Details of the total domestic production of petrol and diesel, as a percentage of total requirements of the country, during the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Although overall production of petrol and diesel is in excess of domestic consumption, due to specific product requirements, some quantity of petrol and diesel are imported, details of which are given in the Statement-II. In order to improve the domestic production of petrol and diesel, refineries are implementing refinery process improvement projects.

Statement-I

Details of total domestic production and as a percentage of total consumption of petrol and diesel during the last three years and current year i.e. 2016-17

(‘000 MT)

| | Products | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (Apr-Dec)(P) |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Production | Petrol | 30275 | 32233 | 35321 | 27100 |
| Consumption | | 17128 | 19075 | 21847 | 17959 |
| % of Total requirement of Petrol | | 177 | 169 | 162 | 151 |
| Production | Diesel | 93783 | 94337 | 98588 | 76556 |
| Consumption | | 68364 | 69416 | 74647 | 57240 |
| % of Total requirement of Diesel | | 137 | 136 | 132 | 134 |

Statement-II

Details of total import of petrol and diesel, and the countries from where they are being imported, during 2013-14 to 2016-17

(Apr-Dec)^(P) in ('000 MT)

| Country | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 (Apr-Dec) ^(P) | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| | Petrol | Diesel | Petrol | Diesel | Petrol | Diesel | Petrol | Diesel |
| China | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 39 |
| Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 64 | 0 | 51 | 40 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 47 | 40 |
| Singapore | 151 | 0 | 175 | 0 | 641 | 0 | 169 | 185 |
| South Korea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U.A.E. | 0 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 183 | 122 | 243 | 380 |
| Unspecified Country | 0 | 77 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 235 | 77 | 372 | 124 | 1012 | 177 | 476 | 820 |

Provision of gas stove and cylinder under PMUY

†1554. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gas cylinders distributors are providing gas stove and cylinder on EMIs to the BPL families under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, the details thereof;

(b) the number of families which have applied for gas stoves and cylinders on easy monthly instalments and the number of such applicants provided with such EMI facility, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount for which gas stoves and cylinders have been provided on one-time payment basis and amount for which gas stoves and cylinders have been provided on EMI basis and amount recovered for EMI and amount outstanding, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Eligible BPL family under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has the facility of availing loan which is payable through EMI for purchase of Gas Stove or first refill or both. This facility is available with all the distributors who are releasing connection under PMUY. As on 10.3.2017, 1,18,89,928 families have availed loan facility.

(c) The cost of Gas Stove is ₹ 990/- and the cost of subsidised refill is ₹ 434.93 at Delhi (w.e.f. 01.03.2017). The loan is recovered from subsidy payable to consumer as and when a refill is purchased. Till January, 2017, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have disbursed a loan of ₹ 1563.37 crore to PMUY beneficiaries for providing Gas Stove or 1st refill or both and they have recovered ₹ 239.91 crore from the subsidy component of the refills consumed by the beneficiaries.

Investments in Andhra Pradesh

1555. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to invest nearly 1.43 lakh crores in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of fund allocated to KG Basin and for construction of Petro-Chemical Complex respectively; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry have several plans/projects for the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Projects of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) envisaged in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given below:

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Estimated Cost in ₹ crore |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Paradip-Hyderabad Pipeline | 1095.00 |
| 2. | Raze and Rebuild of Vizag Terminal | 247.00 |
| 3. | ToP on Paradip Hyderabad PL at Vijayawada | 342.00 |
| 4. | Constuctuion of grass root POL Depot at Guntakal | 300.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|---------|
| 5. | New Lube Complex at Krishnapatnam | 650.00 |
| 6. | Additional 3x600 Mt. Mounded Storage at Kondapalli BP, Vijayawada | 25.90 |
| TOTAL | | 2659.90 |

Under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, a Petroleum University named as “Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE)” with a cost of ₹ 855 crore is in the process of being established in the State of Andhra Pradesh. A Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) has been prepared for a greenfield petrochemical complex with an estimated cost of ₹ 39145 crore.

Oil India Limited (OIL), a PSU under the Ministry, is presently operating in NELP Block KG ONN 2009/4 (as Operator) and NELP Block KG OSN 2009/4 (as Non-Operator) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of total investment made/ planned investment by OIL are as follows:—

- (i) Upto 31.03.2016 - ₹ 980 crore (including expenditure on the NELP blocks relinquished by OIL)
- (ii) Plan investment (RE) for 2016-17 - ₹ 403 crore
Plan investment in 2017-18 (BE) - ₹ 483 crore.

The details of investment plans in KG Basin in the State of Andhra Pradesh for E&P activities in Rajahmundry Asset and Eastern Offshore Asset by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) are given below:

Rajahmundry Asset (onshore of KG basin)

| Sl. No. | Project | Approx. Investment (₹ crore) |
|---------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Field development of KG-ONN-2003/1 (Nagayalanka) | 5140.00 |
| 2. | Development of Malleswaram field | 450.00 |
| 3. | Drilling and Completion of 58 New Exploratory Wells | 3098.00 |
| 4. | Exploration and Development of HPHT Wells | 961.73 |
| TOTAL | | 9649.73 |

Eastern Offshore Asset (Offshore of KG basin)

| Sl. No. | Project | Approx. Investment (₹ crore) |
|---------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Vashishta and SI Fields Development Project | 4259.59 |
| 2. | Development of KG-DWN-98/2 Block Cluster II | 34012.00 |
| 3. | Development of KG-DWN-98/2 Block Cluster I | 4985.50 |
| 4. | Development of FG-DWN-98/2 Block Cluster III | 21528.10 |
| 5. | Development of KG-OSN-2004/I Block | 3483.30 |
| TOTAL | | 68268.49 |

Use of old currency at petrol pumps post-demonetisation

1556. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of old currency which was used at petrol pumps post demonetisation;

(b) whether Government announced cash back for credit/debit cards usage to purchase petrol and diesel, if so, the details thereof along with the total amount of cash back given by Oil Marketing Companies post demonetisation till date;

(c) whether Government waived off service charge/levy on purchase of fuel *via* debit and credit cards, if so, the total amount of charges waived-off; and

(d) whether this service charge/levy will be borne by Government or the Oil Marketing Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has reported that Department of Payment and Settlement Systems, Reserve Bank of India has no information in the matter. Further, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely; Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have also informed that they do not keep the record of details of currency notes accepted at their petrol pumps in normal course and post demonetization also.

(b) OMCs have informed that based on the directives dated 08.12.2016 of Government of India, 0.75% incentive on cashless transactions towards purchase of petrol/diesel is passed on to the consumers with effect from 13th December, 2016. Company-wise detail of incentive allowed to consumers till 28th February, 2017 is given below:

| Name of OMCs | Amount of incentive (₹ in crores) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| IOCL | 34.13 |
| BPCL | 48.81 |
| HPCL | 25.41 |
| TOTAL | 108.35 |

(c) and (d) OMCs have decided that no service charge shall be levied on dealer or customer for transactions done through debit cards for purchase of fuel. In case of credit cards transactions, 1% service charge/levy shall be borne by the customer on purchase of fuel.

Completion of gas pipeline *via* Pakistan

1557. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that gas pipeline project *via* Pakistan is still in process;
- (b) what is the scheduled time of completion of proposed gas pipeline, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any dispute or interference of other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) India has been involved in discussions on the India-Pakistan-Iran (IPI) and Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipelines. While no pact has been signed on IPI pipeline, Investment Agreement i.r.o. TAPI pipeline was signed in April 2016 between the four parties. The overall TAPI Project duration is estimated to be 6¾ years from the start of the Front End Engineering Design (FEED) process till handing over of the pipeline for commercial operation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in cases of adulteration of fuel

1558. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel have increased during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons of such cases; and
- (c) what are the routine steps taken by Government and the concerned oil companies in order to ensure supply of pure fuel to the retail customers of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that there has been no increase in the number of cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel during the last two years.

(c) OMCs have informed that they undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices like adulteration, short delivery etc. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units and graded penalties for other malpractices/irregularities. Other initiatives to prevent irregularities in Retail Outlets include Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail Outlets and Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS).

In addition to above, the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration. Provisions are also available in the contractual documents and administrative guidelines to prevent and punish malpractices.

A Quality Control Cell is also functional in each of the Public Sector OMCs which carries out surprise inspections at ROs for checking various irregularities including adulteration.

Hydrocarbon projects in States

1559. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) State-wise list of places identified for hydrocarbons in the country;

- (b) the number of projects started/to be started during last three years;
- (c) if so, whether many States have objected against starting hydrocarbon projects in their States; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The prognosticated conventional hydrocarbon resources have been assessed in 15 sedimentary basins and deepwater areas of the country. The basin-wise State-wise details in respect of onland areas are as under:

| Basin | State |
|------------------------|--|
| Assam-Arakan Fold Belt | Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, |
| Assam Shelf | Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura |
| Cambay | Gujarat |
| Krishna-Godavari | Telangana, Seemandhra (Andhra Pradesh) |
| Cauvery | Tamil Nadu |
| Rajasthan | Rajasthan |
| Kutch | Gujarat |
| Ganga Valley | Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal |
| Bengal | West Bengal |
| Himalayan Foreland | Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand |

(b) The details of hydrocarbon projects started during last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC) has informed that its exploratory activities are kept in abeyance in the State of Nagaland for want of signing of Memorandum of Understanding by ONGC with the State Government. Representations objecting award of some discovered small fields from some local people/organizations of Tamil Nadu, Pudducherry and Assam have been received.

Statement

Details of hydrocarban projects started during the last three years

(a) In last 3 years no new exploration blocks/Fields has been awarded for exploration/Production under PSC regime, however Petroleum Exploration License

(PEL) has been granted by State Governments as given below:

| Year | Blocks | Bidding Round | Location Area | Operator |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| 2016-17 | CB-ONN-2010/4 | NELP IX | Gujarat | Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd. |
| 2016-17 | SR-ONN-2005/1 | NELP VII | Chhattisgarh | Deep Energy Ltd. |
| 2015-16 | Rajmahal-East | CBM Round IV | Jharkhand | Essar Oil |
| 2015-16 | Suhagpur-Northeast | CBM Round IV | Madhya Pradesh | Essar Oil |

(b) In last 3 years Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) block has been granted by State Governments as given below:

| Year | Blocks | Bidding Round | Location Area | Operator |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| 2015-16 | Bokaro | CBM Round I | Jharkhand | ONGC |
| 2015-16 | Jharia | CBM Nomination Round | Jharkhand | ONGC |
| 2015-16 | North Karanpura | CBM Round I | Jharkhand | ONGC |

(c) In last 3 years PML has been granted for 8 fields as given below:

| Year | Blocks | Bidding Round | Location Area | Operator |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 2014-15 | CB-ONN-2002/1 (West Patan) | NELP | Gujarat | ONGC |
| 2014-15 | CB-ONN-2004/1 (Karan Nagar-1) | NELP | Gujarat | ONGC |
| 2014-15 | CB-ONN-2004/2 (Vadatal-1) | NELP | Gujarat | ONGC |
| 2015-16 | CB-ONN-2001/1 (Nadiad-1) | NELP | Gujarat | ONGC |
| 2013-14 | CB-ONN-2003/2 (Ank-21) | NELP | Gujarat | GSPCL |
| 2013-14 | CB-ONN-2002/3 (Mirroli) | NELP | Gujarat | GSPCL |
| 2014-15 | CB-ONN-2002/3 (Sanad) | NELP | Gujarat | GSPCL |
| 2013-14 | CB-ON/2 (Tarapur-G) | Pre-NELP | Gujarat | GSPCL |

(d) In Last 3 years and current year 9 Field Development Plans for production of Oil and Gas have been approved as given below:

FDP approved in last 3 years and current year under PSC regime

| Sl. No. | State | Block | NELP/Pre NELP | Operator | Date of approval of FDP |
|---------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---|
| 1. | Gujarat | CB-ONN-2003/2 | NELP | GSPC | 23 Dec., 14 |
| 2. | | CB-ONN-2002/3 | NELP | GSPC | 02 Jan., 14 |
| 3. | | CB-ON/3 | Pre-NELP | ESSAR | 10 Sep., 13 |
| 4. | | CB-ONN-2000/1 | NELP | GSPC | 29 Dec., 16 |
| 5. | | CB-ONN-2004/2 | NELP | ONGC | 31 July, 14 |
| 6. | Assam | AAP-ON-94/1 | Pre-NELP | HOEC | 28 March, 15 30 Sep., 16 (addendum) |
| 7. | Tripura | AA-ONN-2002/1 | NELP | JOGPL | 05 Aug., 15 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | RJ-ON-90/1 | Pre-NELP | Cairn | 09 June, 15 |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu | CY-ONN-2002/2 | NELP | ONGC | 16 Oct., 15 |

Aims and objectives of PMUY

1560. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) aims and objectives of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana;

(b) whether one of the major targets is to provide 3 crore LPG connections to BPL women by 2018-19;

(c) how the distribution of connections being made among States/UTs by OMCs;

(d) details of demand made by each State/UT for PMUY connections and releases made by the Ministry so far, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether Karnataka has been released just 15,800 connections as of 15th November, 2016, when compared to lakhs given to other States; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) With a view to provide clean cooking fuel to BPL households in the country, the Government

has launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Under PMUY, 5 crore new LPG connections to BPL households, identified through Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data 2011 will be released by 2018-19. Connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL household, who do not have LPG connection in the family.

(c) LPG connections under PMUY are being released across the country. However, priority is given to such States/UTs having LPG coverage less than the national average *i.e.* 61% as on 01.01.2016 and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and all North-Eastern States.

In case of other States/UTs, districts having LPG coverage more than the national average of 61% (as on 01.01.2016) are identified and given target for release of connections under PMUY and districts having LPG coverage less than the national average are identified as 'Priority Districts'.

(d) State/UT-wise details of new LPG connections released under PMUY as on 10.03.2017 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) As on 10.03.2017, OMCs have released 15838 new LPG connections under PMUY in the State of Karnataka and the process of enrolment of beneficiaries is currently underway.

Statement

List of State/UT-wise LPG connections released under PMUY as on 10.03.2017

| State/UT | Connections released |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1,097 |
| Andhra pradesh | 55,227 |
| Assam | 2 |
| Bihar | 24,41,907 |
| Chhattisgarh | 10,26,378 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,209 |
| Daman and Diu | 45 |
| Delhi | 496 |
| Goa | 948 |
| Gujarat | 7,17,729 |
| Haryana | 2,68,589 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,541 |

| State/UT | Connections released |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2,49,078 |
| Jharkhand | 3,78,292 |
| Karnataka | 15,838 |
| Kerala | 10,116 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21,01,313 |
| Maharashtra | 6,49,957 |
| Manipur | 24 |
| Odisha | 9,20,941 |
| Puducherry | 757 |
| Punjab | 2,33,874 |
| Rajasthan | 16,03,873 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2,08,790 |
| Telangana | 41 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 54,06,567 |
| Uttarakhand | 1,05,181 |
| West Bengal | 25,05,617 |
| Total | 189,07,427 |

Review of subsidy sharing mechanism

1561. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from Public Sector oil exploration companies to review the subsidy sharing mechanism and exempt them from sharing of subsidy during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by Government on such requests so far;

(c) the details of the under-recoveries shared by the said companies during the said period, company-wise; and

(d) the criterion being followed by Government to decide the proportion of sharing the under-recoveries by the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) had requested the Government in October/November, 2015 to review the subsidy sharing mechanism and exempt them from sharing of subsidy. The Government decided to exempt them from sharing of under-recoveries incurred by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) from Q3 in the financial year 2015-16.

For 2016-17, ONGC and OIL have not been asked to share the subsidy burden on sale of PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG.

(c) The details of the under-recoveries shared by the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, ONGC and OIL, from 2013-14 and onwards is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Upstream Oil Companies | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | ONGC | OIL |
| 2013-14 | 56384 | 8737 |
| 2014-15 | 36300 | 5523 |
| 2015-16 | 1096 | 155 |
| April-Dec., 2016 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 93780 | 14415 |

(d) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies, namely ONGC and OIL are not sharing any under-recovery burden from 3rd quarter of 2015-16.

Retail price of petroleum products

1562. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the average crude price per barrel in US dollars of Indian basket in international market from June to December, 2016 and the crude import bill for the same period;

(b) the retail price of diesel, petrol and aviation fuel in December 2014, 2015, 2016 and January, 2017; and

(c) the percentage increase in the price in 2016-17 as compared to financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The average price of Indian basket of crude oil in the international market from June to December, 2016 is USD 46.51 per barrel. The crude import bill during the said period is USD 40.57 billion.

(b) The retail price of Petrol, Diesel and Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) at Delhi in December 2014, 2015, 2016 and January 2017 is given as under:-

(₹/litre)

| Dates | 01.12.2014 | 01.12.2015 | 01.12.2016 | 02.01.2017 |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Petrol | 63.33 | 60.48 | 66.10 | 70.60 |
| Diesel | 52.51 | 46.55 | 54.57 | 57.82 |
| ATF | 59.94 | 44.32 | 48.38 | 52.54 |

(c) The percentage increase/decrease in average price of Petrol, Diesel and ATF is given below:

| Product | Average price (2014-15) | Average price (2015-16) | Average price (2016-17) | Decrease in 2016-17 over 2014-15 | Increase in 2016-17 over 2015-16 |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Petrol | 66.37 | 61.59 | 64.61 | -2.65% | 4.90% |
| Diesel | 53.38 | 47.01 | 53.24 | -0.26% | 13.25% |
| ATF | 62.92 | 44.24 | 48.89 | -22.29% | 10.50% |

Use of digital platforms at oil dispensing outlets

1563. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of digital payment platform is dangerous while fuelling vehicles at petrol outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to ensure that hazardous area is prominently marked around dispensers at outlets and avoid digital platform uses in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) and (b) Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) has informed that in pursuance of Rule 102,

105 and Part C of Fourth Schedule under Petroleum Rules, 2002, there would be no objection for use of POS unit/Mobile e-wallet beyond the hazardous area around the petroleum dispenser in petroleum retail outlets licensed under the said Rules. The extent of hazardous area as per Rule 105 and Part C of Fourth Schedule, in petroleum services stations (Retail Outlets), around the dispenser under the said Rules is defined as:

Zone 1, the area 1.2 mtrs vertically above the base within the cabinet enclosure and 45 cms horizontally in all directions.

Zone 2, the area between 45 cms and 6 mtrs of cabinet/enclosure extending 45 cms vertically above floor in all direction.

PESO has further informed that use of POS unit/Mobile e-wallet shall be avoided while fuelling the vehicles and the hazardous area (Zone 1) around the dispenser shall be prominently marked.

(c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have informed that Standard Operating Procedure has been frozen and Retail Outlets have been advised to strictly comply the aforesaid instructions dated 19.12.2016 issued by the Chief Controller of Explosives (CCOE), Nagpur in this regard. Retail Outlets have also been instructed to mark Zone 1 around dispenser prominently for the knowledge of all the users as per the instructions of CCOE.

Revenue sharing deal of ONGC to revive oilfields

1564. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has struck a revenue sharing deal with global oilfields services giants to revive oilfields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these oilfields services giants will invest money and technology to add fresh lease of life to the State run explorers' ageing fields where production has been stagnant or falling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has not struck a revenue sharing deal with global oilfields services giants to revive oilfields. However, during Petrotech-2016, ONGC has signed Statement of Intention to Collaborate (SoIC) with M/s Schlumberger for Production Enhancement Contract (PEC) to improve recovery from Geleki field of Assam Asset

and Summary of Understanding (SoU) has been signed with M/s Halliburton to cooperate on enhancement of production by improving the recovery in Kalol field in Ahmedabad Asset. These agreements are non-binding and non-committed to either party.

Losses due to delay in award of Ratna and R series fields

1565. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 16 years delay in award of Ratna and R series fields caused loss of ₹ 20,000 crores to the exchequer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-maintenance of oil producing fields by ONGC and subsequent plundering and looting from the sites at Ratna and R series fields is a sheer failure of ONGC in looking after the nation's property; and

(c) whether Government is considering to probe the whole affair in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARAMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The Ratna and R-Series fields are medium-sized fields, located in the Western Offshore on the South West of Mumbai. These fields were discovered and developed partially by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC). In the wake of a policy decision during 1992, Government approved award of contract in respect of Ratna and R-Series fields (discovered fields of ONGC) to a consortium of M/s. Essar Oil Limited and M/s Premier Oil Pacific UK Ltd. However, Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the fields could not be finalized. The Government on 10th March, 2016 has reverted these fields to ONGC for development and production. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in the Audit report no. 43 to 2015 has *inter alia* observed that keeping discovered hydrocarbon fields idle without assigning the production rights had led to deferment of domestic production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas from the field from October 2005 to March 2015 to the tune of ₹ 26,200 crore. The ONGC Board in its meeting held on 23rd February, 2017 has approved the development of R-Series Fields with a capital cost of ₹ 4,104.63 crore and implementation of the development plan has started.

Scrap-based steel plants in the country

1566. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up scrap-based steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in which parts of the country, these proposed plants are going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Revenue earned by Bhilai Steel Plant

†1567. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revenue earned by Bhilai Steel Plant situated in Chhattisgarh in the last three years;

(b) the efforts being made by Government for the upgradation of Bhilai Steel Plant and to increase the amount of revenue received from there; and

(c) whether a steel plant is being established in Nagarnar situated in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The details of revenue generated by Bhilai Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh during the last three years is as given under:-

(₹ in crore)

| Plant/Unit | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) | 17757 | 16793 | 14814 |

(b) Under Modernization and Expansion plan of SAIL, Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from its installed crude steel capacity of 3.93 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) to 7.00 Mtpa with an indicative investment of ₹ 17,266 crore, net of cenvat. Besides capacity enhancement, the project adequately addresses the need of the Plant towards eliminating technological obsolescence, energy savings, enriching product mix, pollution control, introduce customer-centric processes and have matching infrastructure facilities to support higher production volumes.

(c) NMDC Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Steel, is constructing a 3 Mtpa steel plant at Nagarnar, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh, at an investment of ₹ 15525 crore.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Establishment of steel plant in Kadapa district in Andhra Pradesh

1568. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed its prolonged surveys and repeated viability tests on the establishment of steel plant in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the AP Reorganisation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the considered plant; and

(d) by when the much awaited steel plant would be established in the backward district of Kadapa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) In terms of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) was required to examine the feasibility of establishing an Integrated Steel Plant in YSR Kadapa district of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. SAIL submitted the feasibility report on 02.12.2014. As per the feasibility report, setting up of steel plant is *prima facie* not financially viable.

(c) and (d) A Task Force has been constituted on 19.10.2016 comprising of representatives from the Central and State Government, SAIL, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), NMDC Limited, MECON Limited and MSTC Limited to consider the feasibility issues and to prepare a road map for setting up of Steel Plants in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**KIOCL joint venture with Andhra Pradesh
Mineral Development Corporation**

1569. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of KIOCL Limited's joint venture with Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation for setting up slurry pipeline and Pellet Plant Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what is the budget provided to this project; and

(c) by what time the project would be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The MoU was signed among KIOCL, APMDC and RINL on 22nd June, 2013 for exploration and exploitation of Nemkallu iron ore deposit in Ananthapuram

District of Andhra Pradesh. Government of Andhra Pradesh issued Notification on 30th November, 2015 reserving an area of 1327 hectares in favour of M/s APMDC Limited under Section 17 A(2) of the Mines and Minerals (D&R) Act, 2015.

APMDC has submitted proposal to Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for seeking permission to carry out exploratory drilling (20 holes) in the aforesaid area. KIOCL conducted the Differential Global Positioning Survey (DGPS) during the month of June, 2016. Additional PCCF, Government of Andhra Pradesh requested APMDC to conduct DGPS survey on both sides of the approach road including working area near bore hole points in accordance with the guidelines issued by Forest Department, Andhra Pradesh in the month of August, 2016. KIOCL identified agency to carry out necessary DGPS survey at site. On receiving the forest clearance for exploratory drilling, work will be undertaken jointly by KIOCL and APMDC. Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for the setting up of beneficiation plant and pellet plant will be prepared based on the outcome of the exploratory drilling.

(b) KIOCL kept budget provision of ₹ 25.50 crores. for the FY 2016-17 and ₹ 10.00 corers. for the FY 2017-18 for exploration and statutory payments. On preparation of TEFR of project, total project cost for mine development, for setting up of beneficiation plant and pelletization plant will be decided.

(c) On completion of exploration and finding its feasibility, Project is likely to commence by April, 2020.

Dispute with Japan on import of iron and steel products

1570. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has dragged India to the World Trade Organisation against certain measures taken by Government on imports of iron and steel products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that WTO compliant measures, including anti-dumping duty should have been used as Minimum Import Price is not compliant with global trade norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Japan has filed a complaint DS518 (India-Certain Measures

on Imports of Iron and Steel Products) before the World Trade Organisation (WTO)'s Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) seeking redressal from India's measures of Safeguard Duty and Minimum Import Price imposed on certain iron and steel products, which Japan considers as inconsistent with the WTO obligations. Accordingly, as per Article 4 of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), consultations were held in New Delhi on 6-7 February, 2017. Purpose of such consultations is to understand the issues and make attempt to obtain satisfactory adjustment of the matter before resorting to further proceedings under DSU. In case, a WTO Member considers that any measure (in any form including Anti-Dumping Duty, MIP etc) taken by another Member is not WTO compliant, it can approach WTO Dispute Settlement mechanism for redressal of such alleged inconsistency.

Accidents in steel plants

†1571. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) plant-wise number of accidents occurred in various steel plants of the country during last three years and current year and nature of accident thereof;

(b) the year-wise number of persons injured/killed in these accidents during the above period and the total loss of property as a result of this;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the family members of those injured and killed in these accidents;

(d) the details of average annual expenditure on the maintenance of those plants and instruments during above period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the requisite period are given in the Statement (*See below*). The accidents at these plants have occurred due to reasons such as fall from height, gas poisoning, electrocution, burn injury, fire/explosion etc. There has been no significant property damage on account of these accidents in RINL. In SAIL, there has been no significant loss of property during the said period except the fire/explosion incident occurred on 25.09.2014 at COB # 11 of IISCO Steel Plant, in which the loss is assessed at about ₹ 1,34,83,270.92.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Steel is a deregulated sector. There are a large number of steel factories/plants in the country. Therefore in regard to the private steel sector, the requisite data/information is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) In case of fatal accidents of regular employees, the compensation is given as per the law/company policy. SAIL and RINL provide compensation to their employees in case of death/disablement due to accident arising out of and in course of employment as per The Employees' Compensation Act, Employee Family Benefit Scheme and Company Policy. In case of contract labour, compensation/dependent benefit is paid under the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) by the ESI Corporation. SAIL and RINL have paid approximately ₹ 5,42,00,821/- as compensation to the injured persons and families of deceased during 2014-2017.

(d) The average annual expenditure on maintenance of different plants (including maintenance of equipment) of SAIL and RINL during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 was about ₹ 6729.33 crore and ₹ 1076.88 crore respectively.

(e) Both SAIL and RINL have taken a number of measures to avoid occurrence of accidents. These measures, *inter alia*, include adherence to maintenance schedule, thrust on systematic approach to safety management, strict adherence to safety procedures, regular inspection, mandatory training and special training on safety awareness, conduct of safety audit, enforcing use of personal protection equipment and proper implementation of emergency plan prepared as per the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 etc.

Statement

Details of accidents which occurred in different public sector steel plants and units of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) during the last three years and the current year (plant-wise)

| Plants/Units | Fatal Accidents (Fatality) | | | | | Other reportable accidents (excluding fatal accidents) | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------|------|----------------------|--|---|------|------|----------------------|--|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 (till 3.3.2017) | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 (till Feb.2017) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh) | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | | 11 | 13 | 3 | 0 | |
| Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal) | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rourkela Steel Plant (Odisha) | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| Bokaro Steel Plant (Jharkhand) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 8 | 7 | 3 | 0 | |
| IISCO Steel Plant (West Bengal) | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 29 | 8 | 1 | 0 | |
| Alloy Steel Plant (West Bengal) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Salem Steel Plant (Tamil Nadu) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (Karnataka) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Chandrapur Ferro Alloys Plant (Maharashtra) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|----|----|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| Stock Yard | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Raw Material Division (Mines) (Odisha) | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Bhilai Mines (Chhattisgarh) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Collieries (Jharkhand) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| SAIL Refractory Unit (Chhattisgarh) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL (SAIL) | 27 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 86 | 53 | 31 | 3 |
| Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. | 05 | 04 | 06 | 0 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 32 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 100 | 66 | 41 | 3 |

Steel imports to the country

1572. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data for the steel imports to the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Steel being a deregulated sector, the role of Government is limited to that of a facilitator for the growth of steel industry in the country. Production, export, import etc. of various steel items, therefore, are the sole decision of individual steel producers depending on various commercial considerations and the Government is not maintaining any data on these. Data maintained by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC), a body functioning under the Government, relating to import of finished steel and semis during the last few years, are given below:-

(in '000 tons)

| Year | Import of Finished Steel | Import of Semis |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 2011-12 | 6863 | 514 |
| 2012-13 | 7925 | 518 |
| 2013-14 | 5450 | 43 |
| 2014-15 | 9321 | 331 |
| 2015-16 | 11712 | 512 |
| 2016-17 | 6100 | 279 |
| (upto Jan.'17) | | |

Low potential utilisation in steel industry

1573. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the steel industry the potential utilisation in iron and steel is very low, rarely the potential utilisation exceeds 80 per cent, for example Durgapur Steel Plant utilizes only 50 per cent of its potential; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and factors for such low potential utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) The crude steel capacity utilization reported for the industry as a whole stands below 80% in the recent period, the same for Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) is much higher than 50% as shown in the table below:—

| Industry/Plants | Crude Steel Capacity Utilization (%) | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (April-Jan.) |
| Total Steel Industry | 76 | 77 |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | 110 | 118 |

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC)

(b) The surge of low priced imports, low growth in domestic demand and lack of export opportunities due to low prices of steel in the world market were responsible for low capacity utilization of the Indian steel plants

Import of iron and steel in large quantities

1574. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even at low per capita consumption rate, demand for iron and steel is increasing with each passing day and large quantities of iron and steel are to be imported for meeting the demands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to save precious foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) Total finished steel (alloy/stainless+non-alloy) consumption and imports for the period April-January, 2016-17 is shown below and indicates that as compared to same period of last year, while consumption (both overall as well as per capita) registered a growth however, the imports have declined.

Total Finished Steel (alloy+non-alloy)

| Item | Unit | April-Jan., 2016-17* | % change over last year |
|------------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Per capita consumption | kg. | 64 | 3.0 |
| Overall Consumption | mt. | 68.89 | 3.5 |
| Import | mt. | 6.10 | -38 |

Source: Joint Plant Committee (JPC);

*provisional;

mt.=million tonnes

(b) To reduce the outflow of forex reserve (increasing imports), Government of India had notified various trade remedial measures, such as anti-dumping and safeguard and quality control. These steps helped the country in saving precious foreign exchange.

National Steel Policy for boosting production and export of steel

1575. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced the National Steel Policy, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps have been taken during the last two years to boost production and export of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI VISHNU DEO SAI): (a) and (b) The National Steel Policy is at draft stage and is expected to be finalized soon.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps during the last two years to boost production and export of steel.

- (i) To provide level playing field to the domestic steel producers, Government has extended Minimum Import Price (MIP) on 19 steel products till 4th February, 2017 *vide* DGFT Notification No. 31/2015-2020 dated 03.12.2016.
- (ii) The Government has launched the 'Make-in-India' initiative to focus on manufacturing and infrastructure, which will help in promoting the demand and consumption of steel in the country.
- (iii) Increase the peak rate of Basic Customs Duty on both flat and non flat steel to 15% from 10% in the Union Budget 2015-16.
- (iv) Increased the import duty on ingots and billets, alloy steel (flat and long), stainless steel(long) and non-alloy long products to 7.5% (from 5%) and non-alloy and other alloy flat products to 10% (from 7.5%). This has been further revised in August, 2015. Currently, import duty on flat steel is applicable at 12.5%, on long steel products at 10% and on semi-finished steel products at 10%.
- (v) Levied the Anti-Dumping Duty for five years on imports of certain variety of hot-rolled flat products of stainless steel from China (\$309 per tonne), Korea (\$180 per tonne) and Malaysia (\$316 per tonne).
- (vi) Imposed the Safeguard Duty of 20% in March, 2016 on hot-rolled flat products of non-alloy steel, in coils of width of 600 mm or more.

Promotion of tourism in the NE region

1576. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced any policy to boost tourism in the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of money spent on promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT. However, the Government has taken the following initiatives to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (ii) 100% Central Financial Assistance for organizing fairs and festivals, is allowed to the North Eastern States as compared to 50% to other States.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes special campaigns on NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.
- (iv) International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized annually with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East region in the domestic and international markets. So far, Ministry of Tourism in association with North Eastern States and West Bengal, has conducted five ITMs in the North East region.

(c) 10% of the plan allocation of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is earmarked for North Eastern Region (NER). The amount of money spent on tourism infrastructure development and promotion of the North Eastern region during the last two years is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

| Year | Plan Allocation | 10% earmarked for NE out of BE/RE | Amount Released |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2015-16 | 850 | 85 | 167.07 |
| 2016-17 | 1500 | 150 | 221.25* |

(As on 28.02.2017)

*Provisional

Introduction of new schemes for promotion of tourism

1577. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce new schemes for the development and promotion of tourism in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representations have been received with regard to development and promotion of tourism from State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) For the development and promotion of tourism in the country, in the Budget 2017-18 the Government has proposed the creation of Special Tourism Zones and launch of Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.

Details of the Schemes would be worked out after passage of Budget by the Hon'ble Houses of Parliament.

Foreign tourists

1578. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign tourists visited the country during 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, the details thereof;

(b) whether any new initiatives have been taken by Government for promotion of tourism in the country and to attract more foreign tourists;

(c) whether foreign tourists are charged much more than the domestic tourists in different tourist locations including Taj Mahal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (April, 2016-January, 2017) are as below:

| Year | FTAs (in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 2014-15 | 77.6 |
| 2015-16* | 82.5 |
| 2016-17* (upto Feb 2017) | 83.2 |

*Provisional figures

(b) The initiatives taken by the Government in order to promote tourism in the country and to attract more tourists in the county are as below:

- (i) Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand line.
- (ii) Organisation of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- (iii) Organisation of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- (iv) Introduction of e-Visa facility for the citizens of 161 countries.
- (v) Launch of 24X7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Infoline handling 10 international languages besides Hindi and English.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Do's and Don'ts for tourists, contact details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.
- (vi) The Ministry of Tourism has launched an initiative for providing pre-loaded SIM Cards to foreign tourists arriving in India on e-Visa.
- (vii) Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/ Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

(c) and (d) As per Rule 6 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, differential entry rates are charged from foreign visitors w.e.f. 1.4.2016. The existing fee structure is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of entry fee structure at Centrally protected ticketed monuments effective from 01.04.2016.

| | | | Previous Entry Free rates | Entry fee w.e.f. 01.04.2016 |
|---|-------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Category A monuments (World Heritage Monuments) | (i) | Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India | ₹ 10/- per head | ₹ 30/- per head |
| | (ii) | Others (all Nationals other than from countries mentioned above) | ₹ 250/- per head | ₹ 500/- per head |
| | (iii) | Others (as ii above) | --- | *₹ 750/- per head |
| Category B monuments (Other Ticketed Monuments) | (i) | Citizen of India and visitors from SAARC and BIMSTEC countries and overseas citizens of India | ₹ 5/- per head | ₹ 15/- per head |
| | (ii) | Others (All Nationals other than from countries mentioned above) | ₹ 100/- per head | ₹ 200/- per head |
| | (iii) | Others (as ii above) | --- | *₹ 300/- per head |

*Provided that the ₹ 750/- and ₹ 300/- ticket is optional for Nationals of countries other than mentioned in (i) above. This would entitle the ticket holder to additional facilities as specified by Director General, by order, from time to time.

Funds allocated for development of tourist spots

†1579. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have been allocated funds for the development of their tourist spots during the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16, till date;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any requests from the States for declaring new tourist spots as 'tourist circuits';

(c) if so, the States from which such requests have been received, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government would accept the requests of the States and provide funds for the development of tourist spots in future; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has launched two new schemes in 2014-15 *viz.* Swadesh Darshan-Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits and PRASAD-Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive for development of tourism infrastructure in the country.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme thirteen thematic circuits have been identified for development namely; North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under PRASAD scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in India, namely Amaravati, Tirupati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Ayodhya, Mathura and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Gaya and Patna (Bihar), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Belur (West Bengal), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Kamakhya (Assam), Kedarnath and Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Puri (Odisha), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh).

The submission of project proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations is a continuous process. Under the Scheme, the projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The details of projects sanctioned during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD
Schemes from 2014-15 till date*

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Name of the Circuit | Name of the Project | Amount Sanctioned | Amount released |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2014-15 | | | | | |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | North-East India Circuit | Development of Mega Circuit at Bhalukpong-Bomdila and Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh. | 49.77 | 10.00 |
| 2. | Bihar | Buddhist Circuit | Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar. | 33.17 | 6.63 |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Coastal Circuit | Development of Kakinada Hope Island Konaseema as World Class Coastal and Eco Tourism Circuit in Andhra Pradesh. | 69.83 | 34.92 |
| TOTAL | | | | 152.77 | 51.55 |
| 2015-16 | | | | | |
| 4. | Manipur | North-East India Circuit | Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh. | 89.66 | 44.83 |
| 5. | Sikkim | North-East India Circuit | Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)–Rorathang–Aritar–Phadamchen–Nathang–Sherathang–Tsongmo–Gangtok–Phodong–Mangan–Lachung–Yumthang–Lachen–Thangu–Gurudongmer–Mangan–Gangtok–Tumin Lingee–Singtam (exit) in Sikkim. | 98.05 | 49.02 |
| 6. | Uttarakhand | Eco Circuit | Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism, Adventure Sports, Associated Tourism related Infrastructure for Development of | 80.37 | 40.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| | | | Tehri Lake and Surroundings as New Destination-District Tehri, Uttarakhand. | | |
| 7. | Rajasthan | Desert Circuit | Development of Sambhar Lake Town and Other Destinations in Rajasthan under Desert Circuit. | 63.96 | 12.79 |
| 8. | Nagaland | Tribal Circuit | Development of Tribal Circuit Peren- Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland | 97.36 | 48.68 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | Wildlife Circuit | Development of Wildlife Circuit at Panna-Mukundpur-Sanjay-Dubri-Bandhavgarh-Kanha-Mukki-Pench in Madhya Pradesh. | 92.22 | 41.92 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | Coastal Circuit | Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sriramalu Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Andhra Pradesh. | 60.38 | 12.08 |
| 11. | Telangana | Eco Circuit | Integrated Development of Eco Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar district, Telangana. | 91.62 | 18.32 |
| 12. | Kerala | Eco Circuit | Development of Pathanamthitta-Gavi-Vagamon-Thekkady as Eco Tourism Circuit in Idduki and Parhanamthitta Districts in Kerala. | 99.22 | 19.84 |
| 13. | Mizoram | North-East India Circuit | Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram. | 94.91 | 47.45 |
| 14. | Assam | Wildlife Circuit | Development of Manas-Probitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru-Saikhowa as Wildlife Circuit in Assam. | 95.67 | 19.13 |
| 15. | Puducherry | Coastal Circuit | Development of Union Territory of Puducherry as Tourist Circuit under "Swadesh Darshan"Scheme (Coastal Circuit). | 85.28 | 17.06 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---------|--------|
| 16. | Arunachal Pradesh | North-East India Circuit | Integrated Development of New Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh. | 97.14 | 19.43 |
| 17. | Tripura | North-East India Circuit | Development of North-East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa in Tripura. | 99.59 | 19.92 |
| 18. | West Bengal | Coastal Circuit | Development of Beach Circuit-Udaipur-Digha-Shankarpur-Tajpur-Mandarmani-Fraserganj-Bakhlai-Henry Island in West Bengal. | 85.39 | 17.08 |
| 19. | Chhattisgarh | Tribal Circuit | Development of Tribal Tourism Circuit in Jashpur-Kunkuri-Mainpat-Ambikapur-Maheshpur-Ratanpur-Kurdar-Sarodadadar Gangrel-Kondagaon-Nathyanawagaon-Jagdapur Chitrakoot-Tirthgarh in Chhattisgarh. | 99.94 | 19.99 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | Coastal Circuit | Development of Sindhudurg Coastal Circuit in Maharashtra under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. | 82.17 | 12.79 |
| TOTAL | | | | 1512.93 | 460.52 |
| 2016-17 | | | | | |
| 21. | Goa | Coastal Circuit | Development of Coastal Circuit (Sinquerim-Baga, Anjuna-Vagator, Morjim-Keri, Aguada Fort and Aguada Jail) in Goa. | 99.99 | 45.57 |
| 22. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourism Infrastructure Projects in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. | 82.97 | 16.59 |
| 23. | Telangana | Tribal Circuit | Integrated Development of Mulugu-Laknavaram-Medavaram-Tadvai-Damaravi-Mallur-Bogatha Waterfalls as Tribal Circuit in Telangana. | 84.40 | 16.88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| 24. | Meghalaya | North-East India Circuit | Development of Umium (Lake View), U Lum Sohpetbneng Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya. | 99.13 | 19.83 |
| 25. | Madhya Pradesh | Buddhist Circuit | Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. | 74.94 | 14.99 |
| 26. | Kerala | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Sabarimala-Erumeli-Pampa-Sannidhanam as a Spiritual Circuit in District Pathanamthitta, Kerala. | 99.99 | 20.00 |
| 27. | Karnataka | Coastal Circuit | Development of Coastal Circuit in Dakshin Kannada Dist, Uttar Kannada Dist and Udupi Dist in Karnataka. | 95.67 | 19.13 |
| 28. | Manipur | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Spiritual Circuit—Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple—Shri Gopinath Temple—Shri Bungshibodon Temple—Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur. | 53.80 | 10.76 |
| 29. | Gujarat | Heritage Circuit | Development of Heritage Circuit in Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Porbandar-Bardoli-Dandi in Gujarat. | 93.48 | 18.70 |
| 30. | Haryana | Krishna Circuit | Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana. | 97.35 | 19.47 |
| 31. | Rajasthan | Krishna Circuit | Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan. | 91.45 | 18.29 |
| 32. | Sikkim | North-East India Circuit | Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim. | 95.32 | 19.06 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------|-------|
| 33. | Madhya Pradesh | Heritage Circuit | Development of Heritage Circuit (Gwalior-Orchha-Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu) Madhya Pradesh | 99.77 | 19.95 |
| 34. | Kerala | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Sree Padmanabha Arnamula-Sabrimala-as a Spiritual Circuit in Kerala. | 92.44 | 18.49 |
| 35. | Bihar | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Arrah-Masad-Patna-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Champapuri as Spiritual Circuit in Bihar. | 52.39 | 10.48 |
| 36. | Bihar | Spiritual Circuit | Integrated Development of Kanwaria Route: Sultanganj-Dharmshala-Deoghar under Spiritual Circuit in Bihar. | 52.35 | 10.47 |
| 37. | Odisha | Coastal Circuit | Development of Gopalpur, Barkul, Satapada and Tampara as Coastal Circuit in Odisha. | 76.49 | 15.30 |
| 38. | Nagaland | Tribal circuit | Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland. | 99.67 | 19.93 |
| 39. | Uttarakhand | Heritage circuit | Integrated Development of Heritage Circuit in Kumaon Region-Katarmal-Jogeshwar-Bairjnath-Devidhura in Uttarakhand. | 81.94 | 16.39 |
| 40. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Jammu-Rajouri-Shopian-Pulwama under Himalayan Circuit theme in Jammu and Kashmir. | 96.38 | 19.28 |
| 41. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities under the Construction of Assets in lieu of those Destroyed in Floods in 2014 under PM Development Package for Jammu and Kashmir. | 98.70 | 19.74 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------|--------|
| 42. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai-Sudhmahadev-Patnitop under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir. | 97.82 | 19.56 |
| 43. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Anantnag-Kishtwar-Pahalgam-Daksum-Ranjit Sagar Dam under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir. | 96.39 | 19.28 |
| 44. | Jammu and Kashmir | Himalayan Circuit | Integrated Development of Tourist Facilities at Gulmarg-Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh Circuit under Himalayan Circuit Theme in Jammu and Kashmir. | 96.93 | 19.38 |
| 45. | Uttar Pradesh | Buddhist Circuit | Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar, and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh. | 99.97 | 19.99 |
| 46. | Uttar Pradesh | Ramayana Circuit | Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh | 69.45 | 13.89 |
| 47. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Coastal Circuit | Development of Coastal Circuit (Long Island-Ross Smith Island-Neil Island-Havelock Island-Baratang Island-Port Blair) in Andaman and Nicobar under Coastal Thematic Circuit of Swadesh Darshan Scheme. | 42.19 | 8.44 |
| 48. | Tamil Nadu | Coastal Circuit | Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. | 99.92 | 19.998 |
| 49. | Uttar Pradesh | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Spiritual Circuit (Shahjahanpur-Allahabad-Basti-Ahar-Aligarh-Kasgunj-Sarosi-Pratapgarh-Unnao-Kaushambi-Mirzapur-Gorakpur-Kairana-Doamriyagunj-Bagpat-Barabanki-Azamgarh). | 76.00 | 15.20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|
| 50. | Uttar Pradesh | Spiritual Circuit | Development of Spiritual Circuit– II (Bijnor-Meerut-Kanpur- Kanpur Dehat-Banda- Ghazipur-Salempur- Ghosi-Balia-Ambedkar Nagar- Aligarh-Fatehpur-Deoria-Mahoba- Sonbhadra-Chandauli-Mishrikh- Bhadohi) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. | 62.96 | 12.59 |
| 51. | Uttar Pradesh | Heritage Circuit | Development of Heritage Circuit (Kalinjar Fort (Banda)-Marhar Dham (Sant Kabir Nagar)-Chauri Chaura, Shaheed Sthal (Fatehpur)- Mavahar Sthal (Ghosi)-Shaheed Smarak (Meerut) in Uttar Pradesh under Swadesh Darshan Scheme | 41.51 | 8.30 |
| TOTAL | | | | 2601.76 | 545.92 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 4267.46 | 1057.99 |

PRASAD Scheme

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | Name of the project | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Released |
|---------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Year 2014-15 | | | | |
| 1. | Bihar | Development of basic facilities at Vishnupad Temple, Gaya, Bihar | 4.27 | 2.14 |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as Mega Tourist Circuit (Ph-II) | 14.93 | 2.99 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centre at Vrindavan, Distt. Mathura | 9.36 | 1.76 |
| 4. | Odisha | Infrastructure Development at Puri, Shree JagannathDham- Ramachandi- Prachi River front at Deuli under Mega Circuit | 50.00 | 10.00 |
| TOTAL | | | 78.56 | 16.89 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|--------|--------|
| Year 2015-16 | | | | |
| 5. | Punjab | Development of KarunaSagar Valmiki Sthal at Amritsar | 6.45 | 3.23 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | Integrated Development of Pushkar/ Ajmer | 40.44 | 8.09 |
| 7. | Assam | Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati | 33.98 | 16.99 |
| 8. | Andhra Pradesh | Development of Amaravati Town, Guntur District as a Tourist Destination | 28.36 | 14.18 |
| 9. | Bihar | Development at Patna Sahib | 41.54 | 33.23 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | Development of Varanasi | 20.40 | 4.08 |
| 11. | Uttarakhand | Integrated Development of Kedarnath | 34.78 | 17.39 |
| TOTAL | | | 205.95 | 97.19 |
| Year 2016-17 | | | | |
| 12. | Gujarat | Development of Dwarka | 26.23 | 5.25 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | Development of Kanchipuram | 16.48 | 3.30 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | Development of Vellankani | 5.60 | 1.12 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | Development at Hazratbal | 42.02 | 8.40 |
| 16. | West Bengal | Development of Belur | 30.03 | 6.01 |
| TOTAL | | | 120.36 | 24.08 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 404.87 | 138.16 |

Development of tourism in infrastructure in Tamil Nadu

1580. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plans for tourism infrastructure development under Coastal Circuit, Eco Circuit and Wild Life Circuit Schemes for the State of Tamil Nadu, particularly for Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli districts which are in close vicinity of sea and Western Ghats, respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme thirteen thematic circuits including Coastal Circuit, Eco Circuit and Wildlife Circuit have been identified for development in the country.

Under the Scheme, the projects for development are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates, submission of suitable Detailed Project Report (DPR) and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

Based on the proposal received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project 'Development of Coastal Circuit (Chennai-Mamallapuram-Rameshwaram-Manpadu-Kanyakumari) in Tamil Nadu' under Swadesh Darshan Scheme with Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 99.92 crore in 2016-17.

Foreign tourists coming to North-Eastern States

1581. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign tourists to the country particularly to the tourist destinations in North-Eastern States have increased compared to the previous three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to attract more number of foreign tourists to these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to the North Eastern (NE) States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Manipur along with total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as below:

| Year | NE States | All-India FTAs (in lakhs) |
|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 2014 | 1,16,880 | 76.8 |
| 2015 | 1,19,338 | 80.3 |
| 2016* | 1,37,275 | 88.9 |

* Provisional figures

(c) Does not arise.

Ramayana and Krishna Circuits

1582. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started the Ramayana and Krishna Circuits along with the Buddhist circuit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what historical background and authenticity are there behind opening the Ramayana and Krishna Circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) For Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has launched Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15. Under the Scheme, Thirteen Thematic Circuits have been identified for development including Buddhist Circuit, Krishna Circuit and Ramayana Circuit.

(b) The projects sanctioned under Buddhist Circuit, Krishna Circuit and Ramayana Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan since its launch are as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Name of the Circuit | Name of the Project/Year of Sanction | Amt. Sanctioned |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Bihar | Buddhist Circuit | Construction of Cultural Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the Western side at Bodhgaya, Bihar (2014-15) | 33.17 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | Buddhist Circuit | Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar in Madhya Pradesh (2016-17) | 74.94 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | Buddhist Circuit | Development of Buddhist Circuit-Srawasti, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu in Uttar Pradesh (2016-17) | 99.97 |
| 4. | Haryana | Krishna Circuit | Development of Tourism Infrastructures at places related to Mahabharata in Kurukshetra, Haryana (2016-17) | 97.35 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | Krishna Circuit | Integrated Development of Govind Dev ji Temple (Jaipur), Khatu Shyam Ji (Sikar) and Nathdwara (Rajsamand) in Rajasthan (2016-17) | 91.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------|------------------|---|-------|
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | Ramayana Circuit | Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur as Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh (2016-17) | 69.45 |

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated National Advisory Committee on Ramayana and Krishna Circuits under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism. The first meeting of these committees were held on 14th June, 2016. Based on the discussions held during the meeting, the following destinations have been initially identified for development under the Ramayana and Krishna Circuits in the country:

- **Ramayana Circuit:** Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur and Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh); Sitamarhi, Buxar and Darbhanga (Bihar); Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh); Mahendragiri (Odisha); Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh); Nashik and Nagpur (Maharashtra).
- **Krishna Circuit:** Dwarka (Gujarat); Nathdwara, Jaipur and Sikar (Rajasthan); Kurukshetra (Haryana), Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Barsana, Nandgaon and Govardhan (Uttar Pradesh) and Puri (Odisha).

Development of Girodpuri, Chhattisgarh

†1583. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had sanctioned an amount of Rupees five crores for development of Girodpuri, which is the birth place of Guru Ghasidas in Chhattisgarh and whether the said amount has been utilised; and

(b) if so, in what manner the amount has been utilised, if not, the current status of the amount and whether it will be reallocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh under Product Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) for Development of Girodpuri Tourist Destination in Chhattisgarh with release of ₹ 100.00 lakh as first instalment for starting the work during 2014-15.

As per the information provided by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, work has been handed over to PWD Balodabazar, which is the work agency, with an administrative sanction of ₹ 86.13 lakhs for three works.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission regarding higher devolution of 42% to States from Union Taxes and Duties during its award period 2015-2020, the Ministry of Finance has delinked the PIDDC Scheme from Union support. The unfinished works, therefore, need to be completed by the State Governments from their own resources.

Imparting of hospitality education and training

1584. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of the Ministry to meet the increasing demand of skilled and trained manpower in tourism sector;

(b) what steps have been taken to provide hospitality education under various schemes;

(c) whether any arrangement has been made with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard with a particular reference to those who have been trained for various jobs in the hospitality sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has a programme in place, namely Hunar Se Rozgar Tak (HSRT), to impart tourism and hospitality specific skills to young persons aspiring to join the tourism sector. Under another programme called Skill Testing and Certification, the Ministry tests and certifies the skills of the existing service providers already employed/engaged in the sector.

(b) Under the HSRT Programme, courses are offered in hospitality and trades namely Food Production, Food and Beverage Service, Housekeeping Utility and Bakery and Patisserie. The persons who are minimum 8th pass and in the age group of 18 to 28 years are eligible to undertake the courses. The Programme is delivered by Ministry of Tourism (MoT) sponsored Institutes of Hotel Management, Food Craft Institutes, State Tourism Development Corporations amongst others.

In December, 2014, the scope of HSRT Programme was expanded to allow the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)/National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)/Government approved private hospitality Institutes as also the industrial units, industry associations and skill imparting bodies with proven credentials for its implementation.

Presently training courses are also in place for Event Facilitators, Security Guards, Skin and Spa Therapist, Tour Assistants, Transfer Assistants and Office Assistants.

The programme is fully funded by the Ministry of Tourism.

Under the skill testing and certification programme, the existing service providers are oriented for 5 days and on the 6th day their skills are tested and certified. The Programme is delivered by the Ministry of Tourism sponsored Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes.

Besides, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM) also conducts training programmes to bring up guides.

(c) and (d) The Common Norms on Skill Development notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship have been adopted in totality for the skill development courses being run by this Ministry under the 'Hunar Se Rozgar Tak' programme. A total of 2,66,291 persons have been trained under the "Hunar Se Rozgar Tak" Programme and the skills of 1,03,944 service providers certified under the "Skill Testing and Certification" Programme till 31.01.2017 since the inception of these programmes in the year 2009-10.

Support to 'Visit Maharashtra' campaign

1585. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has declared 2017 as 'Visit Maharashtra' to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard especially in the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra;

(c) whether Central Government proposes to partner Government of Maharashtra in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature of participation of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra has declared 2017 as 'Visit Maharashtra' to promote tourism. The Government of Maharashtra has formed a committee for undertaking effective publicity campaign during the year 2017. Print, Outdoor, TV, Digital and Social Media are being undertaken at domestic and international level. In addition to that up-gradation/creation of new resorts, tourism amenities at various locations are being undertaken. Organizing skill development, various festivals, events, conclaves as well as participation in various tourism related exhibitions at various locations across the country and abroad are the key measures of the year.

As regards Vidarbha, new resorts like Bodalkasa and Chikhaldara will be opened to tourists. Up-gradation work of existing resort Nagpur TRC, Bor Dam (Wardha), are being undertaken and will be made available to the tourists. For promotion of Vidarbha and Marathwada various festivals, like Chikhaldara, Marbat, Kalidas, Nagpur Orange Festival, Aurangabad Ajanta-Ellora Festival will be organized. Skill Development Programmes *i.e.* Guide training courses, B&B orientation, Nature interpretation courses, driver orientation programme will also be conducted.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra.

Special tourism package for North-Eastern Region

1586. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has developed any special tourism package for the North-Eastern Region for attracting foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the number of tourists who visited the North-Eastern Region during the last three years ending on 31st December, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development and Promotion of tourism including developing special tourism package for attracting foreign tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects subject to availability of funds, liquidation of pending utilization certificates against the funds released earlier and adherence to the relevant scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the following two new Schemes pursuant to the Budget 2014-15 announcements.

- (1) **Swadesh Darshan** for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
- (2) National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (**PRASAD**) to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at pilgrimage centres of all faiths.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified *i.e.* North East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit,

Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under PRASAD Scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in India, namely Amaravati, Tirupati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Gaya and Patna (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Ayodhya, Mathura and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Kedarnath and Badrinath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for the North Eastern States during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The total number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to the North Eastern (NE) States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Manipur along with total number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 are as below:

| Year | NE States |
|-------|-----------|
| 2014 | 1,16,880 |
| 2015 | 1,19,338 |
| 2016* | 1,37,275 |

*Provisional figures

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for NE States during 2014 to 2017

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No | Year | Name of the projects | Amount Sanctioned |
|--------|------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Details of Projects Sanctioned under the Scheme of Swadesh Darshan

Arunachal Pradesh

| | | | |
|----|---------|--|-------|
| 1. | 2014-15 | Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh | 49.77 |
| 2. | 2015-16 | Integrated Development of Adventure Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh | 97.14 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|---------|---|-------|
| Assam | | | |
| 3. | 2015-16 | Manas-Pobitora-Nameri-Kaziranga-Dibru Saikhowa as Wild Life Circuit in Assam. | 95.67 |
| Manipur | | | |
| 4. | 2015-16 | Development of Tourist Circuit in Manipur: Imphal-Moirang-Khongjom-Moreh | 89.66 |
| Mizoram | | | |
| 5. | 2015-16 | Integrated Development of New Eco Tourism under Swadesh Darshan-North East Circuit at Thenzawl and South Zote, District Serchhip and Reiek, Mizoram | 94.91 |
| Nagaland | | | |
| 6. | 2015-16 | Development of Tribal Circuit Peren-Kohima-Wokha, Nagaland | 97.36 |
| Sikkim | | | |
| 7. | 2015-16 | Development of Tourist Circuit linking Rangpo (entry)-Rorathang-Aritar-Phadamchen-Nathang-Sherathang-Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong-Mangan-Lachung-Yumthang-Lachen-Thangu-Gurudongmer-Mangan-Gangtok-Tumin Lingee-Singtam (exit) in Sikkim | 98.05 |
| Tripura | | | |
| 8. | 2015-16 | Development of North East Circuit: Agartala-Sipahijala-Melaghar-Udaipur-Amarpur-Tirthamukh-Mandirghat-Dumboor-Narikel Kunja-Gandachara-Ambassa | 99.59 |
| Meghalaya | | | |
| 9. | 2016-17 | Development of Uiam (Lake view)-U Lum Sohpetbneng-Mawdiangdiang-Orchid Lake Resort, Meghalaya | 99.13 |
| Manipur | | | |
| 10. | 2016-17 | Development of Spiritual Circuit-Shri Govindajee Temple, Shri Bijoy Govindajee Temple-Shri Gopinath Temple-Shri Bungshibodon Temple-Shri Kaina Temple, Manipur. | 53.80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---------|--|-------|
| Sikkim | | | |
| 11. | 2016-17 | Development of Tourist Circuit Linking Singtam-Maka-Temi-Bermoik Tokel-Phongia-Namchi-Jorthang-Okharey-Sombaria-Daramdin-Jorethang-Melli (Exit) in Sikkim. | 95.32 |
| Nagaland | | | |
| 12. | 2016-17 | Development of Tribal Circuit (Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mon) in Nagaland | 99.67 |
| Details of Projects Sanctioned under the scheme of PRASAD | | | |
| Assam | | | |
| 1. | 2015-16 | Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage destination in an around Guwahati. | 33.98 |

Promotion of tourism in NE Region

1587. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote tourism in North-Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) the new tourism spots identified for development in the region and the status of development thereon; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the connectivity to the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) Development and Promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments/UT. However, the Government has taken the following initiatives to promote tourism in North Eastern Region:

- (i) Provision of complimentary space to the North Eastern States in India Pavilions set up at major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions.
- (ii) 100% Central Financial Assistance for organizing fairs and festivals, is allowed to the North Eastern States as compared to 50% to other States.
- (iii) Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, annually releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including the lesser known destinations which have tourism potential. The Ministry of

Tourism undertakes special campaigns on NE Region on TV channels to promote tourism in the regions.

- (iv) International Tourism Mart (ITM) is organized annually with the objective of showcasing the largely untapped tourism potential of North East Region in the domestic and international markets. So far, Ministry of Tourism in association with North Eastern States and West Bengal, has conducted five ITMs in the North East Region.

(b) For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the Ministry of Tourism has introduced two new schemes in 2014-15 *i.e.* - Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD.

Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme, Thirteen Thematic Circuits have been identified *i.e.* North East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

Under PRASAD Scheme, 25 sites of religious significance have been identified for development in India, namely Amaravati, Tirupati and Srisailem (Andhra Pradesh), Kamakhya (Assam), Gaya and Patna (Bihar), Dwarka and Somnath (Gujarat), Deoghar (Jharkhand), Hazratbal and Katra (Jammu and Kashmir), Guruvayoor (Kerala), Omkareshwar (Madhya Pradesh), Trimbakeshwar (Maharashtra), Puri (Odisha), Amritsar (Punjab), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kanchipuram and Vellankani (Tamil Nadu), Ayodhya, Mathura and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Kedarnath and Badrinath (Uttarakhand) and Belur (West Bengal).

The details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism under Swadesh Darshan and PRASAD Schemes for the North Eastern States during last three years are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 1586 (Part 'a' and 'b')].

(c) Keeping in view the importance of the interstate connectivity of the region, a Scheme-North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) was launched by the Ministry of DoNER in the year 2015-16. This Scheme proposes to rehabilitate/upgrade the existing interstate roads and also State specific important roads for funding by North Eastern Council, Ministry of DoNER. All other important roads like National Highways, etc. are being considered by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways under the flagship programme of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP-NE).

Development of eco-tourism in Telangana

1588. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to promote eco-tourism in the State of Telangana, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the schemes formulated for this purpose;
- (c) the places identified for promotion of eco-tourism, district-wise; and
- (d) the details of the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. MAHESH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Development and Promotion of tourist destinations and products including Eco-tourism and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under relevant schemes to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for various tourism projects including Eco-Tourism, subject to availability of funds, submission of Utilization Certificates for funds released earlier and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in the year 2014-15 with a vision to develop Theme Based Tourist Circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities. The following Eco-Circuit/projects have been sanctioned in the State of Telangana under the Scheme:

- (i) Development of Eco-Tourism Project at Alisagar, Nizamabad District, Telangana in the year 2013-14 for an amount of ₹ 383.27 lakh.
- (ii) Integrated Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in Mahaboobnagar District, Telangana in the year 2015-16 for an amount of ₹ 91.62 crore.

Pending funds for Ashram schools in Odisha

1589. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that proposal of Government of Odisha for release of balance amount of ₹ 5415.95 lakh for completion of 15 numbers of Ashram School is pending with the Ministry; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to release the above balance amount of ₹ 5415.95 lakh for the purpose during the current Financial Year, 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) A proposal for release of 2nd installment of ₹ 5415.95 lakhs for completion of fifteen Ashram Schools under the scheme of “Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub- Plan Areas” has been received from Government of Odisha.

(b) The Government of Odisha has been requested to provide pending Utilization Certificate and physical progress report of previous funds released.

Data on displaced tribals due to development projects

1590. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not maintaining data on number of tribals affected and displaced due to various development projects in tribal areas;

(b) whether Government does not feel that it is imperative on its part to keep the data handy in view of the increasing instances of diversion of tribal areas/ forest areas for developmental activities;

(c) whether Government will come forward to include maintenance of data on number of tribals affected and displaced due to various development projects in tribal areas as an important component in its National Tribal Policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people. Land and its management fall under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule–List II (State List)–Entry No. (18). Therefore, State-wise details are not maintained Centrally. DoLR, under the supervision of the National Monitoring Committee, is responsible for collecting data regarding land acquisition and displacement covering ST families also. Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country.

(c) and (d) There is no National Tribal Policy as such in place at present.

Ashram Shala students in tribal areas

1591. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by Government for Ashram Shala students in tribal areas in Rajasthan;

(b) what is the new revised plan of Government to provide mid-day meals to rural/Adivasi schools in Rajasthan;

(c) whether Government is considering to set up a centralised, fully automated mechanised kitchen (Akshay Patra Foundation) on the basis of Government schools in districts of Rajasthan and in other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Identification of population-wise tribal villages/clusters

1592. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified population-wise tribal villages/cluster Grams of the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) village/cluster/block-wise amount deposited during the period from 9th November, 2016 to 31st December, 2016 in various banks and post-offices therein; and

(d) villages/cluster/block-wise employment scenario therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Government of India introduced institutional and administrative measures such as Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and Clusters for effective implementation and delivery of services in tribal concentration areas. During Seventh Five Year Plan onwards, Clusters were identified. These are identified pockets (with one or more

revenue village (s) being constituent units) with a concentration of tribals 50% or more within total population of 5,000 or more in such area. State-wise details of Clusters are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Information on village/cluster/block-wise amount deposited in various banks and post-offices is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(d) As informed by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, information on villages/cluster/block-wise employment scenario of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is not available. However, from the results of latest Survey on Employment Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during July 2011-June, 2012, Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Proportion Unemployed (PU) according to usual status (ps+ss) for STs in rural areas of the country, State/UT wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of clusters in the country

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Cluster | Name of Cluster/village |
|---------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6 | Samidha Sankaran Yeguva Konda Parthi Kuneru Namavaram Bandivani Gudem |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 2 | Bachherabhata Dhuribandha |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 7 | Sarwa Sarwa-II Sarwa-III Mohanpur Govindpur-I Govindpur-II Govindpur-III |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 6 | Pamakhedi Pratap Pur Hinotia Mohari Kotla |

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Cluster | Name of Cluster/village |
|---------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 5. | Maharashtra | 24 | Kishungarh |
| | | | Shivade Dhondhar |
| | | | Paregaon Dudkhad |
| | | | Javale Baleshwar |
| | | | Belkheda Pandhari |
| | | | Zanakpur |
| | | | Kawadjai |
| | | | Murpar Tukum |
| | | | Panjrepar |
| | | | Pawana Daresaram |
| | | | Wakad Amdari |
| | | | Wadeshwar |
| | | | Patgaon Chargaon |
| | | | Both Bodan |
| | | | Chikhalikopra |
| | | | Bhosa Drugbori |
| | | | Dhoni |
| | | | Jambhrun Aundha Bhosi |
| | | | Nageshwadi |
| | | | Salairani |
| | | | Faridpur |
| | | | Bori-Salai |
| | | | Dhodani Maldunge |
| | | | Khar Apti |
| | | | Rabgaon |
| 6. | Odisha | 14 | Koksara I |
| | | | Koksara II |
| | | | Jaipatna |
| | | | Bhawanipatna |
| | | | Naktiduel |
| | | | Nuapada |
| | | | Belpada |
| | | | Padmapur |
| | | | Anugul |
| | | | Dhenkanal |
| | | | Kantamal |

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Cluster | Name of Cluster/village |
|---------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 7. | Rajasthan | 11 | Barachana |
| | | | Suruda |
| | | | Sanakhemundi |
| | | | Kekri |
| | | | Digod |
| | | | Atru-Baran |
| | | | Weir (N) |
| | | | Weir (S) |
| | | | Keshoraipatan |
| | | | Khanpur |
| | | | Aklera (E) |
| 8. | Telangana | 11 | Aklera (S) |
| | | | Khandar |
| | | | Nathdwara-Rajsamand |
| | | | Chowdavaram |
| | | | Dodama |
| | | | Jagannadhapalli |
| | | | Medipalli |
| | | | Rahatnagar |
| | | | Annareddipally |
| | | | Navalga |
| | | | Adikicherla |
| 9. | West Bengal* | 1 | Annareddipally |
| | | | Gunded |
| | | | Bibinagar |
| TOTAL | | 82 | |

* Details of Cluster/village not available.

Statement-II

Details of labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Proportion Unemployed (PU) per 1000 population according to usual status (ps+ss) for Scheduled Tribes in rural areas of the country for each State/UT during 2011-12

| Rural | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|-------------|-----|-----|
| States/UTs | Male | | | Female | | | Male+Female | | |
| | LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 666 | 665 | 1 | 578 | 575 | 3 | 622 | 620 | 2 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 465 | 460 | 5 | 297 | 291 | 6 | 381 | 376 | 5 |
| Assam | 582 | 561 | 21 | 179 | 173 | 6 | 393 | 379 | 14 |
| Bihar | 462 | 462 | 0 | 57 | 57 | 0 | 261 | 261 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 544 | 541 | 3 | 461 | 460 | 1 | 504 | 502 | 2 |
| Delhi | 702 | 500 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 369 | 262 | 106 |
| Goa | 671 | 522 | 149 | 584 | 581 | 3 | 625 | 554 | 71 |
| Gujarat | 567 | 562 | 5 | 367 | 367 | 0 | 473 | 470 | 3 |
| Haryana | 388 | 388 | 0 | 140 | 140 | 0 | 284 | 284 | 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 622 | 620 | 2 | 577 | 573 | 4 | 600 | 597 | 3 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 503 | 490 | 13 | 326 | 325 | 1 | 416 | 408 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Jharkhand | 595 | 584 | 12 | 267 | 246 | 21 | 427 | 410 | 16 |
| Karnataka | 544 | 544 | 0 | 390 | 390 | 0 | 466 | 466 | 0 |
| Kerala | 687 | 687 | 0 | 449 | 441 | 8 | 551 | 546 | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 553 | 551 | 1 | 303 | 303 | 0 | 428 | 428 | 1 |
| Maharashtra | 583 | 580 | 3 | 458 | 458 | 0 | 522 | 521 | 2 |
| Manipur | 526 | 516 | 11 | 277 | 271 | 6 | 405 | 396 | 9 |
| Meghalaya | 525 | 523 | 2 | 390 | 389 | 2 | 458 | 456 | 2 |
| Mizoram | 597 | 590 | 8 | 406 | 396 | 10 | 504 | 495 | 9 |
| Nagaland | 591 | 505 | 87 | 373 | 313 | 59 | 484 | 411 | 73 |
| Odisha | 603 | 597 | 7 | 401 | 396 | 5 | 504 | 498 | 6 |
| Punjab | 667 | 667 | 0 | 113 | 113 | 0 | 389 | 389 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 505 | 502 | 2 | 434 | 434 | 0 | 471 | 470 | 1 |
| Sikkim | 608 | 601 | 7 | 520 | 517 | 3 | 566 | 561 | 5 |
| Tamil Nadu | 601 | 600 | 1 | 511 | 510 | 1 | 556 | 555 | 1 |
| Tripura | 582 | 543 | 40 | 281 | 209 | 73 | 440 | 384 | 55 |
| Uttarakhand | 426 | 412 | 14 | 403 | 403 | 0 | 414 | 408 | 7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 434 | 430 | 5 | 124 | 124 | 0 | 281 | 279 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|----|------|------|----|------|------|----|
| West Bengal | 603 | 572 | 31 | 332 | 332 | 0 | 468 | 453 | 16 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 615 | 609 | 7 | 423 | 423 | 0 | 533 | 529 | 4 |
| Chandigarh | 544 | 544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 272 | 272 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 455 | 455 | 0 | 168 | 168 | 0 | 311 | 311 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | 678 | 678 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 0 | 363 | 363 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | 598 | 548 | 50 | 177 | 105 | 73 | 383 | 322 | 62 |
| Puducherry | 1000 | 1000 | 0 | 1000 | 1000 | 0 | 1000 | 1000 | 0 |
| ALL INDIA | 565 | 557 | 7 | 369 | 364 | 4 | 469 | 463 | 6 |

Note: Telangana was not a separate state during the survey period 2011-12

Source: NSS Report No.563: Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India

Proposals received from Chhattisgarh for development works

†1593. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for development works during the last three years from the Government of Chhattisgarh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals;

(d) whether long time taken in the execution of proposals hampers the development works and how the cost escalation related to work is adjusted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) All State Governments including Chhattisgarh have to submit Annual Action Plan (AAP)/proposals for implementing various schemes/programmes for filling up of critical gaps based on needs of STs in their States. Funds released to State Government of Chhattisgarh under various Schemes/Programmes during the last three years are given below:—

(₹ in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme/Programme | Funds Released | | |
|---------|--|----------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Article 275(1) of the Constitution | 9172.11 | 10778.00 | 11904.31 |
| 2. | Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) | 9498.00 | 9826.50 | 10809.64 |
| 3. | Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) | 1400.00 | 2212.02 | 1809.63 |
| 4. | Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP | - | 80.16 | 73.50 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 5. | Institutional Support for Marketing and Development of Tribal Products/Produce | 189.00 | 232.00 | - |
| 6. | Hostels for ST Girls and Boys | - | - | 1221.74 |
| 7. | Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students | 593.00 | 4311.00 | 4148.86 |
| 8. | Post Matric Scholarship for ST students | 2367.66 | 4066.75 | 4764.83 |
| 9. | Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) | - | 164.50 | - |
| 10. | Vanbandhu Kalyan Yajana (VKY) | - | 1000.00 | 1384.00 |

(b) to (e) Annual Action Plan/Proposals are considered by a Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) under Chairmanship of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of Niti Aayog, Financial Advisor and representatives of line Ministries along with the State as members/invitees or the Competent Authority as the case may be subject to availability of funds. Based on approval of PAC or the Competent Authority Assistance/fund is released to the States including State of Chhattisgarh subject to fulfillment of relevant provision of General Financial Rules (GFR) for implementing various schemes/projects.

Sanction of schemes for tribals in Chhattisgarh

†1594. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh requires sanction of action plan and funds under Central Sector Scheme, Special Central Assistance (Tribal Sub-Plan), Umbrella Scheme, Conservation Co-development scheme for special backward tribes and Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana; and

(b) whether Chhattisgarh has sent a proposal of ₹ 219.72 crores for construction of hostel/Ashram School, if so, by when the sanction for the same is expected to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) All State Governments

including Chhattisgarh has to submit Annual Action Plan for implementation of various schemes/programmes for filling up of critical gaps. Annual Action Plans (AAP) are considered by Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Tribal Affairs taking into account the needs of Scheduled Tribes (STs). All proposals received from State Governments are require approval and sanction.

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is in receipt of a proposal for sanction of ₹ 219.72 crores for construction of one hundred and thirty five 50 seater Hostels. Such proposals are considered in accordance with Scheme Guidelines, subject to availability of funds.

Sexual abuse in tribal schools

1595. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are several incidents of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of girls in centre and State run tribal schools, ashram schools and residential schools in various States, if so, the details thereof;

(b) state-wise cases registered in Ashram Schools/Tribal schools during last three year; and

(c) steps taken by Government to curtail such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) No Specific Complaint has been received in the last three years. Administration and Management of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of concerned State Government. Further, Law and Order is a State subject. Details of cases registered in Ashram Schools/Tribal Schools are not maintained Centrally, since "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. However, taking cognizance of press reports about sexual abuse in State-run schools, all State Governments were informed and addressed accordingly. States have also issued guidelines to prevent any future occurrences.

Inclusion of Dhangar community as ST in Chhattisgarh

1596. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no community like Dhangad in Chhattisgarh, whether similar thing was there in Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha, whether amendment was done by

Vajpayee Government through the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 and by this Act, Dhangar (Oraon) was inserted in above three mentioned States as a Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) the reasons for similar amendment not being done in Chhattisgarh when Dhangad, Dhangar and Oraon are same and when there is recommendation letter from Chhattisgarh Government in this regard and what is Government's policy regarding this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Dhangar community is listed in Scheduled Tribes (STs) list of Chhattisgarh. Dhangar (Oraon) had been included in the STs list of Bihar and Jharkhand *vide* The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002, while Dhangar, Uran had been included in the STs list of Odisha *vide* the said Act.

(b) Government of India on 15.06.1999 (further amended on 25.06.2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the orders specifying lists for Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. Proposal of the Government of Chhattisgarh for rectification in Hindi version of 'Dhangad' ST has been processed as per approved modalities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 14TH MARCH, 2017*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Release of pending dues to Tamil Nadu for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

*121. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than ₹ 4,500 crores are pending for release from Government to Tamil Nadu as part of its share for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes or towards reimbursement of money spent by Tamil Nadu Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to expedite the release of the same;

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, the 14th March, 2017 was cancelled. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 15th March, 2017.

(c) whether Government has received any requests from Tamil Nadu for the release of pending dues of ₹ 9000 crores; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by which the entire balance amount will be released to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) There are 28 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) which are divided into different verticals and sub-schemes. The Central Government/Ministry of Finance allocates budgetary funds to different Ministries/Departments demand-wise for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Ministry/Department in turn allocates the share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme to States/UTs through the Consolidated Funds of the States concerned. The releases to CSSs are made sub-scheme-wise by the Administrative Ministry/Department in accordance with the individual scheme guidelines. The releases to State Governments/UTs are contingent on certain factors which *inter alia*, include furnishing of Utilization Certificates (UCs), whether the work is complete in all respects as per scheme guidelines, whether the scheme has been properly monitored and independently evaluated by a third party, implementation issues in particular States, whether State Government has released its matching share, etc.

Ministry of Finance does not monitor individual schemes State-wise. Concerned Ministry/Department periodically monitor the individual schemes State-wise. For avoiding the back-loading of expenditure towards the end of the year, there is a ceiling of 33% and 15% of budgetary outlay for respective scheme in the last quarter and the last month of the financial year respectively. However, sufficient funds lie with the line Ministries for making releases in accordance with the individual scheme guidelines and implementation structure. To establish an efficient fund flow system, the funds of CSSs are released to the States through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS). Amounts released to Tamil Nadu for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes as per PFMS in the year 2016-17 till 28th February 2017 is ₹ 11531.21 crore.

The Finance Commission transfers are made as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) had recommended a grant of ₹ 11,366.90 crore to Tamil Nadu for its award period *i.e.* 2010-11 to 2014-15. Against the total allocation of ₹ 11,366.90 crore, Grants-in aid of ₹ 8613.45 crore was released by Central Government to Tamil Nadu as per recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII). Besides, an amount of ₹ 1504.54 crore was also released to Tamil Nadu for reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and incentive for Renewable Energy components as per recommendation of FC-XIII. Thus, a grant of ₹ 10,117.99 crore was released to Tamil Nadu. Reasons for short

releases are non-fulfillment of requirements such as non-receipt of State High Level Committee approved action plans, non-receipt of utilization/completion certificates, and non-payment of interest by the States to Local Bodies at Bank rate for delayed transfer of grants beyond stipulated period. The grants-in-aid released by the Central Government as per recommendation of FC-XIII is based on the utilization certificate furnished and associated conditionalities fulfilled by the State Government before the expiry of the FC-XIII award period on 31.03.2015. Regarding pending dues of 13th FC as per the request to the State of Tamil Nadu, it is to State that since the period of implementation of recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) was over on 31st March, 2015, no balance grant is payable to States including Tamil Nadu. The allocation recommended by FC-XIV for Tamil Nadu for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 stand at ₹ 2247 crore and ₹ 3436 crore respectively. The releases made for 2015-16 and for the year 2016-17 (till 7th February 2017) stand at ₹ 2381 crore and ₹ 3264 crore respectively. In addition, releases of ₹ 1000 crore and ₹ 366 crore have been made from National Disaster Relief Fund NDRF in 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till 7th February 2017) respectively

Cases of medical negligence at AIIMS, New Delhi

†*122. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations regarding death of a nursing officer as well as her baby, post delivery in AIIMS, New Delhi has revealed medical negligence on the part of doctors;

(b) the number of complaints regarding medical negligence received during last three years and details of action taken thereon;

(c) the information regarding action taken against doctors and other staff of AIIMS, New Delhi for unauthorised absence from duty during last three years; and

(d) whether AIIMS administration is aware that employees remain absent from duty after registering attendance through bio-metric system, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences had conducted enquiry regarding the death of the Nursing Officer as well as her baby post-delivery in AIIMS New Delhi. The Enquiry Committee Report was further discussed in a High Level Committee Chaired by Director, AIIMS. Action has been initiated against doctors found guilty in the matter.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of cases of medical negligence received during the last 3 years, along with the action taken thereon, are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) No case has been reported for unauthorized absence of doctors. However, the details of action taken against other staff for unauthorized absence during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No such case has been reported.

Statement-I

Details of complaints regarding medical negligence during the last three years (2014-2017) and action taken thereon

| Sl.No. | Subject | Action Taken |
|-------------|---|---|
| 2014 | | |
| 1. | Complaint regarding treatment of Shri Fakhruddir | The Committee constituted for the purpose did not find any fault and the complaint has been filed. |
| 2. | Alleged negligence of doctor in new Emergency ward at AIIMS. | Disciplinary action initiated. |
| 2015 | | |
| 1. | Unauthorised use of anesthesia drugs and administration of general anesthesia by non-anesthesiology faculty | An Advisory note issued to the concerned Asstt. Professor D/o. Paediatric Surgery. |
| 2. | Negligence of duty, misbehavior and refusal to see the patient at Surgical Emergency at main hospital AIIMS by duty Doctor | The Enquiry Committee constituted for the purpose found the complaint against the concerned doctors baseless. |
| 3. | Death of Shri Shobha Ram, allegedly owing to complication of excessive bleeding during surgery which was telecast live during conference. | The Allegations were not proved. |
| 4. | Incidence of death of 8 years old female victim of road traffic accident on 12.18.15 | Disciplinary action initiated. |
| 5. | Complaint regarding demise of Bharat Agria 20 Years S/o Shri Harish Chander | Action has already been taken. |

| Sl.No. | Subject | Action Taken |
|-------------|--|--|
| 6. | The Complaint lodged by Mr. Romesh Chander | The Complainant withdrew his complaint. |
| 2016 | | |
| 1. | Alleged negligence into treatment of Mrs. Manglesh Thakur W/o Dr. R. S. Thakur in Emergency at AIIMS, New Delhi. | Disciplinary action initiated. |
| 2. | Complaint alleging negligence into treatment of Mr. Puspak Kumar S/o Mr. Naveen Kumar Jha at AIIMS, New Delhi. | Warning memo issued to concerned officials. |
| 3. | Constitution of the Committee to look into the grievance received on the critical event/incident happened in Ortho O.T. in February, 2016 | The Enquiry Committee constituted for the purpose found the complaint baseless. |
| 4. | Complaint alleging negligence into treatment of baby Kashvi S/o. Shailendra (UHID- 102257024) at AIIMS, New Delhi resulting into death of the child. | All HoDs have been directed to issue advisory to all doctors working under their Department. |
| 5. | Alleged complaint in the treatment of late Shri Jage Singh (EHS employees). | Report of the Enquiry Committee awaited. |
| 2017 | | |
| 1. | Incident of death of Mr. Vaibhav due to alleged negligence in treatment on 08.01.2017 in Emergency Medical Department, AIIMS, New Delhi | Report of the Enquiry Committee awaited. |
| 2. | Incident of death of Shrimati Rajbir Kaur due to alleged negligence in treatment on 04.02.2017. | Action has already been initiated on the basis of the Enquiry Committee's Report. |

Statement-II

Details of action taken against staff of AIIMS, New Delhi for unauthorized absence from duty during the last three years (2014-2017)

| Sl. No. | Name of the employee | Designation | Action taken |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Shri Sanjeev Sajwan | UDC | Under process. |
| 2. | Shri Suresh Kumar | Animal House Attendant | Under process. |
| 3. | Shri Bhagwan Sah | Technical Assistant | Under process. |
| 4. | Mrs. Rinku Saini | Lab. Technician | Under process. |
| 5. | Shri Naresh Kumar | Sanitary | Under process. |
| 6. | Shri Sudhir Kumar | Sanitary Attendant | Under process. |
| 7. | Shri Sandeep Kumar | Office Attendant | Under process. |
| 8. | Shri Praveen Singh Rawat | Hosp. Attendant Gr-III | Penalty of reduction to a lower stage by three stages for five years has been imposed. |
| 9. | Shri Nikhil P. Nambothiri | Nursing Officer | Penalty of removal from service has been imposed. |
| 10 | Ms. Nancy Manu | Nursing Officer | Penalty of reduction to a lower stage for one year has been imposed |
| 11. | Shri Shaiju A. | Nursing Officer | Penalty of removal from service has been imposed. |
| 12. | Shri Ashok Kumar-I | Sanitary Attendant Gr-III | Penalty of reduction to a lower stage by three stages without cumulative effect has been imposed. |
| 13. | Ms. Anu Rijo | Nursing Officer | Under process. |
| 14. | Shri Bimal Singh Rawat | Masalchi/Bearer Gr-II | Under process. |
| 15. | Shri Deepak Kumar-II | Hosp. Attendant Gr-III | Penalty of Compulsory Retirement has been imposed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 16. | Shri Ramesh-VIII | Sanitary Attendant Gr-III | Under process. |
| 17. | Ms. Silja K. J. | Nursing Officer | Under process. |
| 18. | Ms. Apoorva Gupta | Nursing Officer | Under process. |
| 19. | Shri Abdul Lateef V. M. | Nursing Officer | Under process. |
| 20. | Shri Sunil Kumar | Hospital Attendant Gr-III | Under process. |
| 21. | Shri Praveen Singh Rawat | Hospital Attendant Gr-III | Under process. |
| 22. | Ms. Thanuja M. S. | Nursing Officer | Under process. |
| 23. | Ms. Sonal Puri | DEO | Under process. |

Implementation of Nai Manzil Scheme in Odisha

*123. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has invited proposals from the project implementing agencies, under the Nai Manzil Scheme;

(b) if so, the number and details of proposals received from the State of Odisha;

(c) whether Government has approved all these proposals;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, proposal-wise; and

(e) by when the approved agencies are likely to start functioning/giving training to youths in Odisha and the target fixed in this regard for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has invited Expression of Interest (EoI) under the Nai Manzil Scheme from Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) on 10th June, 2016 on the basis of short listing criteria prescribed by World Bank and the scheme guidelines. The Ministry has received total 186 EoIs and out of them 3 (three) EoIs were from PIAs based in the State of Odisha. The PIAs from the State of Odisha, however did not fulfil some of the mandatory criteria such as affiliation with National/State Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS/SIOS) and registration with National/State Council for Vocational Training (NCVT/SCVT), and therefore could not be approved.

(e) Due to above-mentioned reason, the scheme is not able to cover Odisha in the current financial year. While there are no State-wise targets, the programme covers 1.00 lakh minority youth of which 70,000 have been allocated for 2016-17 and remaining in subsequent years.

Tougher norms for cooperative banks to curb money laundering

*124. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is bringing in tougher norms for cooperative banks as they have indulged in money laundering; and

(b) if so, the names of cooperative banks which indulged in such deals and the details of the deterrent action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) In terms of provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 and the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) (PML) Rules, 2005, Regulated Entities are required to follow certain customer identification procedures while undertaking a transaction either by establishing account based relationship or otherwise, and monitor their transactions.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and supervises the banking functions of State Cooperative Banks (StCBs)/District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)/Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) under the various provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies) and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. RBI has issued Master Direction to all entities including co-operative banks regulated by RBI on Know Your Customer (KYC) on February 25, 2016 (Updated as on December 8, 2016) which *inter alia* requires the reporting entities to furnish the requisite information to Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) under the relevant provisions of PML Rules, 2005.

The FIU-IND is the Central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. FIU-IND receives the prescribed information from the reporting entities including cooperative banks under the provisions of PMLA, 2002 and after analysis of the information, in appropriate cases, disseminates the information to relevant intelligence/enforcement agencies.

Enforcement Directorate has been mandated with the task of enforcing provisions of PMLA, 2002. Enforcement Directorate has taken up investigations under the provisions of PMLA, 2002 against the Directors of certain cooperative banks for

alleged indulgence in money laundering. The disclosure of names of such entities and other details at this stage may not be in public interest as the same may hamper the on-going investigations.

Shortage of specialist doctors in CHCS

*125. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's elemental health care infrastructure is severely hit by acute shortage of specialist doctors in the Community Health Centres (CHCs) across the country;

(b) if so, the number of specialist doctors in the country and the shortfall of medical specialists including surgeons, physicians, paediatricians and gynaecologists, State-wise; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to overcome this huge shortage of specialist doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2016, there is shortage of specialist doctors in Community Health Centres (CHCs). State/UT-wise specialist doctors and shortfall thereof including surgeons, physicians, pediatricians and gynecologists is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of specialist doctors in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing or engagement of specialist doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Support is also provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

The Government has taken various steps to increase number of doctors and Specialists in the country. These steps include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology

and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Prof. is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.

- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.
- (vii) Establishment of New Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (ix) Strengthening of districts hospitals to run DNB/CPS courses.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Statement

Total specialists at CHCs State/UT-wise details of Specialist doctors and shortfall thereof including surgeons, physicians, pediatricians and gynecologists

A. Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 772 | 384 | 159 | 225 | 613 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 252 | NA | 4 | NA | 248 |
| 3. | Assam | 604 | NA | 131 | NA | 473 |
| 4. | Bihar | 592 | NA | 40 | NA | 552 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 620 | 620 | 61 | 559 | 559 |
| 6. | Goa | 16 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1288 | 186 | 148 | 38 | 1140 |
| 8. | Haryana | 440 | 153 | 30 | 123 | 410 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 316 | NA | 7 | NA | 309 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 336 | 344 | 190 | 154 | 146 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 752 | 131 | 122 | 9 | 630 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 824 | 824 | 498 | 326 | 326 |
| 13. | Kerala | 900 | 30 | 40 | * | 860 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1336 | 1336 | 289 | 1047 | 1047 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1440 | 823 | 505 | 318 | 935 |
| 16. | Manipur | 68 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 65 |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 108 | 3 | 12 | * | 96 |
| 18. | Mizoram### | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 84 | NA | 8 | NA | 76 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1508 | 908 | 354 | 554 | 1154 |
| 21. | Punjab | 600 | 578 | 196 | 382 | 404 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2284 | 1654 | 497 | 1157 | 1787 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 23. | Sikkim | 8 | NA | 0 | NA | 8 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1540 | NA | 76 | NA | 1464 |
| 25. | Telangana | 456 | 284 | 147 | 137 | 309 |
| 26. | Tripura | 80 | 0 | 1 | * | 79 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 236 | 200 | 41 | 159 | 195 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 3092 | 2099 | 484 | 1615 | 2608 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1396 | 669 | 125 | 544 | 1271 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 16 |
| 31. | Chandigarh** | 8 | 11 | 14 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 12 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL | | 22040 | 11262 | 4192 | 7359 | 17854 |

Notes: **Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

##Sanctioned data for 2015 used

Data for 2015 repeated

NA: Not Available.

¹Four per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*Surplus

²For calculating the overall percentage of vacancy and shortfall, the States UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

B. Surgeons at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 19 | 77 | 174 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 0 | NA | 63 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | Assam | 151 | NA | 14 | NA | 137 |
| 4. | Bihar** | 148 | NA | 13 | NA | 135 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 19 | 136 | 136 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 62 | 41 | 21 | 281 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 40 | 6 | 34 | 104 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | NA | 1 | NA | 78 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 89 | 48 | 41 | 36 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 31 | 36 | * | 152 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 128 | 78 | 78 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | NA | 1 | NA | 224 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 334 | 83 | 251 | 251 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 202 | 87 | 115 | 273 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 17. | Meghalaya# | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| 18. | Mizoram## | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | NA | 2 | NA | 19 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 133 | 75 | 58 | 302 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 147 | 48 | 99 | 102 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 505 | 127 | 378 | 444 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu# | 385 | 0 | 2 | * | 383 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 14 | 57 | 100 |
| 26. | Tripura | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 50 | 6 | 44 | 53 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 529 | 112 | 417 | 661 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 349 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh# | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 2657 | 884 | 1811 | 4626 |

Notes: # Sanction data for 2015 used

Data for 2015 used

** Sanctioned data for 2011 used

NA: Not Available.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*:Surplus.

¹One per Community Health Centre

C. Obstetricians and Gynaecologists at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 55 | 41 | 138 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 3 | NA | 60 |
| 3. | Assam | 151 | NA | 55 | NA | 96 |
| 4. | Bihar | 148 | NA | 11 | NA | 137 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 15 | 140 | 140 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 62 | 51 | 11 | 271 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 31 | 6 | 25 | 104 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | NA | 1 | NA | 78 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 87 | 53 | 34 | 31 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 31 | 39 | * | 149 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 170 | 36 | 36 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | 14 | 20 | * | 205 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 334 | 79 | 255 | 255 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 244 | 119 | 125 | 241 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 27 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| 18. | Mizoram### | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | NA | 4 | NA | 17 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 380 | 154 | 226 | 223 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 150 | 70 | 80 | 80 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 271 | 87 | 184 | 484 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu## | 385 | 0 | 53 | * | 332 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 63 | 8 | 51 |
| 26. | Tripura | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 47 | 10 | 37 | 49 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 524 | 115 | 409 | 658 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 287 | 47 | 240 | 302 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh## | 2 | 5 | 9 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 0 | 1 | * | 2 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 3005 | 1292 | 1859 | 4225 |

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2015 used

Data for 2015 used

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*: Surplus

¹One per Community Health Centre

NA: Not Available.

D. Physicians at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 38 | 58 | 155 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 1 | NA | 62 |
| 3. | Assam | 151 | NA | 31 | NA | 120 |
| 4. | Bihar | 148 | NA | 8 | NA | 140 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 12 | 143 | 143 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 0 | 12 | * | 310 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 48 | 11 | 37 | 99 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | NA | 7 | NA | 72 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 107 | 45 | 62 | 39 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 51 | 32 | 19 | 156 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 106 | 100 | 100 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 223 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 334 | 51 | 283 | 283 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 153 | 49 | 104 | 311 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 27 | 0 | 11 | * | 16 |
| 18. | Mizoram** | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | NA | 0 | NA | 21 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 133 | 60 | 73 | 317 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 136 | 46 | 90 | 104 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 665 | 189 | 476 | 382 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 385 | NA | 11 | NA | 374 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 28 | 43 | 86 |
| 26. | Tripura | 20 | 0 | 1 | * | 19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 49 | 11 | 38 | 48 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 523 | 103 | 420 | 670 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 95 | 56 | 39 | 293 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicoar Islands | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh## | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 2832 | 925 | 1989 | 4585 |

Notes: ^Data for 2013-14 used

Sanctioned data for 2015 used

** Data for 2015 used

Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

*: Surplus.

¹One per Community Health Centre

NA: Not Available.

E. Paediatricians at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 47 | 49 | 146 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 0 | NA | 63 |
| 3. | Assam | 151 | NA | 31 | NA | 120 |
| 4. | Bihar | 148 | NA | 8 | NA | 140 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 15 | 140 | 140 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 0 | 2 | * | 2 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 62 | 44 | 18 | 278 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 34 | 7 | 27 | 103 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | NA | 2 | NA | 77 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 61 | 44 | 17 | 40 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 173 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 94 | 112 | 112 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | 14 | 17 | * | 208 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 334 | 76 | 258 | 258 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 224 | 250 | * | 110 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 27 | NA | 0 | NA | 27 |
| 18. | Mizoram# | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | NA | 2 | NA | 19 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 262 | 65 | 197 | 312 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 145 | 32 | 113 | 118 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 213 | 94 | 119 | 477 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 385 | NA | 10 | NA | 375 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 42 | 29 | 72 |
| 26. | Tripura | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 54 | 14 | 40 | 45 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 523 | 154 | 369 | 619 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 287 | 22 | 265 | 327 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh## | 2 | NA | 3 | NA | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 2766 | 1095 | 1758 | 4416 |

Notes: # Data for 2015 used

Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used

NA: Not Available.

¹One per Community Health Centre

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

*:Surplus.

Cumbersome process of procuring AYUSH medicines in CGHS

*126. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS patients suffer very seriously because of the cumbersome procurement process involved in the procurement of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and other medicines in the CGHS, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred for Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines separately under CGHS during each of the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite procurement and to minimize the suffering of patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) There is no serious problem in procuring of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic medicines under CGHS. The medicines, which could not be procured centrally or which are not available at the dispensary are procured through Authorized Local Chemists in Delhi/NCR. In other cities, there are no Authorized Local Chemists for AYUSH medicines and CGHS beneficiaries are permitted to buy such non-available medicines from the market and claim reimbursement.

(b) Funds are allocated separately only under Delhi/NCR for procurement of AYUSH medicines. The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for each

system of medicine for Delhi/NCR is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the expenditure incurred for each system of medicine for cities outside Delhi is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Following steps have been taken to ensure regular supply/availability of AYUSH medicines under CGHS:

1. Computerization of Ayurvedic and Unani Stores and placement of Indents online by dispensaries since February 2016.
2. New Ayurvedic Formulary has been prepared for 2017-19 under which 221 Generic Medicines are procured from Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) directly and 150 medicines not manufactured by IMPCL—called non-IMPCL medicines are procured from Government/PSU pharmacies through rate contract. 84 Rogadhikara (Disease group identified) branded Ayurvedic Medicines are procured through open tender/Rate Contract.
3. Online Indents are placed to Authorized Local Chemists by Ayurvedic and Unani Stores.
4. Provision for imposition of penalties on Authorized Local Chemists in case of delay in supply of indented medicines.
5. E-tender for procurement of Unani Classical Medicines has been approved.
6. Action has been initiated for e-procurement and finalization of new rates for bulk procurement of Homeopathic formulary medicines.
7. Work has been initiated for appointment of Authorized Local Chemists for supply of non-available and non-formulary Homoeopathy medicines to be delivered directly at dispensary level.
8. Central procurement of Siddha Medicines is made on annual basis.

Statement-I

Details of total budget allocation and expenditure under CGHS Delhi/NCR

(In thousands of rupees)

| | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 (till 28.2.2017) | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | Allotment | Expenditure | Allotment | Expenditure | Allotment | Expenditure |
| Ayurvedic | 20,000 | 19,957.97 | 50,000 | 47,979.50 | 54400 | 30,142.05 |
| Unani | 10,000 | 6,853.98 | 15,000 | 8,210.85 | 15,000 | 6,145.84 |
| Homeopathy | 10,000 | 6,942.00 | 10,000 | 7,000.00 | 15,000 | 302.09 |
| Siddha | 1000 | 984.96 | 5000 | 3732.88 | 10,000 | 1728.46 |

Statement-II

*Details of total budget allocation and expenditure under CGHS
in cities outside Delhi*

(In thousands of rupees)

| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (till 28.2.2017) |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Expenditure | Expenditure | Expenditure |
| Ayurvedic | 56628 | 34770 | 53212 |
| Unani | 7859 | 8272 | 5622 |
| Homeopathy | 7266 | 2739 | 3867 |
| Siddha | 2804 | 1939 | 2886 |

Use of tax collected on tobacco to fund health care sector

*127. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of Central tax collected on tobacco during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that tax collected from tobacco is not used to fund the health care sector, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for not using the tax collected from tobacco for health care sector; and

(d) by when Government is planning to start using taxes collected from tobacco for health care sector and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As reported by Ministry of Finance, the total amount of Central tax collected on tobacco during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till Jan 2017) are ₹ 19,977 crore, ₹ 22,174 crore and ₹ 19,293 crore respectively.

(b) to (d) At present, there is no earmarking of funds to the health care sector out of funds collected from taxes on tobacco.

Saving small traders and daily wagers from demonetisation

*128. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government to ensure that the small traders and daily wage earners who earn livelihood in cash were not affected by its decision of banning 500 and 1000 currency notes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Following the cancellation of legal tender character of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) Government have taken various step to minimize the inconvenience to public including small traders as well as daily wage earners. These steps *inter alia*, includes:—

- (i) Allowing old SBNs for certain categories of transactions like payments at petrol pumps, Government Hospitals, Pharmacies, Railway in Metro ticketing, Consumer Cooperative Stores, etc.
- (ii) In addition to deposit of specified banknotes in accounts, exchange of the same into new currency from the branches of Commercial banks, RRBs, State-Co-Operative banks, Urban Co-operative banks and Post-offices was made available from November 10 to 24, 2016. This facility was also available at RBI offices from November 10 to December, 2016.
- (iii) As a relief to small borrower (*i.e.* loans upto ₹ 1 crore), RBI has already decided to provide additional 60 days' time for repayment of dues. This would be applicable to personal and crop loans including housing and agricultural loans, taken from banks, NBFCs, DCCBs, PACS or NBFC-MFIS.
- (iv) During Rabi crop season, the RBI advised all the banks to ensure that adequate allocation of banknotes for the rural branches including RRBs, post offices and DCCBs. NABARD had made available ₹ 21,000 crores limit to DCCBs through State Cooperative Banks for Rabi agricultural operations, that would enable the DCCBs to sanction and disburse crop loans to the farmers through network of PACS.
- (v) Banks were advised that bank branches located in APMCs might be given extra cash to facilitate smooth procurement.
- (vi) Banks were advised to deploy Micro ATMs (Bala Mitras, etc) near village Panchayat Offices, Police Stations/Police and Military Outposts, Government Departments, Offices of Public Sector Units, Petrol Pumps and other similar secure locations.
- (vii) Banks were advised to open accounts, in a camp mode, for Tea/coffee and other plantation workers, employees of Sugar cooperatives, dairy farms and such other worker groups with concentrated payment locations so that they may be better served in terms of deposit into accounts and withdrawal therefrom.

With effect from 13.03.2017, restrictions on cash withdrawals from Saving Bank accounts (including accounts opened under PMJDY) have been removed.

Higher responsibilities/better pay scale to bank employees

*129. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performances of the bank employees is satisfactory during and after the demonetisation scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates to entrust more responsibilities on them to remove “black money” from the system; and

(c) if so, whether Government plans to compensate them for such additional responsibilities or whether it is contemplated to grant a pay scale to bank employees better than Central Government employees in forthcoming 11th Bipartite Settlement and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There was overall, a widespread appreciation of hard work put in by Bank employees consequent upon withdrawal of legal tender status of currency notes of specified denominations.

Within the larger Governmental framework, banks report financial intelligence to enforcement agencies to check money laundering, terrorism financing and other economic offences. Banks maintain and examine records of high-value cash transactions above a specified threshold as well as suspicious transactions.

Wages in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are decided at industry level every five years by a bipartite negotiation process. Compensation issues of employees of PSBs are agreed upon through this process.

Protests by Ex-servicemen over OROP

*130. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a section of the Ex-servicemen continue their protest action at Jantar Mantar demanding full implementation of the One Rank One Pension (OROP) despite Government’s claim that they have implemented the OROP;

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government’s reaction thereto; and

(c) what is the number of eligible Ex-servicemen for OROP and money required for disbursement of full pension in a year and the details of the disbursed pension so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) and (b) Government has implemented OROP with effect from 01.07.2014. It is understood

that some ex-servicemen have been agitating at Jantar Mantar demanding, *inter alia*, changes in methodology for fixation of pension, periodicity of its revision, coverage of future Pre-Mature Retirement (PMR) cases, etc.

The Government appointed a Judicial Committee on OROP to look into the anomalies, if any, arising out of implementation of OROP on 14.12.2015. The Committee has submitted its report on 26.10.2016.

(c) Number of pensioners eligible for OROP are 20,75,165. A sum of ₹ 12,456 crore has been allocated under OROP for the year 2016-17. Details of arrears on account of OROP disbursed, as on 27.2.2017 are as under:-

| No. of cases paid (1st instalment and lump sum payments) | Amount disbursed (₹ in crores) | No. of cases paid 2nd instalment | Amount disbursed (₹ in crores) |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 19,93,815 | 4,076.95 | 15,57,950 | 2,298.21 |

Emergency landing of Air India flights

†*131. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidents of emergency landing for Air India flights have increased recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the recent incidents of emergency landing of flights of Air India are being probed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details of Emergency Landing as carried out by Air India aircraft in the recent past are as follows:

1. A321 aircraft VT-PPT operating flight AI-541 (Hyderabad-Delhi) of 28.03.2015 made an Emergency Landing at Delhi due to landing gear Electronic Centralised Aircraft Monitor (ECAM) System warning. Incident has been investigated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). In the investigation it was concluded that the incident was caused due to failure of Landing Gear Control and Interface Unit-1(LGCIU-1) Unit. The same was confirmed during Bench check of the component. There were no safety related recommendations as it was a one-off case.
2. On 01.10.2015, A320 aircraft VT-EPJ operating flight AI-433 (Varanasi-Delhi)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

was involved in an incident of Engine No.1 Compressor Vane Fault leading to Engine Stall. Emergency declared to ATC (Air Traffic Controller) and aircraft landed safely at Delhi. The Incident was investigated by the DGCA. Transient malfunction of the Engine EEC (Engine Electronic Control) was the likely cause of the Engine Compressor vane fault which led to the incident.

3. The recent incident on 27.02.2017, A320 aircraft VT-ESE operating flight AI-681 (Mumbai--Kochi), wherein Emergency was declared and flight diverted to Mangalore due pressurization loss in cruise, is being probed by the DGCA.

Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product

*132. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

whether Government has adopted the methodology prescribed by the 14th Finance Commission for estimation of Gross State Domestic Product for calculation of annual borrowing ceiling of the State Governments for the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): The Union Government has decided to adopt the principles recommended by the 14th Finance Commission for estimation of Gross State Domestic Product for calculation of annual borrowing ceilings. FFC recommended that for the purpose of assigning state-specific borrowing limits as a percentage of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for a given fiscal year (t), GSDP should be estimated on the basis of the annual average growth rate of the actual GSDP observed during the previous three years or the average growth rate of GSDP observed during the previous three years for which actual GSDP data are available. This growth should be applied on the GSDP of the year t-2. Specifically, GSDP for the year (t-1) and the given fiscal year (t) should be estimated by applying the annual average growth rate of GSDP in t-2, t-3 and t-4 years on the base GSDP (at current prices) of t-2. FFC also recommended that State estimates of GSDP published by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) should be used for this purpose.

Boosting defence preparedness

*133. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to boost Indian Defence Sector in view of urgent threat to the country; and

(b) whether Government has purchased new equipment from the US and other friendly countries for safety of the nation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) Procurement of defence equipment is being undertaken based on threat perceptions, operational challenges and technological changes, to keep the Armed Forces in a State of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. During the last two years and current year, 92 contracts involving ₹ 83544.22 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for procurement of various equipment including aircraft, helicopters, missiles, frigates and radars.

(b) Regarding procurement from foreign countries, during the last two years and in the current year, 55 contracts have been signed with foreign vendors including those from USA, Russia, Israel, France and UK for capital procurement of defence equipment such as rockets, radars, artillery gun, helicopters, aircraft, missiles, ammunition and simulators.

**Shortage of health care facilities in villages of Remote and
naxalite affected areas**

†*134. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that villagers of naxalite affected and remote rural areas of the country including Chhattisgarh, are unable to get proper medical treatment due to shortage of physicians and health care professionals;

(b) if so, State/Union Territory-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether any positive steps have been taken or are being taken by Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) There are only 10.12 lakh allopathic doctors registered in the country as on 31st December, 2016 as against requirement of 13.2 lakh (as per current population estimate of 1.32 billion) as per the WHO norm of 1 doctor per 1000 population.

As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2016, State/UT-wise specialists, doctors and allied healthcare professionals at various public health facilities and shortfall thereof is given in the Statement (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Public Health and hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of healthcare services for all population including those in naxalite affected and remote rural areas lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for insourcing of specialists and engagement of healthcare professionals on contractual basis including for naxalite affected and remote rural areas, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

As per the Framework of NHM, all LWE affected areas are identified as Special Focus Districts that are eligible, *inter alia*, to receive higher per capita funding and are supported to adopt innovative approaches to address peculiar health challenges faced in LWE areas. Under NHM, support is also provided to States/UTs by giving hard area allowance to healthcare professionals for serving in LWE affected and remote rural areas, and also for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

The Government has taken various steps to increase number of doctors and specialists in the country. These steps include:

- (i) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Psychiatry in all medical colleges across the country. Further, teacher-student ratio in public funded Government Medical Colleges for Professor has been increased from 1:2 to 1:3 in all clinical subjects and for Associate Prof. from 1:1 to 1:2 if the Associate Prof. is a unit head. This would result in increase in number of specialists in the country.
- (ii) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Relaxation in the norms of setting up of Medical College in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (vi) Strengthening/upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG courses/Increase of PG seats.

- (vii) Establishment of new Medical Colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals preferably in underserved districts of the country.
- (viii) Strengthening/upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government Medical Colleges to increase MBBS seats.
- (ix) Strengthening of districts hospitals to run DNB/CPS courses.

Further, in order to encourage doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India, with the previous approval of Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service, who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas as upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

The Central Government has requested State Governments to come up with suitable HR Policy. Further, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral Hospitals, two new Medical Colleges have become functional in Sarguja and Rajnandgon districts of Chhattisgarh.

Statement

*State/UT-wise specialists, doctors and allied healthcare professionals
at various public health facilities*

A. Doctors at Primary Health Centres

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1075 | 2270 | 1412 | 858 | * |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 143 | NA | 122 | NA | 21 |
| 3. | Assam | 1014 | NA | 932 | NA | 82 |
| 4. | Bihar** | 1802 | 2078 | 1786 | 292 | 16 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 790 | 777 | 344 | 433 | 446 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 6. | Goa | 22 | 48 | 56 | * | * |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1314 | 1697 | 1105 | 592 | 209 |
| 8. | Haryana | 474 | 635 | 489 | 146 | * |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 518 | 636 | 424 | 212 | 94 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 637 | 1347 | 761 | 586 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 327 | 327 | 271 | 56 | 56 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2353 | 2353 | 2133 | 220 | 220 |
| 13. | Kerala | 824 | 1120 | 1169 | * | * |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1171 | 1771 | 946 | 825 | 225 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1811 | 3009 | 2927 | 82 | * |
| 16. | Manipur | 85 | 238 | 194 | 44 | * |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 109 | 128 | 105 | 23 | 4 |
| 18. | Mizoram^ | 57 | 152 | 71 | 81 | * |
| 19. | Nagaland | 126 | 108 | 120 | * | 6 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1305 | 1312 | 959 | 353 | 346 |
| 21. | Punjab | 427 | 518 | 494 | 24 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2080 | 2807 | 2422 | 385 | * |
| 23. | Sikkim | 24 | NA | 26 | NA | * |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1368 | 2927 | 2751 | 176 | * |
| 25. | Telangana | 668 | 1318 | 1024 | 294 | * |
| 26. | Tripura## | 94 | 158 | 147 | 11 | * |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 257 | 386 | 215 | 171 | 42 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 3497 | 4509 | 2209 | 2300 | 1288 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 909 | 1324 | 721 | 603 | 188 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22 | 42 | 36 | 6 | * |
| 31. | Chandigarh## | 3 | 0 | 2 | * | 1 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11 | 6 | 11 | * | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 4 | 3 | 7 | * | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 34. | Delhi | 5 | 21 | 20 | 1 | * |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 4 | 5 | 7 | * | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 24 | 38 | 46 | * | * |
| ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL | | 25354 | 34068 | 26464 | 8774 | 3244 |

Notes: ##Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

**Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

¹One per Primary Health Centre

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

B. Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 772 | 384 | 159 | 225 | 613 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 252 | NA | 4 | NA | 248 |
| 3. | Assam | 604 | NA | 131 | NA | 473 |
| 4. | Bihar | 592 | NA | 40 | NA | 552 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 620 | 620 | 61 | 559 | 559 |
| 6. | Goa | 16 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1288 | 186 | 148 | 38 | 1140 |
| 8. | Haryana | 440 | 153 | 30 | 123 | 410 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 316 | NA | 7 | NA | 309 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 336 | 344 | 190 | 154 | 146 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 752 | 131 | 122 | 9 | 630 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 824 | 824 | 498 | 326 | 326 |
| 13. | Kerala | 900 | 30 | 40 | * | 860 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1336 | 1336 | 289 | 1047 | 1047 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 1440 | 823 | 505 | 318 | 935 |
| 16. | Manipur | 68 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 65 |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 108 | 3 | 12 | * | 96 |
| 18. | Mizoram### | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 84 | NA | 8 | NA | 76 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1508 | 908 | 354 | 554 | 1154 |
| 21. | Punjab | 600 | 578 | 196 | 382 | 404 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2284 | 1654 | 497 | 1157 | 1787 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 8 | NA | 0 | NA | 8 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1540 | NA | 76 | NA | 1464 |
| 25. | Telangana | 456 | 284 | 147 | 137 | 309 |
| 26. | Tripura | 80 | 0 | 1 | * | 79 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 236 | 200 | 41 | 159 | 195 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 3092 | 2099 | 484 | 1615 | 2608 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1396 | 669 | 125 | 544 | 1271 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 16 |
| 31. | Chandigarh** | 8 | 11 | 14 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 12 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL | | 22040 | 11262 | 4192 | 7359 | 17854 |

Notes: **Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

##Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Data for 2015 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

¹Four per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:Surplus.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

C. Physicians at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 38 | 58 | 155 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 1 | NA | 62 |
| 3. | Assam | 151 | NA | 31 | NA | 120 |
| 4. | Bihar | 148 | NA | 8 | NA | 140 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 12 | 143 | 143 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 0 | 12 | * | 310 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 48 | 11 | 37 | 99 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | NA | 7 | NA | 72 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 107 | 45 | 62 | 39 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 51 | 32 | 19 | 156 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 106 | 100 | 100 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 223 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 334 | 51 | 283 | 283 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 153 | 49 | 104 | 311 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| 17. | Meghalaya## | 27 | 0 | 11 | * | 16 |
| 18. | Mizoram** | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | NA | 0 | NA | 21 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 133 | 60 | 73 | 317 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 136 | 46 | 90 | 104 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 665 | 189 | 476 | 382 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 385 | NA | 11 | NA | 374 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 28 | 43 | 86 |
| 26. | Tripura | 20 | 0 | 1 | * | 19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 49 | 11 | 38 | 48 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 523 | 103 | 420 | 670 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 95 | 56 | 39 | 293 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh## | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 2832 | 925 | 1989 | 4585 |

Notes: ^Data for 2013-14 used.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

** Data for 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:Surplus.

¹One per Community Health Centre.

NA: Not Available.

D. Radiographers at CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 193 | 96 | 37 | 59 | 156 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | NA | 7 | NA | 56 |
| 3. | Assam# | 151 | 145 | 59 | 86 | 92 |
| 4. | Bihar## | 148 | 89 | 1 | 88 | 147 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 155 | 155 | 137 | 18 | 18 |
| 6. | Goa | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7. | Gujarat | 322 | 322 | 156 | 166 | 166 |
| 8. | Haryana | 110 | 79 | 53 | 26 | 57 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 79 | 65 | 43 | 22 | 36 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 84 | 305 | 198 | 107 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 188 | 188 | 39 | 149 | 149 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 206 | 206 | 167 | 39 | 39 |
| 13. | Kerala | 225 | 16 | 18 | * | 207 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 334 | 312 | 174 | 138 | 160 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 360 | 140 | 106 | 34 | 254 |
| 16. | Manipur | 17 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| 17. | Meghalaya** | 27 | 19 | 20 | * | 7 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 9 | NA | 7 | NA | 2 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 20 |
| 20. | Odisha | 377 | 61 | 56 | 5 | 321 |
| 21. | Punjab | 150 | 171 | 139 | 32 | 11 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 571 | 767 | 205 | 562 | 366 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 385 | 294 | 119 | 175 | 266 |
| 25. | Telangana | 114 | 71 | 28 | 43 | 86 |
| 26. | Tripura** | 20 | 4 | 7 | * | 13 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 59 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 44 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 773 | 230 | 82 | 148 | 691 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 349 | 119 | 78 | 41 | 271 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 31. | Chandigarh^^ | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | * |
| 34. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 5510 | 3920 | 1985 | 1955 | 3645 |

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

**Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Data for 2013 used.

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

¹One per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

E. Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1268 | 1325 | 1069 | 256 | 199 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 206 | NA | 89 | NA | 117 |
| 3. | Assam# | 1165 | 1284 | 1369 | * | * |
| 4. | Bihar | 1950 | 989 | 287 | 702 | 1663 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 945 | 1064 | 862 | 202 | 83 |
| 6. | Goa | 26 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 10 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1636 | 1669 | 1343 | 326 | 293 |
| 8. | Haryana | 584 | 568 | 508 | 60 | 76 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 597 | 594 | 485 | 109 | 112 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 721 | 1137 | 738 | 399 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 515 | 515 | 236 | 279 | 279 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2559 | 2668 | 2522 | 146 | 37 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1049 | 1036 | 1102 | * | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1505 | 3076 | 2583 | 493 | * |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2171 | 2355 | 2112 | 243 | 59 |
| 16. | Manipur | 102 | 145 | 152 | * | * |
| 17. | Meghalaya** | 136 | 135 | 164 | * | * |
| 18. | Mizoram | 66 | NA | 50 | NA | 16 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 147 | 114 | 101 | 13 | 46 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1682 | 1819 | 1650 | 169 | 32 |
| 21. | Punjab | 577 | 841 | 805 | 36 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2651 | 1240 | 623 | 617 | 2028 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 26 | NA | 10 | NA | 16 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1753 | 1795 | 1528 | 267 | 225 |
| 25. | Telangana | 782 | 928 | 691 | 237 | 91 |
| 26. | Tripura** | 114 | 102 | 156 | * | * |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 316 | 325 | 307 | 18 | 9 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 4270 | 2952 | 2883 | 69 | 1387 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1258 | 1300 | 1067 | 233 | 191 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 26 | 53 | 49 | 4 | * |
| 31. | Chandigarh^^ | 5 | 16 | 20 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11 | 7 | 11 | * | 0 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 6 | 5 | 7 | * | * |
| 34. | Delhi | 5 | 7 | 7 | 0 | * |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 7 | 15 | 15 | 0 | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 27 | 42 | 37 | 5 | * |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 30864 | 30138 | 25654 | 4884 | 6969 |

Notes: # Data for 2013 used.

**Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

F. Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall |
| | | [R] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1268 | 1053 | 806 | 247 | 462 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 206 | NA | 123 | NA | 83 |
| 3. | Assam# | 1165 | 860 | 1260 | * | * |
| 4. | Bihar | 1950 | 683 | 611 | 72 | 1339 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 945 | 945 | 690 | 255 | 255 |
| 6. | Goa | 26 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 12 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1636 | 1649 | 1128 | 521 | 508 |
| 8. | Haryana | 584 | 517 | 437 | 80 | 147 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 597 | 300 | 146 | 154 | 451 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 721 | 826 | 734 | 92 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 515 | 515 | 276 | 239 | 239 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2559 | 1790 | 1532 | 258 | 1027 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1049 | 324 | 365 | * | 684 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1505 | 1731 | 1279 | 452 | 226 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 2171 | 1474 | 1411 | 63 | 760 |
| 16. | Manipur | 102 | 102 | 70 | 32 | 32 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 136 | 118 | 148 | * | * |
| 18. | Mizoram | 66 | NA | 81 | NA | * |
| 19. | Nagaland | 147 | 72 | 73 | * | 74 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1682 | 476 | 465 | 11 | 1217 |
| 21. | Punjab | 577 | 737 | 670 | 67 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 2651 | 3571 | 1996 | 1575 | 655 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 26 | NA | 21 | NA | 5 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1753 | 2138 | 893 | 1245 | 860 |
| 25. | Telangana | 782 | 765 | 566 | 199 | 216 |
| 26. | Tripura** | 114 | 50 | 86 | * | 28 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 316 | 106 | 65 | 41 | 251 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 4270 | 1331 | 963 | 368 | 3307 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 1258 | 1083 | 444 | 639 | 814 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 26 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 7 |
| 31. | Chandigarh^^ | 5 | 8 | 16 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11 | 7 | 15 | * | * |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 6 | 4 | 6 | * | 0 |
| 34. | Delhi | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 7 | 11 | 11 | 0 | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 27 | 10 | 38 | * | * |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 30864 | 23299 | 17463 | 6615 | 13659 |

Notes: # Data for 2013 used.

**Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

G. Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall ¹ |
| | | [R ¹] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R ¹ -P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2426 | 5117 | 4672 | 445 | * |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 584 | NA | 489 | NA | 95 |
| 3. | Assam# | 2071 | 2798 | 2552 | 246 | * |
| 4. | Bihar## | 2838 | 1662 | 1884 | * | 954 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1875 | 2335 | 1476 | 859 | 399 |
| 6. | Goa | 50 | 80 | 86 | * | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 7. | Gujarat | 3568 | 3203 | 2710 | 493 | 858 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1244 | 1783 | 1685 | 98 | * |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1071 | 837 | 666 | 171 | 405 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1225 | 1410 | 1391 | 19 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1643 | 703 | 1054 | * | 589 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 3795 | 3459 | 3293 | 166 | 502 |
| 13. | Kerala | 2399 | 3610 | 3969 | * | * |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 3509 | 4624 | 3463 | 1161 | 46 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 4331 | 3218 | 2429 | 789 | 1902 |
| 16. | Manipur | 204 | 484 | 397 | 87 | * |
| 17. | Meghalaya** | 298 | 413 | 582 | * | * |
| 18. | Mizoram | 120 | NA | 219 | NA | * |
| 19. | Nagaland | 273 | 175 | 334 | * | * |
| 20. | Odisha | 3944 | 903 | 1411 | * | 2533 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1477 | 2189 | 2124 | 65 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6077 | 13435 | 9311 | 4124 | * |
| 23. | Sikkim | 38 | NA | 44 | NA | * |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 4063 | 8133 | 7172 | 961 | * |
| 25. | Telangana | 1466 | 1666 | 1453 | 213 | 13 |
| 26. | Tripura** | 234 | 421 | 540 | * | * |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 670 | 307 | 349 | * | 321 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 8908 | 4497 | 4412 | 85 | 4496 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 3352 | 10677 | 8403 | 2274 | * |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 50 | 138 | 129 | 9 | * |
| 31. | Chandigarh^^ | 17 | 47 | 79 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11 | 8 | 32 | * | * |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 18 | 14 | 16 | * | 2 |
| 34. | Delhi | 5 | 5 | 7 | * | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 25 | 52 | 52 | 0 | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 45 | 127 | 137 | * | * |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 63924 | 78530 | 69022 | 12265 | 13115 |

Notes: # Data for 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

**Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

^^Sanctioned data for 2013-14 used.

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

H. Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on 31st March, 2016) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| | | Required ¹ | Sanctioned | In Position | Vacant | Shortfall ¹ |
| | | [R ¹] | [S] | [P] | [S-P] | [R ¹ -P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 8734 | 20354 | 16357 | 3997 | * |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 447 | NA | 330 | NA | 117 |
| 3. | Assam### | 5635 | 5962 | 9146 | * | * |
| 4. | Bihar | 11531 | NA | 21864 | NA | * |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5976 | 5943 | 6259 | * | * |
| 6. | Goa | 234 | 150 | 150 | 0 | 84 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 10115 | 9760 | 7265 | 2495 | 2850 |
| 8. | Haryana | 3050 | 4810 | 4922 | * | * |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2589 | 2221 | 1951 | 270 | 638 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3442 | 4600 | 4369 | 231 | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 4280 | 4280 | 7632 | * | * |
| 12. | Karnataka | 11685 | 10025 | 9083 | 942 | 2602 |
| 13. | Kerala | 5399 | 7929 | 7950 | * | * |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 10363 | 13720 | 12471 | 1249 | * |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 12391 | 18636 | 11966 | 6670 | 425 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| 16. | Manipur | 506 | 1065 | 923 | 142 | * |
| 17. | Meghalaya### | 540 | 1118 | 1479 | * | * |
| 18. | Mizoram## | 427 | 388 | 670 | * | * |
| 19. | Nagaland | 522 | 539 | 865 | * | * |
| 20. | Odisha | 7993 | 6688 | 8142 | * | * |
| 21. | Punjab | 3378 | 5167 | 4844 | 323 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 16488 | 21623 | 16211 | 5412 | 277 |
| 23. | Sikkim## | 171 | 219 | 249 | * | * |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 10080 | 10142 | 7957 | 2185 | 2123 |
| 25. | Telangana | 5531 | 9655 | 7752 | 1903 | * |
| 26. | Tripura### | 1127 | 476 | 718 | * | 409 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 2104 | 2186 | 2062 | 124 | 42 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 24018 | 27449 | 27161 | 288 | * |
| 29. | West Bengal | 11278 | 20500 | 18495 | 2005 | * |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 145 | 290 | 274 | 16 | * |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 20 | 24 | 41 | * | * |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 67 | 36 | 109 | * | * |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 30 | 26 | 29 | * | 1 |
| 34. | Delhi | 31 | 50 | 47 | 3 | * |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 18 | 48 | 48 | 0 | * |
| 36. | Puducherry | 78 | 188 | 189 | * | * |
| ALL INDIA/TOTAL | | 180423 | 216267 | 219980 | 28255 | 9568 |

Notes: NA - Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise vacancy and shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC.

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan on LOC

*135. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ceasefire violations by Pakistan on the Line of Control (LOC) in Jammu and Kashmir, in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of soldiers/officers martyred or injured in the firings, year-wise;

(c) the number of civilians killed/injured during the corresponding period; and

(d) the action taken to fortify the Indian position along the International Border to deal effectively with unprovoked firings along with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): (a) The details of ceasefire violations by Pakistan on the Line of Control (LC) in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) are as under:-

| Year | Number of ceasefire violations |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2014 | 153 |
| 2015 | 152 |
| 2016 | 228 |

(b) The details of soldiers martyred and injured during ceasefire violations along the LC in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:—

| Year | Casualties suffered by Indian Army | |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Fatal | Non-fatal |
| 2014 | 01 | 11 |
| 2015 | 06 | 17 |
| 2016 | 08 | 74 |

(c) The total number of civilians killed/injured in ceasefire violations in Jammu and Kashmir are as under:—

| Year | Civilian Casualties | |
|------|---------------------|---------|
| | Killed | Injured |
| 2014 | 14 | 101 |
| 2015 | 16 | 71 |
| 2016 | 13 | 83 |

(d) The defences along the border are adequately fortified to withstand enemy fire. Continuous improvements, including the usage of modern technology, in the defences are made to make them more robust and resilient to enemy fire.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Special innovative scheme for cultivation of natural medicinal herbs

1277. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce any special innovative scheme for the cultivation of natural herbs and medicinal plants in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of funds earmarked and allocated for such projects during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has provided funds for development of infrastructure, Research and Development and training facilities in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu to prepare for the AYUSH systems of medicine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the list of projects pending approval from the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Presently, the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) throughout the country. Under the NAM Scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of natural herbs and medicinal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management.

The cultivation programme is being implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned State (generally State Agriculture/Horticulture Departments) and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State. The financial assistance is provided in the form of subsidy @30%, 50% and 75% of cost of cultivation of medicinal plants.

The State-wise details of the funds earmarked and allocated during the last three years for supporting cultivation of natural herbs and medicinal plants is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To fill in the critical gaps in the AYUSH Sector especially related to standardization, quality assurance and control, productivity, marketing, infrastructure and capacity building through a cluster based approach, preferably for AYUSH System of medicine, the Government during Twelfth Plan has launched a scheme for development of AYUSH Clusters. Under the scheme, so far, 10 clusters have been supported in the country including state of Tamil Nadu. The details of the funds sanctioned and released to each cluster is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Currently, no proposal from any of the State/UTs is pending with this Ministry.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds earmarked, allocated and released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission of Medicinal Plants" during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Fund earmarked | Fund allocated and released | Fund earmarked | Fund allocated and released | Fund earmarked | Fund allocated and released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1016.35 | 963.63 | 1673.41 | 1200.61 | 133.78 | 133.78 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 158.2 | 118.65 | 328.57 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 386.38 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Bihar | 93.27 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Gujarat | - | - | 172.25 | 172.25 | 168.415 | 168.415 |
| 7. | Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Haryana | 228.19 | 171.14 | 116.67 | 87.5 | 51.6788 | 51.6788 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 97.54 | 97.54 | - | - | 61.981 | 61.981 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | - | - | 54.893 | 54.893 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 327.31 | - | 348.57 | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 12. | Karnataka | 216.71 | 216.71 | 147.76 | 110.82 | 137.204 | 137.204 |
| 13. | Kerala | 352.36 | 264.27 | 599.41 | - | 126.522 | 126.522 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 539.01 | 526.4341 | 676.41 | 507.3 | 306.905 | 306.905 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 913.21 | 682.44 | 786.51 | 589.88 | 205.877 | 205.877 |
| 16. | Manipur | 105.96 | 105.96 | 73.06 | 73.06 | 60.8 | 60.8 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 75.99 | - | 172.62 | 172.62 | - | - |
| 18. | Mizoram | 18.28 | 18.28 | 57.72 | 57.72 | 14.384 | 14.384 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 175.88 | 175.88 | 136.08 | 102.06 | 60.414 | 60.414 |
| 20. | Odisha | 150.66 | 150.66 | 247.35 | 191.53 | - | - |
| 21. | Punjab | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 28.87 | 28.87 | 42.51 | 42.51 | 113.532 | 113.532 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 137.59 | 137.59 | 117.09 | 77.24 | 30.731 | 30.731 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1078.59 | 1022.67 | 928.56 | 926.57 | 144.224 | 144.224 |
| 25. | Telangana | - | - | - | - | 111.316 | 111.316 |
| 26. | Tripura | 93.13 | - | 53.23 | 53.23 | 36.064 | 36.064 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 852.65 | 424.36 | 434.07 | - | 720.012 | 720.012 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 278.86 | 278.86 | 202.03 | 202.03 | 60.46 | 60.46 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 56.96 | - | - | - | 180.631 | 180.631 |
| TOTAL | | 7381.95 | 5383.94 | 7313.88 | 4566.93 | 2779.824 | 2779.8238 |

Statement-II*Details of the funds sanctioned and released to each cluster*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Name and Address of the AYUSH Cluster | Total Grant-in-aid Sanctioned | Total Grant-in-aid Released |
|---------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Karnataka | Ayurpark Health Care Limited, 168, Chelakere Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore | 1000.00 | 991.82 |
| 2. | Kerala | CARE Keralam, Kinfra Small Industries Park, Nalukettu Road, Kinfra Park, P.O., Thrissur, Kerala | 1000.00 | 968.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------------|--|---------|---------|
| 3. | Punjab | Herbal Health Research Consortium Pvt. Ltd., 277, East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar, Punjab | 1000.00 | 985.00 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | M/s Ayushraj Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., 35, Sushilpura South, Ajmer Road Bridge, Shyam Nagar 2nd Lane, Sodala, Jaipur, Rajasthan | 970.00 | 952.34 |
| 5. | | Konkan Ayur Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Gat No. 144, A/p.: Dhamani, Tal: Sangameshwar, Distt: Ratnagiri, Maharashtra | 888.00 | 862.60 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | Maharashtra Ayurved Center Pvt. Ltd., Aradhana, 55, Amchi Colony, Pashan-NDA Road, Bawdhan Khurd, Pune, Maharashtra | 949.00 | 770.24 |
| 7. | Uttarakhand | Sanskar Ayush Medicare Pvt. Ltd., Arya Nagar, Jawalapur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand | 1000.00 | 600.00 |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | Traditional Ayurveda Cluster of Tamil Nadu, 48, Grand West Trunk Road, Kancheepuram, Distt. Sriperumudur, Tamil Nadu | 965.00 | 499.00 |
| 9. | Odisha | Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster Pvt. Ltd., Ajodhy Nagar, Berhampur, Ganjam, Odisha | 599.00 | 120.00 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | Lepakshi Ayush Park Private Limited, 5-72, PVC Colony, Bellary Road, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh | 1000.00 | 200.00 |
| TOTAL | | | 9371.00 | 6949.81 |

Increasing the number of AYUSH Centres

†1278. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan for encouraging Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani,

Siddha and Homoeopathy Centres for ensuring the wellness of the people of the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the programme formulated as per the target for imparting training to the instructors and doctors of the yoga and naturopathy centres, their training and for increasing the number of such centres, as on date, and for the next three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Central Government approved and notified Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) on 29.09.2014 which envisages better access to AYUSH services; strengthening of AYUSH educational institutions, facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) drugs and sustainable availability of ASU&H raw-materials by promotion of medicinal plants in the States/UTs during Twelfth Plan. Under NAM, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the States/UTs for encouraging Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Centers for the health care of the people of the country as per the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP).

The National AYUSH Mission (NAM) *inter alia* makes provision for the following:—

- (i) Co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs).
- (ii) Upgradation of exclusive State Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (iii) Setting up of up to 50 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospital.
- (iv) Upgradation of State Government Educational Institutions.
- (v) Setting up of new State Government AYUSH Educational Institutions in the State where it is not available.
- (vi) Strengthening of State Government/Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy (ASU&H) Pharmacies and Drug Testing Laboratories (DTL).
- (vii) Cultivation and Promotion of Medicinal Plants.

(b) Under National AYUSH Mission, training and increasing of number of such Centres depend on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments. As a result no target has been fixed.

Under the Central Sector Scheme of Continuing Medical Education (CME) following programmes are formulated for imparting training to the instructors, teachers and doctors of the Yoga and Naturopathy:

- (i) 6-day specialized training for AYUSH Paramedics/Health Workers/Instructors/Therapists.
- (ii) 6-day OTP (Orientation Training Programme) for Yoga/Naturopathy Training for AYUSH/Allopathy Doctors.
- (iii) 6-day CME for Yoga/Naturopathy Teachers of University Departments, institutes of repute at national level and degree colleges conducting courses in Yoga/Naturopathy.

In addition to above Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) an autonomous organization of Government of India is also imparting structured Yoga training for Master Trainer.

Scientific studies to prove efficacy of plant extracts

1279. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific studies have been undertaken to prove the effectiveness of Ayurvedic, Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines; if so, the details thereof including the details of the Research papers published in index journals and patents obtained, year-wise for the last three years;

(b) whether due to lack of high standard scientific studies calibrating the usage, dosage and side effects of these medicines which are otherwise very effective in treatment of diseases people have to go by their experiences of how these felt after using such medicines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to undertake such studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes. Ministry of AYUSH has set-up five autonomous Research Councils, namely, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Homoeopahty (CCRH), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) which serve as apex bodies for formulation, coordination, development and promotion of research activities in traditional medicine systems for various diseases.

Scientific studies have been undertaken to prove the effectiveness of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines through various institutions under the Ministry of AYUSH. However, Naturopathy is a drug-less therapy.

The action taken by the aforesaid Councils with regard to Scientific studies and the details related to patent and publications are as below:—

CCRAS has completed 43 scientific studies to prove the effectiveness of Ayurvedic medicines. The Council has published 77, 82 and 63 Research Papers during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. Four patents were filed from 2012-14 to 2014-15 and one has been filed during 2016-17.

CCRUM has completed nine studies on new investigational drugs. It has conducted four multi-centric randomized controlled trials for new drug development. The Council has completed Pharmacopoeial validation of 25 drugs and initiated other 51 studies. The Council has published six, five and five Research Papers during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. Total of seven Patents were filed by the council during year 2011-2012.

CCRS has completed multicentric open labelled clinical trial on Neerizhivu (Diabetes Mellitus), clinical trial Rasa Gandhi Mezhugu in Karuppai Sathai Kattigal (fibroid Uterus) and Clinical evaluation of sirupeelaiyathi kudineer in the management of Kalladaippu (Urolithiasis). It has published 24, 43 and 19 Research Papers during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. One patent for D5 Chooranam for Diabetes Mellitus has also been published.

CCRH has undertaken 141 new scientific studies to prove the effectiveness of homoeopathy medicines. It has published 15, 12 and 11 Research Papers during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

(b) No. Instances of lack of high standard scientific studies coming as an impediment in the way of otherwise effective treatment of diseases through the AYUSH systems of healthcare and the usage of such medicines by people have not been reported to the Ministry so far.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Providing insurance facility for AYUSH treatments

1280. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementing the insurance facility to treatments in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems to medicines; and

(b) whether Government proposes to address the request of the Ayurveda practitioners to introduce a legally bound well organised system for providing insurance facility to Ayush treatments to protect them from casual denial by the insurance organisations, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Health Insurance Regulations, 2013 notified by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) with further amendment in 2016 and the circular issued by IRDA in January, 2017 provide for General Insurers and Health Insurers to extend insurance coverage to AYUSH treatment provided the treatment has been undergone in a Government hospital or in any institute recognized by Government and/or accredited by Quality Council of India or National Accreditation Board on Health (NABH). With these provisions, about fifteen General Insurance companies and Health Insurance Companies are reported to have designed policies offering AYUSH coverage in their insurance products. In order to facilitate proper implementation of AYUSH-coverage related insurance products Ministry of AYUSH has developed guidelines for settlement or reimbursement of claims on the basis of hospitals empanelment criteria and benchmark rates of various therapies and interventions used in Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani, Yoga and Naturopathy treatments for specific disease conditions. These guidelines have been circulated to insurance companies and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and also uploaded in the Ministry's website.

(b) Insurance-coverage to AYUSH related regulatory provisions notified by IRDA in 2013 and amended in 2016 are the outcome of constant persuasion by the Ministry of AYUSH. The guidelines circulated by the Ministry of AYUSH to facilitate the implementation of insurance coverage to AYUSH treatment have been evolved through a series of meetings and consultative process involving various sections of stakeholders and representatives of AYUSH practitioners, hospitals, educational institutes, insurance companies and IRDA as well.

Integrating Ayurveda with modern medicine

1281. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurveda is meeting modern medicine with a little help from genomics;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per study conducted by Institute of Genome

and Integrated Biology, if Ayurveda is integrated with modern medicine, a much more effective treatment can be given to patients;

(c) if so, the details of such study; and

(d) how Ministry is planning to push it forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), through its constituent laboratory, CSIR-Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB), New Delhi has taken up a programme namely Ayurgenomics. This programme integrates both the system *i.e.* Ayurveda and modern medicine. The progress made so far in the integrative approach of Ayurveda with modern medicine and genomics studies indicate the potential of development of effective treatment for better management of health and disease.

(d) The Ayurgenomics approach of integration has provided initial insights into the modern scientific basis to the Ayurveda concepts, especially for high altitude adaptation and therapeutic modulation of asthma. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences under Ministry of AYUSH (CCRAS) has initiated a project for “Development of a Standardized Prakriti Assessment Scale” as presently available questionnaires for Prakriti assessment lack standardization in content, format and scoring system. Format of questionnaire/examination of Prakriti has been developed.

Promoting Indian systems of medicines

1282. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry is promoting AYUSH in other countries of the world;

(b) what new schemes/programmes AYUSH has undertaken to promote and spread Indian Systems of Medicines in other countries during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) whether any MoUs have been signed with other countries, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH)

(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) In line with its mandate, the Ministry of AYUSH promotes and propagates AYUSH systems of medicine across the globe. The various measures being undertaken for promotion and propagation include the following: (i) Signing of Country to Country Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on Cooperation in the field of Traditional Medicine; (ii) Setting up of AYUSH Academic Chairs in Foreign Universities/Institutes; (iii) Signing of MoUs for Undertaking Collaborative Research to enhance the acceptability of AYUSH Systems at International level; (iv) Setting up of AYUSH Information Cells in the premises of the Indian Missions/ICCR Cultural Centres for dissemination of authentic information; and (v) Organization/participation in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs, etc. to create awareness amongst the local population.

This Ministry's Central Sector Scheme for International Cooperation has been revised to enhance quantum of financial assistance to be reimbursed to the AYUSH Industry to encourage them to register their drugs with the foreign countries and participate in International exhibitions/conferences/workshops/seminars/road shows/trade fairs, etc. for generating awareness amongst the participating public about the AYUSH systems of medicine.

(c) The country-wise details of the Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements signed is given in the Statement.

Statement

Country-wise details of the Memoranda of Understanding/Agreements signed by the Ministry of AYUSH during the last three years and the current year

| Name of the Country | MoU/Agreement/LoI signed | | | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | Country to Country Cooperation | Setting up of AYUSH Academic Chair | Research Collaboration | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Malaysia | √ | | √ | 02 (Two) |
| South Africa | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Trinidad and Tobago | √ | √ | | 02 (Two) |
| Hungary | √ | √ | | 02 (Two) |
| China | √ | | | 01 (One) |
| Nepal | √ | | | 01 (One) |
| Bangladesh | √ | | | 01 (One) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------|---|-----|---|----------|
| Mauritius | √ | | | 01 (One) |
| Mongolia | √ | | | 01 (One) |
| Turkmenistan | √ | √ * | | 02 (Two) |
| USA | | | √ | 01 (One) |
| Thailand | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Indonesia | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Russia | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| London | | | √ | 01 (One) |
| Myanmar | √ | | | 01 (One) |
| Slovenia | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Armenia | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Canada | | | √ | 01 (One) |
| WHO, Geneva | | | √ | 01 (One) |
| USA | | | √ | |
| (Pharmacopeia) | | | √ | 02 (Two) |
| Argentina | | √ | √ | 02 (Two) |
| Latvia | | √ | | 01 (One) |
| Israel | | | √ | 01 (One) |

*For providing services of experts

*Between United States Pharmacopeia Convention and Pharmacopeia Commission of Indian Medicine

*Between Homoeopathic Pharmacopeia Convention of United States and Pharmacopeia Commission of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy

Incentives for promoting herbal farming

1283. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing any incentives to the farmers to promote herbal farming; and

(b) if so, the types of assistance being provided and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM) is promoting cultivation/farming of medicinal/herbal plants on farmer's land throughout the country and in this regard provides financial assistance as subsidy to farmers.

Under NAM Scheme, there is a component on 'Medicinal Plants' which is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation/farming of medicinal/herbal plants on farmer's land with backward linkages through establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting material, and forward linkages for post-harvest management. Presently, 140 medicinal plants species have been prioritized for supporting cultivation throughout the country for which the subsidy is provided in following pattern:—

- (i) 75% subsidy for cultivation of medicinal plants which are highly endangered.
- (ii) 50% subsidy for cultivation of medicinal plants where sources of supply are critically declining.
- (iii) 30% subsidy for cultivation of other medicinal plants species which need support.

The cultivation programme is being implemented through the identified implementing agency of concerned State (generally State Agriculture/Horticulture Departments) and the financial assistance is provided as per the State Annual Action Plan approved for concerned State. As per scheme guidelines, the financial assistance to North Eastern and hilly State of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir is provided in the ratio of 90:10, where as in other States it is shared in the ratio of 60:40 between Central and State Government.

Ayurvedic institutes functioning in Bihar and Jharkhand

†1284. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Ayurvedic institutes accorded approval in Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (b) how many out of them are operational at present;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed to make all the institutes operational in a full-fledged manner; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, phase-wise?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Five Ayurvedic colleges in Bihar and one Ayurvedic college in Jharkhand have been accorded approval. All are operational at present.

(c) and (d) The question do not arise.

Patents relating to Ayurvedic medicines

1285. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come across cases where traditional Indian medical science has been patented by foreign companies abroad, if so, details thereof;

(b) the details of patents filed by Indian based companies and individuals based on ancient Ayurvedic knowledge; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to safeguard the ancient knowledge of Ayurveda from being commercialised by foreign corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes. Details of number of patent applications filed/published/granted as per provisions of the Patents Act on herbal/plants/Ayurvedic formulations, from 01.01.2005, are as under:—

| Patent Applications Filed | | Patents Granted | |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign |
| 1000 | 129 | 185 | 23 |

(c) In order to safeguard the Indian traditional knowledge and traditional medicines etc. the Government of India has initiated the following steps:—

- (i) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) has been established with the objective of preventing misappropriation of traditional Indian medicinal knowledge of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Yoga. The TKDL has been prepared in five languages, namely English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish in patent compatible format to make available the existing knowledge, which is already in public domain to the patent examiners, so that such patent applications, which are related to traditional knowledge are rejected at the examination stage itself.

- (ii) Guidelines for examination of applications related to Traditional Knowledge and Biological subject matter have been issued by the Indian Patent Office (CGPDTM) to prevent undue grant of patents.
- (iii) Indian Patents Act provides specific provisions to prevent grant of patents to an invention, which in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally known component or components.
- (iv) The Biodiversity Act, 2000 requires an applicant to seek prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority before making an application for any intellectual property right which involves an invention based on biological resources obtained from India.

Expansion of flight services in Madhya Pradesh

1286. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Madhya Pradesh which have been connected with other cities, including Delhi by Air India;

(b) the timetable of its flights and whether it has been scheduled in accordance with the public convenience;

(c) the places from where flights of other airlines are available for Madhya Pradesh with timetable thereof;

(d) with reference to "a" above the expansion plan of flight services proposed for Madhya Pradesh in future; and

(e) the measures taken to maintain the punctuality of flight services effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Air India currently operates to Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Time Table of Air India/Alliance Air (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) flights operating from above mentioned cities is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The flights from Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior are conveniently scheduled to/from Delhi and Mumbai which are Air India's main hubs, providing seamless connectivity to major domestic and international destinations on Air India Network through Delhi and Mumbai.

(c) As per Winter Schedule 2016, domestic flights are available from 05 airports namely Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho. The timetable of the same is

given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian aviation was totally deregulated. Airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government.

(e) In order to ensure the punctuality of flight schedules, DGCA has issued Air transport Circular 02 of 2013 on "Procedure to be followed to mitigate flight delays" for strict compliance of all stakeholders.

Statement-I

Timetable of Air India/Alliance Air flights operating from Madhya Pradesh

(A) Air India

| Flight No. | Days of ops. | Dep. From | Dep. Time | Arr. At | Arr. Time | Remarks |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bhopal | | | | | | |
| AI 435 | Daily | Delhi | 05:45 | Bhopal | 07:10 | |
| AI 436 | Daily | Bhopal | 07:45 | Delhi | 09:15 | |
| AI 833 | Daily | Delhi | 13:20 | Bhopal | 14:45 | Currently suspended due to runway repair work at Bhopal. |
| AI 834 | Daily | Bhopal | 15:25 | Delhi | 16:50 | |
| AI 437 | Daily | Delhi | 19:05 | Bhopal | 20:25 | |
| AI 438 | Daily | Bhopal | 21:15 | Delhi | 23:00 | |
| AI 633 | Daily | Mumbai | 06:00 | Bhopal | 07:20 | |
| AI 634 | Daily | Bhopal | 08:00 | Mumbai | 09:20 | |
| AI 631 | Daily | Mumbai | 19:40 | Bhopal | 21:10 | |
| AI 632 | Daily | Bhopal | 21:50 | Mumbai | 23:25 | |
| Indore | | | | | | |
| AI 635 | Daily | Mumbai | 07:05 | Indore | 08:15 | |
| | | Indore | 08:50 | Delhi | 10:10 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---|
| AI 636 | Daily | Delhi | 15:20 | Indore | 16:35 | |
| | | Indore | 17:10 | Mumbai | 18:10 | |
| Khajuraho | | | | | | |
| AI 406 | Mon., Wed., Sat. | Delhi | 10:15 | Varanasi | 11:35 | Upto 09 th March, 2017 |
| | | Varanasi | 12:10 | Agra | 13:20 | |
| | | Agra | 13:55 | Khajuraho | 14:40 | |
| AI 405 | Mon., Wed., Sat. | Khajuraho | 15:15 | Varanasi | 16:10 | |
| | | Varanasi | 16:50 | Delhi | 18:30 | |
| AI 406 | Mon., Wed., Sat. | Delhi | 05:55 | Khajuraho | 07:05 | W.e.f. 10 th March, 2017, Agra to Khajuraho flight withdrawn and Dep. Time Ex Delhi revised due to runway closure at Varanasi during day time. |

(B) Alliance Air

| Flight No. | Days of ops. | Dep. From | Dep. Time | Arr. At | Arr. Time | Remarks |
|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 91-617 | Daily | Delhi | 08:45 | Jabalpur | 11:00 | |
| 91-618 | Daily | Jabalpur | 11:30 | Delhi | 14:05 | |
| 91-627 | Days 3,5,7 | Mumbai | 10:30 | Gwalior | 13:15 | |
| 91-628 | Days 3,5,7 | Gwalior | 13:45 | Mumbai | 16:40 | |
| 91-863 | Days 2,4,6,7 | Bhopal | 10:25 | Jabalpur | 11:30 | |
| 91-863 | Days 2,4,6,7 | Jabalpur | 12:00 | Hyderabad | 14:00 | |
| 91-864 | Days 2,4,6,7 | Hyderabad | 14:30 | Jabalpur | 16:30 | |
| 91-864 | Days 2,4,6,7 | Jabalpur | 17:00 | Bhopal | 18:05 | |
| 91-865 | Days 1,3,5 | Bhopal | 09:30 | Raipur | 11:00 | |
| 91-866 | Days 1,3,5 | Raipur | 17:30 | Bhopal | 19:00 | |

Statement-II*Timetable of flights from Madhya Pradesh as per Winter Schedule, 2016*

| Flight No. | Sector | Timings (Dep./Arr.) | Frequency | Type of aircraft |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (A) Spicejet | | | | |
| SG 2641 | Delhi/Jabalpur | 1010/1200 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 2642 | Jabalpur/Delhi | 1630/1830 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 2548 | Mumbai/Jabalpur | 1410/1610 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 2647 | Jabalpur/Mumbai | 1220/1420 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 1091 | Hyderabad/Jabalpur | 1245/1420 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 1092 | Jabalpur/Hyderabad | 1440/1615 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 2548 | Belgaum/Jabalpur (Via Mumbai) | 1225/1610 | Daily | Q-400 |
| SG 2647 | Jabalpur/Belgaum (via Mumbai) | 1220/1605 | Daily | Q-400 |
| (B) Indigo | | | | |
| 6E-703 | Bengaluru/Indore | 0520/0710 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-708 | Indore/Bengaluru | 1930/2125 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-496 | Mumbai/Indore | 1040/1200 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-5285 | Mumbai/Indore | 1935/2050 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-4651 | Mumbai/Indore | 1445/1610 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-655 | Indore/Mumbai | 0730/0845 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-3904 | Indore/Mumbai | 1255/1410 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-587 | Indore/Mumbai | 1935/2055 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-436 | Delhi/Indore | 1650/1815 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-656 | Delhi/Indore | 0535/0700 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-6646 | Delhi/Indore | 1935/2055 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-6676 | Delhi/Indore | 1100/1225 | Daily | A320 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------|------------------|-----------|-------|------|
| 6E-669 | Indore/Delhi | 0700/0830 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-509 | Indore/Delhi | 0940/1110 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-5409 | Indore/Delhi | 1650/1820 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-657 | Indore/Delhi | 2120/2255 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-252 | Goa/Indore | 1305/1450 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-245 | Indore/Goa | 1040/1235 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-619 | Hyderabad/Indore | 0505/0630 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-587 | Hyderabad/Indore | 1740/1905 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-648 | Indore/Hyderabad | 2125/2245 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-496 | Indore/Hyderabad | 1240/1355 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-436 | Indore/Nagpur | 1845/1940 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-509 | Nagpur/Indore | 0815/0910 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-252 | Indore/Raipur | 1520/1635 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-703 | Indore/Raipur | 0740/0900 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-245 | Raipur/Indore | 0835/0955 | Daily | A320 |
| 6E-708 | Raipur/Indore | 1745/1900 | Daily | A320 |

(C) Jet lite

| | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-------|
| S2 4621 | Mumbai/Bhopal | 0555/0725 | Daily | B-737 |
| S2 4171 | Bhopal/Mumbai | 0805/0940 | Daily | B-737 |
| S2 4395 | Mumbai/Indore | 0625/0750 | Days 1,3,4,5,6,7 | B-737 |
| S2 4056 | Indore/Mumbai | 0820/0940 | Days 1,3,4,5,6,7 | B-737 |
| S2 4395 | Mumbai/Indore | 0605/0725 | Day 2 | B-737 |
| S2 4056 | Indore/Mumbai | 0755/0910 | Day 2 | B-737 |
| S2 4383 | Mumbai/Indore | 1240/1400 | Daily | B-737 |
| S2 4384 | Indore/Mumbai | 1430/1550 | Daily | B-737 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|
| (D) Jet Airways | | | | |
| 9W 927 | Delhi/Bhopal | 1710/1815 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 774 | Bhopal/Delhi | 1845/2000 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2121 | Mumbai/Raipur | 1745/1925 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2121 | Raipur/Bhopal | 1955/2100 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2121 | Bhopal/Mumbai | 2130/2255 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2423 | Varanasi/Khajuraho | 0650/0745 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2424 | Khajuraho/Varanasi | 0815/0905 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2385 | Mumbai/Indore | 1900/2020 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 2386 | Indore/Mumbai | 2050/2210 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 791 | Delhi/Indore | 1005/1135 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 792 | Indore/Delhi | 1205/1335 | Daily | B-737 |
| 9W 793 | Delhi/Indore | 1910/2040 | Days 1,2,3,4,5,7 | B-737 |
| 9W 794 | Indore/Delhi | 2110/2235 | Days 1,2,3,4,5,7 | B-737 |
| 9W 793 | Delhi/Indore | 1725/1930 | Day 6 | ATR |
| 9W 794 | Indore/Delhi | 1955/2200 | Day 6 | ATR |
| 9W 2491 | Pune/Indore | 1215/1330 | Days 1,2,3,4,5,7 | B-737 |
| 9W 2492 | Indore/Pune | 1400/1520 | Days 1,2,3,4,5,7 | B-737 |

Use of robotic arms to wash and clean aircrafts

1287. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, more than 20 people have to work for 10 hours at a stretch on each airplane to ensure that every bit of the aircraft is clean, to provide flyers with the best hygiene possible;

(b) whether Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL) and Air India have joined hands to bring in a new technology from Sweden, which will use robotic arms to wash and clean an aircraft inside out;

(c) by when this new technology is likely to come to enable them save time, helping the airlines to increase their frequency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The time required for cleaning of aircraft varies from, 02-10 hours depending on types of cleaning such as transit cleaning, external cleaning, deep cleaning, etc. External cleaning takes about 08-10 hours.

(b) to (d) The equipment, Nordic Dino II, with 5 other supplement equipment, will perform the Automated Exterior Aircraft Cleaning Services. An RFP (Request for Proposal) was floated by Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) for Automated Exterior Aircraft Cleaning Services, for which AISATS participated and the tender was awarded to AISATS to perform these services at IGI Airport, Delhi. AISATS expects to soft launch the services by the 1st Qtr. of the New FY 2017-18. To clean the exterior of a Narrow Body Aircraft, maximum of 3 hrs is required, using this technology. AISATS requires deployment of 5-6 trained manpower on 5 types of equipment including Nordic Dino II, to perform the Automated Exterior Cleaning of an Aircraft.

Proposal for expansion of IGI airport

1288. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL), for the expansion of the Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the total area of the airport at present and whether for expansion any additional land is required;

(c) whether the proposal of DIAL is to raise passenger and cargo capacity from its current capacity and includes expansion of existing T1, T2, and T3 terminals and construction of a new terminal T4; and

(d) the details thereof including the total cost involved for the expansion work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) In compliance with the provisions of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA), M/s Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has reviewed and updated the Master Plan of IGI Airport, New Delhi in 2016 in consultation with the Airports Authority of India, sovereign agencies providing reserved services at the airport and with other stakeholders.

(b) The total area of IGI Airport demised to DIAL is 4608.90 acres. The land available is sufficient for executing the expansion plan under the Master Plan, 2016.

(c) and (d) The updated Master Plan envisages expansion of passenger handling capacity of IGI Airport from existing 62 million passenger per annum (mppa) to 109.3 mppa in a phased manner by way of both Airside and Terminal side developments. The development works include expansion of Terminal 1 and Terminal 3, construction of a new Terminal 4, construction of new runway etc. in three phases starting from 2017 and till 2034. The design, project cost and other details etc. are finalized during the finalization of the Major Development Plan in compliance with the OMDA. The development works under the updated Master Plan are based on traffic triggers, optimum utilization of Capex, induction of new technologies and best industry practices to enhance passenger experience and further improve service levels and maximization of the use of existing assets by improving operational efficiency, maintaining service levels and safety requirements, etc.

Travelling time between Ahmedabad to New Delhi

†1289. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data about correct travelling time by air between Ahmedabad and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No such analysis has been done by the Government in this regard. The travelling time by air between two stations varies, depending on various factors such as type of aircraft, flight level, wind pattern, airport layout, slot availability at airports, etc.

Staff crunch at ATCs in major airports

1290. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Traffic Control (ATC) at major airports in the country are reeling under staff crunch resulting in delayed air traffic control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to expedite the appointment process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no air traffic delay at major airports in the country due to staff crunch of Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already recruited 584 Junior Executive in Air Traffic Management (ATM) and 436 Junior Executive in Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) disciplines in the year 2015 and 2016.

Acquisition of Dreamliner by AI

1291. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite being plagued by recurring technical glitches, the national carrier Air India would complete acquisition of the 27 Dreamliners from Boeing before April and will take delivery of the 23rd B-787 in early January, 2017 and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India will have the last batch of four more Dreamliner by the end of this fiscal year, putting an end to the process that started more than a decade ago and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Air India is procuring all the 27 Dreamliners by October, 2017 as per the contract. Air India has acquired 23 Dreamliners progressively from September, 2012 to 9th January, 2017. The Dreamliners Aircraft have experienced technical reliability issues, since induction into Air India fleet. These issues, however, do not affect the safety of the airplane due to the system design and inbuilt system redundancy. Further, system improvements are incorporated as a part of reliability enhancement process and the glitches have significantly reduced.

(b) One B787-8 aircraft will be delivered in July-17, two B-787-8 aircraft in August, 2017 and one B787-8 aircraft will be delivered in October, 2017.

Invitation of bids under Regional Connectivity Scheme

1292. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received 45 proposals from 11 bidders covering more than 200 routes under its Regional Connectivity Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has now invited counter bids against these initial proposal that cover 65 under served or unserved airports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government expects the first flight under the scheme to take off in late February or March this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN has received 43 Initial Proposals from 11 bidders covering 190 RCS Routes and 92 airports (30 currently served airports, 12 currently under served airports and 50 currently un-served airports). 5 counter proposals have been received under counter bidding.

(c) and (d) After Technical scrutiny of the proposals, financial bids in respect of 22 proposals have been opened and selection of the airline operators for operations under RCS is underway. The Selected Airline Operator shall be required to commence the RCS Flight operations within a period of six (6) months from the execution of contract to be executed for operations under RCS.

Operation of wide bodied aircrafts from Calicut Airport

1293. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the reasons for the inordinate delay in restarting the operation of wide bodied aircrafts even after the completion of re-carpeting of the runway at Calicut Airport;

(b) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the gulf workers from Northern Kerala due to the unavailability of wide bodied aircrafts; and

(c) whether Government would take necessary steps to restart operation of wide bodied aircrafts at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) A joint inspection was carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Airports Authority of India (AAI) on 9-10 January, 2017 to assess the possibility of wide-bodied aircraft operations at Calicut Airport wherein it was found that the runway is not suitable for wide-bodied aircraft operations. A land requirement of 248.3 acres has been projected to the State Government of Kerala to make Calicut Airport suitable for operations of wide-bodied aircraft.

Disposal of complaints received through Air Sewa

†1294. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received on digital platform, Air Sewa, launched in November for the disposal of complaints regarding airlines and flights;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of complaints received against all the Government/private aviation companies/service providers, the details thereof separately; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to dispose of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The total number of complaints received on Air Sewa web-portal/mobile app regarding airlines till 08th March 2017 is 1036.

(b) The details of complaints received against Government/Private Aviation companies/service providers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Air Sewa web-portal/mobile app has built-in time norms for disposal of various complaints. The disposal of the complaint is monitored through dashboard at stakeholder level and a dedicated control room setup in Ministry of Civil Aviation. The regular reports on this subject are being generated and reviewed by senior officers in the Ministry.

Statement

Details of complaints received against all the Government/Private Aviation companies/service providers as on 08.03.2017

| | Grievance Received | Grievance Closed | Grievance Pending |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Airlines (including private airlines) | 1036 | 921 | 115 |
| Airport | 428 | 409 | 19 |
| Security | 63 | 37 | 26 |
| Immigration | 26 | 26 | 00 |
| Customs | 12 | 00 | 12 |
| Directorate General of Civil Aviation | 56 | 55 | 01 |
| Bureau of Civil Aviation Security | 19 | 19 | 00 |
| Helicopter/General Aviation | 04 | 02 | 02 |
| TOTAL | 1644 | 1469 | 175 |

Cargo facilities at Raipur Airport

†1295. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cargo facility is proposed at old terminal of Raipur Airport of Chhattisgarh; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when and if not, whether Government would consider the same so that the valuable and perishable agriculture based goods could be transported from the State located far from coastal area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Common User Domestic Cargo Terminal (CUDCT) facility at Raipur Airport has already been created and made fully functional *w.e.f.* 06.05.2016 under Operation and Management (O&M) model through M/s GSEC Limited, where different kind of cargo can be processed/handled including valuable and perishable agricultural goods.

International flights from Madhya Pradesh

†1296. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of airports under Airports Authority of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports out of the above that are proposed to be developed to International standard and the action taken in this regard, the names of the airports that have been expanded and converted into interational standard airports; and

(c) by when the international flights would begin operation from the State after expansion of the airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) AAI owns and maintains 8 airports in Madhya Pradesh including a Civil Enclave at Gwalior.

(b) Development of airports to international standards is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land, demand from airlines, etc. Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho Airports in Madhya Pradesh have already been upgraded to international standards with new Integrated terminal buildings and other requisite facilities for international operations.

(c) Indian Carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destinations as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are always guided by traffic demands and commercial judgement of airlines.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

VRS for AI employees

1297. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to introduce VRS for its employees, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether financial crunch of the Air India comes in the way of implementing this scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) In view of the hiving off of Maintenance Repair Overhaul and Ground Handling Strategic Business Unit into subsidiaries, lack of funds, transfer of work force into newly formed subsidiaries *i.e.* Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) and Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) and the fact that on an average, approximately 1300 employees are retiring per year, there is no plan for Voluntary Retirement Scheme as of now in Air India Limited. However, under the applicable rules, an employee can seek Voluntary Retirement from the services of the Company by giving 3 months notice on attaining the age of 55 years or on completion of 20 years of continuous service with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Privatisation of Ahmedabad Airport

1298. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans for the privatisation of Ahmedabad Airport in the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Sir. Presently no such proposal is under consideration with the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Helicopter services at tourist places in Tamil Nadu

1299. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to introduce Helicopter service at tourist places in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce Helicopter service from Madurai to Kanyakumari/Rameshwaram, Kodaikanal etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Upon the request of State Government of Tamil Nadu for introduction of Helicopter Service, Pawan Hans Limited has conducted feasibility study in the year 2012 jointly with the officials of State Government of Tamil Nadu for possibilities of helicopter services at various sectors like Kanyakumari, Rameshwaram, Madurai, Kodaikanal, Ooty etc. and submitted the report to the State Government. There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Civil Aviation at present.

Mechanism for foolproof security at airports

1300. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether catering licence is biggest worry for security agencies at our airports;

(b) if so, the instances causing security scare at airports recently; and

(c) the steps taken and mechanism for ensuring foolproof security at airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The security clearance to catering establishment is accorded after obtaining clearance from Central Security Agencies.

(b) No such instance has been brought to the notice of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) by the Airlines.

(c) The following mechanisms are in place to ensure foolproof security at airports:

(i) Approval of security programme.

(ii) Awareness training to staff.

(iii) Proper access to control to catering establishment.

(iv) Escorting of catering vehicle by airlines staff.

Installation of full body scanner at airports

1301. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the full body scanner that has been recently installed at Delhi airport has been a success, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to install full body scanners, at other airports in the country, and if so, the airports that have been identified for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the total cost outlay for introducing full body scanners at airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) A trial of Full Body Scanner was conducted at Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), New Delhi on 10054 passengers from 5th December to 19th December, 2016 to collect data to determine the criteria for Body Scanning Technology Requirement for Passenger Screening.

(b) No such decision has been taken.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to Part (b) above.

Rejection of open sky offer by Nepal

1302. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has rejected India's open sky offer to allow operation of unlimited flights between the two nations, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they rejected the offer saying that it was not yet ready for the open sky agreement and it might consider the proposal two years later; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Nepal has requested for developing new air routes and air entry points at Janakpur, Bhairahawa and Nepalgunj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) In the recently concluded bilateral civil aviation talks Nepal welcomed the Indian proposal of Open Skies. However, they informed that they are in the process of upgrading existing international airport and constructing new international airports infrastructure and their Civil Aviation Policy is also being revised. Hence they are not ready to accept the Open Skies proposal at this stage.

(c) Yes Sir.

Charging of predatory fares for certain sectors by Air India

1303. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is charging huge fares for certain sectors like Visakhapatnam-Delhi-Visakhapatnam and Chennai-Delhi-Chennai;

(b) what are the reasons for Air India levying predatory fares even when planes are only forty per cent booked;

(c) whether Air India has received complaints on predatory fares on some sectors; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to bring down fares on these and other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Air India offers reasonable fares for the sectors Visakhapatnam-Delhi Visakhapatnam and Chennai-Delhi-Chennai taking Competitiveness, relative product strength, seasonality, flight frequency, traffic flows and direct and indirect operations into consideration. Closer to departure, higher fares may be available as low tickets get sold out first.

(b) Air India does not undertake predatory pricing. Pricing of air tickets by Air India is pegged against key competitors on the given route, keeping in view relative product strengths. All fares offered by Air India are transparent, published fares, multi-level with given validity and are not changed arbitrarily to take advantage of the market conditions.

(c) and (d) Queries/Complaints received by Air India regarding predatory fares in the recent past have been responded citing Air India does not undertake predatory pricing.

Revival of dormant airports

1304. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's Regional Connectivity Scheme is going to revive some dormant airports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many operators have submitted plans under this scheme, and the details of airports to be revived;

(c) whether Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh along with other airports are to be benefited, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time, the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The primary objective of Regional Connectivity Scheme

(RCS)-UDAN is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. The Expenditure Finance Committee has recommended the proposal for revival of 50 un-served/under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimate cost of ₹ 4500 crores, in three financial years starting from 2017-18. However, the revival of airstrips/airports is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the implementing agency of Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN has received 43 initial proposals from 11 bidders covering 92 airports (30 currently served airports, 12 currently under served airports and 50 currently un-served airports). The list is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Kadapa Airport in Andhra Pradesh is included in the list of under served airports under RCS-UDAN. However, the airlines are free to select airports based on their assessment of demand on particular routes and submit proposals at the time of bidding under RCS from time to time.

(d) After Technical scrutiny of the proposals, financial bids in respect of 22 proposals have been opened and selection of the airline operators for operations under RCS is underway. The Selected Airline Operator shall be required to commence the RCS Flight operations within a period of six (6) months from the execution of contract to be executed for operations under RCS.

Statement

The list of dormant airports proposed to be revived

| | Served | Underserved | Unservd | State Total |
|----------------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| West | 8 | 5 | 19 | 32 |
| Maharashtra | 3 | - | 11 | 14 |
| Gujarat | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1 | - | 4 | 5 |
| UT | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Goa | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| North | 7 | 3 | 11 | 21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Punjab | - | - | 4 | 4 |

| | | Served | Underserved | Unserved | State Total |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|
| South | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| | Rajasthan | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| | Uttarakhand | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Delhi | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | | 7 | 2 | 7 | 16 |
| | Karnataka | 2 | - | 4 | 6 |
| | Andhra Pradesh | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 1 | - | 3 | 4 |
| | Telangana | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| East | UTP | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | | 4 | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| | West Bengal | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | Odisha | 1 | - | 4 | 5 |
| | Jharkhand | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| North-East | | 4 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| | Assam | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Manipur | - | - | 6 | 6 |
| | Meghalaya | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| | Mizoram | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Nagaland | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | Tripura | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 30 | 12 | 50 | 92 |
| State | Name of the Airport | State | Name of the Airport | | |
| Jharkhand | Jamsedpur | | Rourkela (SAIL) | | |
| | Ranchi | | Utkela | | |
| Odisha | Bhubaneswar | West Bengal | Andal (Durgapur) | | |
| | Jeypore | | Bagdogra | | |
| | Jharsuguda | | Burnpur | | |

| State | Name of the Airport | State | Name of the Airport |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | Coochbehar | Meghalaya | Shillong (Barapani) |
| | Kolkata | Mizoram | Aizwal (Tural) |
| Delhi | IGI Airport, Delhi | Nagaland | Dimapur |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kullu | Tripura | Agartala |
| | Shimla | Andhra Pradesh | Kadapa |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Pahalgam | | Tirupati |
| | Sonmarg | | Vijaywada |
| | Srinagar | | Visakhapatnam |
| Punjab | Bhatinda | Karnataka | Bengalore (Cehal) |
| | Jullandhar | | Bengalore Airport |
| | Ludhiana | | Bidar |
| | Pathankot | | Hubli |
| Rajasthan | Bikaner | | Mysore |
| | Jaipur | | Vidyanagar |
| | Jaisalmer | Tamil Nadu | Chennai |
| Uttar Pradesh | Agra | | Hosur |
| | Gorakhpur | | Neyveli |
| | Kanpur (Chakeri) | | Salem |
| | Kanpur (Civil) | Telangana | Hyderabad (Shamshabad) |
| | Lucknow | UT | Puducherry |
| | Varanasi | Chhattisgarh | Ambikapur |
| Uttarakhand | Dehradun | | Bilaspur |
| | Pant Nagar | | Jagdalpur |
| Assam | Silchar | | Raipur |
| Manipur | Imphal (Korangee) | Goa | Goa |
| | Jiribam | Gujarat | Ahmedabad |
| | Moreh | | Bhavnagar |
| | Parbung | | Jamnagar |
| | Tamenglong | | Kandla |
| | Thanlon | | Mithapur (Dwarka) |

| State | Name of the Airport | State | Name of the Airport |
|----------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Mundra | | Kolhapur |
| | Porbandar | | Latur |
| | Surat | | Mumbai Juhu |
| | Gwalior | | Nanded |
| Madhya Pradesh | Indore | | Nasik Road |
| | Ahmed Nagar | | Ozar (Nasik) |
| Maharashtra | Amravati | | Pune |
| | Aurangabad | | Ratnagiri |
| | CSI Airport Mumbai | UT | Sholapur |
| | Jalgaon | | Daman |
| | | | Diu |

Constitution of specialised team to bring down court cases

1305. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted or proposes to constitute any specialised team for setting up a mechanism to bring down the number of pending cases related to the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a serious concern has been raised on the rising number of court cases in various courts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Ministry has neither constituted any specialised team for setting up a mechanism to bring down the number of pending court cases related to the Ministry nor does it propose to constitute such team.

(b) The Ministry has not received any such concern.

Registration of fake companies in West Bengal

†1306. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey, Kolkata tops in registration of fake companies in the country and if so, number of such fake companies registered;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether these fake companies are mostly connected with wholesale trading and real estate business;

(c) whether these companies are used for converting black money into white; and

(d) if so, whether Government is taking any action against these companies and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) This Ministry has not conducted any such survey. No other agency has reported any survey to this effect either.

Organising of air show at MOPA, Goa

1307. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is proposing to organise an air show at Mopa in Goa;

(b) if so, whether a request to this effect has been made by the Ministry to the State Government of Goa;

(c) whether the Ministry would require any land for the purpose;

(d) if so, the quantum of air space and land area that would be required; and

(e) whether request for land, air space, logistics and other related matters has been made with Government of Goa and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (e) Ministry of Defence had sent a proposal to Government of Goa to consider allotment of about 150 acres of land on the coast line, so that a permanent venue for conduct of Aero Show and Defexpo can be set up. The Government of Goa conveyed its 'in principle' approval for allotment of land on permanent basis for organising the Defexpo and Aero India at Naqueri Betul Quepem, South Goa.

Defence manufacturing unit in Goa

1308. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defence related manufacturing unit is proposed to be set up in Goa;

(b) if so, whether any place has been identified for the purpose;

(c) if so, the area proposed to be acquired;

(d) whether the proposed project would be in public, private or Public Private Partnership made; and

(e) the details as to the cost of the project, its share holdings and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services for TM333 2B2 and Shakti Engines installed on HAL-built helicopters has been planned through a Joint Venture Company (JVC) between HAL and M/s Safran Helicopter Engines. The JVC has been incorporated in August 2016.

(b) A site at Plot No. 2, Honda Industrial Estate, Sattari District, North Goa, has been identified for establishing the facility.

(c) The JVC requires around 3 acres of land for its operation.

(d) The project will be executed through a Joint Venture of HAL and Safran HE, France.

(e) As per the business plan, the project envisaged an estimated investment of ₹ 169.99 crores which will be invested in a phased manner for establishment of full-fledged repair and overhaul facility. The stake holding in the JVC is 50:50 between HAL and M/s. Safran Helicopter Engines.

Irregularities in purchase of helicopters

1309. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has scrapped the VVIP helicopter deal and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether CBI has also filed a case regarding irregularities in purchase of 197 Light Utility Helicopters (LUHs) recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has cancelled the deal regarding purchase of LUHs, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The contract for the supply of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters with M/s Agusta Westland International Limited (AWIL) signed on 8th February, 2010 was terminated with effect from 1st January, 2014 on grounds of breach of the provisions of the Pre-Contract Integrity Pact and breach of terms of the Contract by M/s AWIL.

(b) and (c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has instituted a Regular Case in January, 2014 in the matter. As per decision of Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) on 29.8.2014, the RFP for 197 Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters (R&SHs) has been retracted.

Short supply of medals

1310. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of medals in the details Armed Forces from 2013 to 2016;

(b) the number of medals supplied to Armed Forces during the above period;

(c) whether there is a short supply of medals for soldiers of the Armed Forces;

(d) if so, what steps Government has taken to meet the backlog of medals;

(e) by when Government will cover backlog of medals; and

(f) the measures undertaken or planned to be taken by Government to address the problem of delay and short supply of medals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) As on 31.12.2016, around 16,82,577 Service Medals are pending for issue to Tri-Services *i.e.* Army, Navy and Air Force.

(b) Total Number of medals supplied to Armed Forces from January, 2013 to December, 2016 is 1,68,268.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms (DMR&F) has been persistently and vigorously making efforts to clear the backlog of service medals. Two proposals, for procurement of 7,60,000 and 9,89,600 medals respectively are already in the pipeline to clear the backlog.

(e) Procurement of service medals by Directorate of Military Regulations and Forms (DMR&F) is done on the requisitions received from 60 record offices of Army, Navy and Air Force, which is a continuous process. Normally, it takes 23 weeks to clear one procurement proposal as per DPM, 2009.

(f) Keeping in view the requirement of medals during the last three years, procurement proposals in anticipation of demand are proposed to be moved by DMR&F.

Protection of Defence installations and intranet from cyber attacks

1311. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in place security measures and risk management plans to protect Defence installations and Defence intranet from cyber-espionage and cyber-attacks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has taken number of steps to protect confidential information pertaining to Defence sector from Cyber-espionage and Cyber-attack including setting up of Cyber Operation Centres for threat management and mitigation as part of framework for Enhancing Cyber Security. To protect important and confidential data from Cyber-attack, the operational networks of the Armed Forces are air gapped from internet. Further, Defence Services have established Cyber Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) to prevent and react to cyber attacks. Safeguards have been instituted in the form of audits and physical checks. Further, policies, guidelines and procedures in this regard have been laid down and cyber security advisories are issued from time to time.

Improving functioning of DRDO

1312. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution made by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) for the development and upgradation of defence equipment in the country;

(b) the total expenditure incurred by DRDO on various defence projects during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there are adequate number of scientists and other employees in DRDO and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up any Commission to suggest measures to improve functioning of DRDO and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), an R&D wing of Ministry of Defence, is primarily involved in design and development

of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors, etc. for the Armed Forces as per their specific qualitative requirements. Over the past five decades, DRDO has developed/upgraded a number of systems/products/technologies, a large number of which have already been productionised. Value of systems/products/technologies developed/upgraded by DRDO and inducted into the Services or in the process of induction stands over ₹ 2.50 lakh crore. This figure does not include Strategic Systems.

(b) Total expenditure incurred by the DRDO on various projects during the last three years and current year are given below:-

| Year | Expenditure (₹ in crore) |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 3568.53 |
| 2014-15 | 3936.78 |
| 2015-16 | 4418.60 |
| 2016-17 | 3614.75 |
| (Till 28th February, 2017) | |

(c) The present manpower strength of DRDO is based on authorised strength sanctioned by the Government. Being a Mission Mode Organisation, DRDO follows a dynamic system of manpower planning. Authorised Regular Establishment (RE) is reviewed periodically to meet the contingent requirements on account of workload and new projects undertaken by the laboratories of DRDO. The Organisation optimally utilizes manpower through dynamic manpower management system. Present strength of DRDO manpower in various cadres is shown in the following Table:

| Cadre | Strength |
|---|----------|
| Defence Research and Development Service (DRDS) | 7410 |
| Defence Research and Technical Cadre (DRTC) | 9220 |
| Administration Cadre | 2936 |
| Allied Cadre | 2880 |
| Service Officers | 334 |
| Other Service Personnel | 1617 |
| TOTAL | 24397 |

(d) At present, there is no proposal to setup any Commission to suggest measures to improve functioning of DRDO.

White Shipping Agreement with Indonesia

1313. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and name of countries with which India has signed White Shipping Agreements;

(b) whether Government has approached Indonesia to sign the White Shipping Agreement to improve data sharing and providing advance information about vessels moving around in the area and if so, the response of Indonesia in this regard; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to prevent 26/11 Mumbai like situation, human trafficking and piracy in Indian coastal waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) As on date, bilateral agreements/MoUs for exchange of White Shipping Information has been signed with 11 countries. The names of the countries are Singapore, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Australia, Vietnam, USA, Maldives, Seychelles, Oman, France and UK.

(b) A proposal for exchange of White Shipping Information and Draft Technical Agreement has been shared with Indonesian authorities. No formal response has been received so far in this regard.

(c) Post 26/11, the Government has taken several initiatives to strengthen coastal security. National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary monitors the progress in respect of coastal security initiatives, any shortfall encountered, and decides on measures to plug the gaps. The Committee meets at least twice a year. The 14th meeting of the NCSMCS was held recently on 24th November, 2016. A coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard and Marine Police. Other measures include improving surveillance mechanism, enhanced patrolling and joint operational exercises conducted on regular basis among Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others. Further, continuous review and monitoring mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels.

Purchase of defence equipments from private companies

1314. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to purchase defence equipments from private companies in the current financial year 2017-18, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is concentrating more in purchasing defence equipments from private sector instead of Defence PSUs, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Capital procurement of defence equipment is carried out as per provisions of the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and in accordance with Capital Services Acquisition Plan and Annual Acquisition Plan. The DPP provides for Defence procurements from both, the public and the private sector. This is also consistent with the 'Make in India' policy of Government.

High quality care for personnel suffering psychological trauma

1315. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Armed Forces personnel receive high quality care and support for psychological conditions and disorders such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder acquired during military service, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme to spread awareness and remove stigma around psychological conditions acquired during service for Armed Forces personnel and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Various proactive steps taken by Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) for providing preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitatory health care and support for psychological conditions and disorders in Armed Forces personnel, *inter alia*, include making basic counselling skills and combat stress management a part of military training curriculum for all ranks, training of medical and non-medical personnel in counselling to offer their services in peace and in combat zones, maintaining well equipped Psychiatric centres in Armed Forces hospitals functioning as therapeutic, training and teaching centres, training of religious teachers for the soldiers, addressing grievances through interaction, introduction of yoga, etc. Psychiatric centres are constantly upgraded and training related to prevention and control of mental stress for medical and non-medical counsellors are regularly carried out.

(b) To spread awareness and reduce stigma around psychological conditions, various promotive measures such as sensitization of Commanders, judicious utilisation of manpower for *bonafide* work to give them time to relax, education of soldiers on importance of exercise, games, yoga, reading, etc., proactive early identification of high risk cases in units, etc. have been taken. Lectures, group discussions, conferences, Continuing Medical Education workshops are also held to spread awareness in this regard.

Schedule for acquisition of Rafale Jets

1316. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) present status of acquisition of Rafale Fighter Jets from France for the Indian Air Force;

(b) by when the jets would start coming and the time to be taken for the last batch of fighter jets to arrive in India; and

(c) whether the acquisition would be completed as per the revised schedule or there is any change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) to (c) As per the Inter-Governmental Agreement signed on 23rd September, 2016 with the Government of France for procurement of 36 Rafale Aircraft, the scheduled delivery of these aircraft is from September, 2019 to April, 2022. There has been no change in the delivery schedule.

Replacing outdated Cheetah helicopters

†1317. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not willing to replace the outdated and accident-prone Cheetah helicopters, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, the major reasons due to which Cheetah helicopters meet with accidents frequently; and

(c) the number of Cheetah helicopters involved in accidents and the number of soldiers who died in those accidents during the last three years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The major reasons for accidents of Cheetah helicopters include operational hazards, weather conditions, human error and technical defects. In the last 3 years since 2013-14 and the current year, there have been 4 accidents involving Cheetah helicopters, in which there were 7 fatalities.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Production of F-16 jets in India

1318. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lockheed Martin has offered to shift its production of F-16 jets to India in partnership with a company, if so, the details thereof;

(b) to what extent this helps India and what would be the employment opportunities once Lockheed Martin comes to India;

(c) whether it has put a condition of big order of F-16s from IAF;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Boeing and Saab have also agreed to set up their manufacturing units in India; and

(e) if so, what the Ministry has done so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) M/s Lockheed Martin (USA) has shown interest to set up manufacturing facilities for F-16 jets in India under 'Make in India' initiative. However, no concrete proposal has been received from the company.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) M/s Boeing (USA) and M/s Saab (Sweden) have also shown their interest to set up manufacturing facilities for fighter aircrafts in India under 'Make in India' initiative. However, no concrete proposals have been received from them.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Review of pilot training manual

1319. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MiG 27 crash on 13th June, 2016 in Jodhpur was due to mechanical fault or a human error;

(b) how many fighter aircrafts have crashed in the last three years;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in each of the crash cases, if so, what does the report reveal in general in all the cases; and

(d) whether the Ministry is considering review the training method in order to minimise the crashes to save the precious lives of the pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The Court of Inquiry on the crash of MiG-27 on 13.06.2016 in Jodhpur is not yet complete.

(b) Details of Indian Air Force (IAF) fighter aircraft crashed during the last three years and the current year (upto 08.03.2017) are as under:

| Year | No. of fighter aircraft crashed |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 06 |
| 2014-15 | 07 |
| 2015-16 | 04 |
| 2016-17 (upto 08.03.2017) | 05 |

(c) Every IAF aircraft accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and the recommendations of the completed Court of Inquiry are implemented. Main reasons for these accidents were Human Error and Technical Defect.

(d) Training of pilots in the IAF is regularly reviewed to stay abreast of the latest teaching techniques utilising state of the art training aids. This is a continuous process.

Night Vision Equipment for the armed forces

1320. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is enough Night Vision Equipment present with our armed forces to tackle emergency situations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of soldiers in the army along with the number of such night vision goggles that are present with the army; and

(c) whether the Ministry has hastened up the procurement process of such equipment, if so, the funds that have been sanctioned for the same and the targets set by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Night Vision Equipments are scaled items and are provided as per laid down authorization and specification to meet the requirement of the Armed Forces. Moreover, the Government regularly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment, including Night Vision Devices based on operational requirements. Deficiencies *vis-a-vis* the assessed requirements are continually addressed by procurements as per laid down procedures.

(b) There are variety of night vision devices including Passive Night Vision Goggle (PNVG) among other short/long range devices with varied weather/terrain related capabilities that are held by the Indian Army. The total strength of Officers and JCOs/OR of the Indian Army is 12,35,865. However, the scales of authorisation of Night Vision Devices are a function of operational needs and bear no co-relation to the strength of the Army.

(c) Procurement of weapon and systems for the authorized quantity, including Night Vision Devices, is an on-going process and is based on Long Term Integrated Perspective Planning (LTIPP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP) for which adequate budgetary allocation is available under the overall budget of Armed Forces.

Policy for extending assistance to martyrs' families

†1321. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy of Government to help the families of martyrs;
- (b) the financial assistance and other facilities provided to the families of martyrs during the last three years;
- (c) the number of families of martyrs who received full financial assistance; and
- (d) the names of the martyrs' families who have not received this assistance amount and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Assistance/Welfare Schemes/other facilities provided to the families/Next of Kins (NoKs) of martyrs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of assistance/welfare schemes/other facilities provided to the families/Next of Kins of Martyrs

(1) Financial Assistance provided to the families/NoKs of the Martyrs

1. Liberalized Family Pension.
2. Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity.
3. *Ex-gratia* lump sum compensation.
4. Disability/War injury element of pension.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(2) Welfare schemes provided through the Directorate General Resettlement/ Government

1. Reservation in Public Sector Undertakings and Public Sector Banks.
2. Allotment of Eligibility Certificates for Oil Product Agencies under 8% Quota.
3. Tipper Attachment Scheme.
4. Allotment of SAFAL Outlets for dependents.
5. Allotment of Army surplus Class V 'B' Vehicles.

(3) Welfare schemes provided through Kendriya Sainik Board (under Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund/Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF) to Ex-servicemen/families, including families of Martyrs as per their eligibility on making application)

1. Penury Grant
2. Education Grant
3. Officer Cadet Grant
4. Disabled Children Grant
5. House Repair Grant
6. Daughter's Marriage Grant/Widow Re-Marriage Grant
7. Funeral Grant
8. Medical Grant
9. Orphan Grant
10. Vocational Training Grant for Widows
11. Grant for treatment of serious diseases. (Armed Forces Flag Day Fund)

(4) Facilities provided to the families/NoKs of the Martyrs

1. Children Education Concession
2. Travel Concession:
 - (a) Rail Concession
 - (b) Air Travel Concession
3. Telephone Concession

(5) Financial Assistance provided under various Funds

- (a) Army Group Insurance Fund
- (b) Army Group Insurance Maturity
- (c) Army Wives Welfare Association Fund
- (d) Army Officers' Benevolent Fund
- (e) Army Central Welfare Fund

Non-utilisation of budgetary allocation

1322. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has been unable to utilise ₹ 54,416 crore from its capital acquisition budget in the previous and current financial years; and
- (b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to overcome the problem of delays in defence procurement, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) The budget allocations and expenditure on capital acquisition of defence equipment during the previous and current financial year is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

| Year | BE | RE | Expenditure |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 2015-16 | 77406.69 | 65400.00 | 61761.80 |
| 2016-17 | 78586.68 | 71700.00 | 65838.27 |
| (upto February, 2017) | | | |

- (b) Government is regularly monitoring ongoing procurement projects so as to ensure that these are concluded expeditiously.

Increase in firings across LoC

1323. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani militants have stepped up their attacks recently;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof including the number of casualties on our side;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has moved lakhs of people on the border to a safe location fearing Pakistan retaliations, which has virtually made their lives hell; and

(d) if so, whether Government has adopted any other strategy to deal with Pak militants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Number of terrorist attacks against Indian Army in Jammu and Kashmir along with casualties therein are as under:-

| Year | Incidents | Terrorists killed | Army casualties |
|------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 2016 | 09 | 10 | 31 |
| 2017 | 02 | 0 | 03 |

(c) During ceasefire violations, the inhabitants of border villages, which are vulnerable to shelling/firing, are shifted to safer locations to prevent any loss of life. All arrangements are made by the District Administration for free boarding, lodging, medicare, water, electricity, food, sanitation and transport to safer places in such cases.

(d) Terrorism remains our core concern regarding Pakistan and the Government remains actively engaged in efforts for adequately addressing it both at regional and international levels, with a view to bring upon Pakistan enough international pressure.

Upgrading of strategic highways

1324. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of threat perception of war, Government has planned improvement and widening of roads and construction of expressways upto borders with China and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) and (b) Government has taken cognizance of the development of infrastructure by China and Pakistan. Further, the Army is also seized of the security needs of the country in the border areas. Accordingly, necessary steps including construction/improvement of roads as required have been planned to ensure that the national security concerns pertaining to our borders are adequately addressed through capability and infrastructure development.

Based on the operational requirements of the Army, construction/improvement

of 530 roads have been included in Long Term Roll on Works Plan (LTRoWP) of Border Roads Organisation (BRO).

At present no expressway is planned for construction/improvement by BRO.

Staff shortage in MES

1325. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Military Engineering Services (MES) were facing shortage of staff in the Barracks and Stores Cadre, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the MES is losing revenue from cantonments because of shortage of staff in Barracks and Stores Cadre; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies in Military Engineering Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a deficiency of around 2178 vacancies at different levels of Barracks and Stores Cadre.

(b) Loss of revenue due to shortage of subordinate staff in Barracks and Stores (B&S) Cadre cannot be ruled out.

(c) Government has sanctioned one time filling up of 1573 posts in the B&S cadre.

Different valuation methods for sale of PSUs

1326. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the PSUs that are going to be put on sale by Government;

(b) the number of PSUs in which Government is planning to bring down its stake;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating five different valuation methods for the sale of PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how such methods are helpful to PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Disinvestment in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is undertaken as per the extant disinvestment policy of the Government on 'minority stake sale' and 'strategic disinvestment'.

As a part of the strategy to keep shares readily available for transaction to take advantage of market conditions without any loss of time, the Government has identified some CPSEs for minority stake sale in sectors like mineral and metal oil, capital goods as well as some mid-size and small stocks.

Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs, Units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSEs. However, after completion of the process, specific approval of Government will be sought in each case again.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the most appropriate valuation method or combination of methods has to be employed on case to case basis, depending on the sector, the business of the company, assets it holds, and any other relevant factor.

Treating the cost of EAPs in Andhra Pradesh as grants

1327. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has taken a decision to treat 90 per cent cost of the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in Andhra Pradesh as grants instead of loan, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether this scheme is implemented for all ongoing EAPs or only on newly sanctioned EAPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) No. The Central Government will provide special assistance measure to Government of Andhra Pradesh, which would make up for the additional Central share the State might have received during 2015-16 to 2019-20, if the funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would have been shared at the ratio of 90:10 between the Centre and the State. The special assistance will be provided by way of repayment of loan and interest for the Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) signed and disbursed during 2015-2016 to 2019-20 by the State.

Action against unrecognised political parties for misuse of contribution

1328. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Election Commission had sent communication to the CBDT to look into the finance of 255 registered but unrecognized political parties for not contesting polls in the last one decade; and

(b) if so, what are the names of such political parties and the action taken against them for misuse of contribution taken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, the Election Commission of India had sent a list of 255 delisted political parties under section 29A of the Representation of People Act, 1951, for information and necessary action to CBDT, if any, in view of the provisions of section 29B and 29C of Representation of People Act, 1951.

(b) The list of the said 255 deregistered political parties which is available in the public domain at the website of the Election Commission of India [http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/PolPar/ListofPolParties2016.aspx].

Enquiries in such cases have been undertaken by the Income Tax Department. Majority of the parties (206) are found to be non-existent or not traceable. Out of the balance, 32 political parties are found to be existing but inactive. 17 delisted political parties are found to have PAN. Out of these, 4 political parties have filed returns of income at some point of time disclosing income below taxable limit.

Gender Budgeting

1329. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the concept of gender budgeting;
- (b) the norms followed in making the gender budget; and
- (c) whether the gender budget is spent *in toto* in 2014, 2015 and 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The purpose of Gender Budgeting is to indicate allocation and public service delivery from a gender perspective, as a means of mainstreaming women's concerns in all activities and improving their access to public resources. The Gender Budget Statement indicates, in two parts, the Budget provisions for schemes that are substantially meant for the benefit of the women. Part A details schemes in which 100% provision is for women and Part B reflects schemes where allocation for women constitute at least 30% of the provision.

(c) The amount indicated under the Gender Budget Statement is spent by the concerned administrative Ministries.

Retrieving black money from foreign banks

1330. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the present Government had promised, when it was

elected, to retrieve the black money of the tax evaders of this country from foreign banks;

(b) how far Government has succeeded in retrieving the black money from foreign banks;

(c) whether Government is negotiating with those foreign countries for retrieving the black money;

(d) whether Government has been able to identify the names of those tax evaders who have stacked their black money in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, whether Government is willing to reveal the names of such individuals and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Action against black money, including that stashed away abroad, is an on-going process. The Government has taken various effective actions which include policy-level initiatives, effective enforcement action on the ground, putting in place robust legislative and administrative frameworks, systems and processes with due focus on capacity building and integration and mining of information through increasing use of information technology.

(b) Enforcement actions of the Income Tax Department (ITD), during the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2016, have led to admission of undisclosed income of more than ₹ 60,000 crores and seizure of undisclosed assets worth ₹ 2,607 crore. About ₹ 8400 crore (including protective assessment of income of ₹ 1685 crore) has been brought to tax on account of deposits made in unreported foreign bank accounts in HSBC cases in last about 2 years and about ₹ 8500 crore of credits in the undisclosed foreign accounts of Indians, whose names were disclosed by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), have been detected.

Further, 648 disclosures involving undisclosed foreign assets worth ₹ 4164 crores were received during the one-time three months' compliance window under the Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. The amount collected by way of tax and penalty in such cases was about ₹ 2476 crore.

(c) India is part of the global efforts to forge a multi-lateral regime for proactive sharing of financial information to combat tax evasion. It has entered into information sharing agreement with the USA under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA); has proactively engaged with foreign Governments for exchange of information under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements/Tax Information Exchange Agreements/Multilateral Convention; and renegotiated Double Taxation Avoidance

Agreements (DTAAs) with countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards.

(d) and (e) Disclosure of information regarding specific taxpayers is prohibited except as provided under section 138 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. Further, information received under the provisions of Tax Treaties with foreign countries is governed, *inter alia*, by the confidentiality clause in such instruments.

Currency printing by foreign company

1331. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company is involved in the process of currency printing of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any currency printing or material supplying foreign company is blacklisted by Government in the last fifteen years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any such foreign companies blacklisted earlier are removed from the blacklist and given contract for printing or allied services; and

(f) if so, the details and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) No foreign company is involved in printing of currency.

(c) to (f) Security clearance by Government agencies is a continuous exercise for suppliers and manufacturers of raw materials and consumables. Commercial bids of only security cleared suppliers are allowed to be opened.

Monitoring of Private Partners in PPP projects

1332. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and the details of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in place for the last three years including the current year till date;

(b) whether Government has planned or is Planning to introduce legislation to bring the accounts of PPP projects directly under the sectorial regulators;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of mechanisms Government has evolved or is going to evolve to monitor the private partner in PPP who use public funds to deliver services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) PPP projects are being undertaken by different Sponsoring Authorities at Central, State and Local Body level and data is not maintained Centrally. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) concessionaires are governed by the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, including for audit of books of account. As per Scheme and Guidelines for Financial Support to PPP in Infrastructure approved by Cabinet, the Lead Financial Institution (LFI) is responsible for regular monitoring and periodic evaluation of project compliance with agreed milestones and performance levels, including for disbursing viability gap funding. Where applicable, payments by Authority, after all due deductions, are operated through escrow accounts which would also require deposit of inflows and receipts by the concessionaire. Monitoring of the account is by the escrow bank.

Working of DRTs in Bihar and Jharkhand

†1333. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the numbers of Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) working in Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) the details of debts of banks and financial institutions recovered by these Tribunals in last three years;

(c) whether any audit has been conducted to analyze the working of these Tribunals; and

(d) measures being made to enhance the efficiency of these Tribunals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) There are two Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) working in Bihar and Jharkhand *i.e.* DRT, Patna and DRT, Ranchi.

(b) The details of debts of banks and financial institutions recovered by DRT, Patna and DRT, Ranchi in last three years (Original Applications) are as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

| Financial Year | Amount Recovered by DRT, Ranchi | Amount Recovered by DRT, Patna |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2013-14 | 42.90 | 20.81 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 2014-15 | 40.78 | 28.36 |
| 2015-16 | 87.72 | 23.36 |
| TOTAL | 171.40 | 72.53 |

(c) Internal Audits were conducted in DRT, Patna in September, 2014 and in DRT, Ranchi in January, 2016.

(d) To strengthen these DRTs, the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDB and FI) Act, 1993 and Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), 2002 were amended by the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 2016 to rationalise the procedures and timelines followed by these Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and speedier resolution of defaulted loans in time bound manner. Also, a seminar on Debt Recovery was conducted on 5th November, 2016 which was attended by Hon'ble Chairpersons, Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals and Hon'ble Presiding Officers, DRTs to discuss the speedier resolution of recovery applications and to strengthen the Tribunals.

Disbursal of new Indian currency

1334. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy adopted in releasing the new Indian currency to various States and Union Territories;

(b) the details of disbursal of new Indian currency with dates State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that currency disbursal was decided by the Ministry of Finance, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) New Notes were equitably distributed across the country ensure availability of currency notes to public. In order to ensure availability of notes to rural areas of the country, RBI has issued necessary instruction to chests to ensure 40% of aggregate issuance of fresh notes to rural branches of Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, District Central Cooperative Banks and ATM networks. Notes are issued from RBI offices and currency chests located across the country in different States, as per policies laid down by the RBI.

Introduction of new ₹ 2000 notes

1335. SHRMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has introduced new ₹ 2000 notes after Government banned the use of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes;

(b) if so, what is the logic behind introducing notes of higher denomination, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government conducted any study/consultation before deciding to release notes of higher denomination, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) In order to curbing the rising incidence of fake notes and black money, the legal tender character of the old banknotes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 was withdrawn and a new note of ₹ 2000 denomination was introduced.

India had consistently seen moderate to high inflation since the year 2000, which progressively eroded the value of money in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Terms, while disposable income levels and GDP had also continued to grow. In view of such circumstances and to enable public to conduct their transactions with more ease, the introduction of high denomination banknotes was found suitable to the need of currency demand persisting in the country. The introduction of banknotes was done as per the provisions of RBI Act, 1934.

Regulation of NGOs spending practices

1336. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the apex court has ordered an audit of accounts of 30 lakh NGOs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is mulling to set up a proper machinery in the country to lawfully regulate their activities and spending practices and to see that the NGOs do not escape the tax net; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has given a judgement in Writ Petition (CRL) No. M(s)172/2011, Shri Manohar Lal Sharma *Vs.* State of Maharashtra and others and directed the Union of India to frame guidelines/rules for accreditation of Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organizations

(NGOs), the manner of auditing of their accounts and procedure to initiate action for recovering the grants in case of defalcation/misappropriation including criminal action when called for.

The Ministry of Rural Development has constituted a Committee to look into the issues of accreditation, accounting and audit of NGOs.

So far as escaping the tax-net by NGOs is concerned, the Income-tax Act, 1961, already contains provisions relating to taxability (including tax exemptions) of the NGOs.

Handling of communications received from MPs

1337. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of letters received by Secretary (Finance) and Secretary (Expenditure) from the Members of Parliament (MPs) in the month of October, 2016;

(b) whether they have replied to all the letters received from MPs and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of letter from MPs pending for reply and by which date pending letters would be replied;

(d) what are Government's instructions concerning handling of communications received from MPs; and

(e) what action Government proposes to initiate against officers for not following Government's instructions concerning handling of communications received from MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The details of letters received is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) As given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Departments/Ministries places special emphasis on letter received from VIPs including Hon'ble MPs. The directions are reiterated from time to time for timely disposal of communications received from VIPs.

Statement-I

*Details of letters received from Members of Parliament (MPs)
during the month of October, 2016*

| Sl. No. | Name of Member of Parliament | Date of Received | Date of Reply sent | Remarks |
|---------|--|------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Shri Prakash Javedekar, Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD) | 18.10.2016 | 27.10.2016 | — |
| 2. | Shri Nand Kumar Singh Chauhan, M.P. (Lok Sabha) | 19.10.2016 | Transferred to D/o Heavy Industry on 24.10.2016 | — |
| 3. | Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Minister of HUPA | 19.10.2016 | Transferred to Budget Division, DEA on 27.10. 2016 | — |
| 4. | Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, Hon'ble MP, Rajya Sabha | 24.10.2016 | Interim Reply was sent on 17.11.2016 | The matter is under consideration in consultation with DoP&T |
| 5. | Sh. C. P. Thakur, M.P. Rajya Sabha | 18.10.2016 | 28.10.2016 | — |
| 6. | Shri Sharad Pawar, M.P. | 13.10.2016 | Transferred to M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change on 25.10.2016 | Transferred since the mater raised related to the functioning of National Green Tribunal (NGT) |
| 7. | Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, M.P. Lok Sabha | 15.10.2016 | 07.12.2016 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|------------|------------|---|
| 8. | Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, M.P. Rajya Sabha | 14.10.2016 | 18.11.2016 | — |
| 9. | Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, MoS for Rural Development | 31.10.16 | 13.12.2016 | — |
| 10. | Shri Sukhbir Singh, MP (LS) | 13.10.2016 | 10.12.2016 | — |
| 11. | Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari, MP (LS) | 20.10.2016 | — | Transferred to M/o Water Resources on 21.10.2016 |
| 12. | Shri Conrad K. Sangma | 24.10.2016 | — | Transferred to MHA on 22.12.2016 |

Statement-II

Instructions regarding correspondence with Members of Parliament and VIPs—As per Manual of Office Procedure

- (i) Communications received from Members of Parliament and VIPs should be attended to promptly.
- (ii) Where a communication is addressed to a Minister, it shall, as far as possible, be replied to by the Minister himself. In other cases, a reply should normally be signed by an officer of the rank of Secretary only.
- (iii) Where, however, a communication is addressed to the head of an attached or Subordinate Office, Public Sector Undertakings, Financial Institutions (including nationalized banks) Division/Branch In charge in a Ministry/ Department/Organisation, shall be replied to by the addressee himself. In routine matters, he may send an appropriate reply on his own. In policy matters, however, the officer should have prior consultation with higher authorities before sending a reply. It should, however, be ensured that the minimum level at which such replies are sent to Members of Parliament and VIPs is that of Under Secretary and that also in letter form only.
- (iv) Normally information sought by a Member/VIP should be supplied unless it is of such a nature that it would have been denied to him even if asked for on the floor of the Houses of Parliament.
- (v) In case, a reference from an ex-Member of Parliament is addressed to a Minister or Secretary, reply to such reference may be sent by a Joint

Secretary level officer after obtaining approval of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department. In case the reference is addressed to a lower level officer, reply to such reference could be sent by the officer on his own in non-policy cases and after obtaining approval of the higher authorities in policy cases,. However, the minimum level at which reply could be sent should be that of an Under Secretary and that too in a polite letter form only.

- (vi) Each communication received from a Member of Parliament/VIP, shall be acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days of acknowledgement sent.
- (vii) Appropriate record shall be maintained in respect of communications received from Members of Parliament and VIPs and monitored by all concerned. A similar procedure may also be followed for judicial/*quasi*-judicial matters.

Assessment of black money

1338. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unearthing black money was one of the objectives behind demonetisation;

(b) if so, how does Government define black money, and the laws from which this definition is taken;

(c) how will Government assess which and how much of the deposited money is black money as per this definition; and

(d) what was Government's assessment of existing black money as on November 8 as per this definition and how much black money Government could trace after the demonetisation drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Eliminating Black Money was one of the objectives of demonetisation as stated in the Government of India 'Press Release' dated 8th November, 2016 in this regard. There is no statutory definition of black money. It is commonly understood to mean the income and assets not reported to the tax authorities.

(c) and (d) There is no official estimation of quantum of black money in India. Income Tax Department (ITD) has initiated "Operation Clean Money" on 31st January, 2017 for e-verification of cash deposits made during the demonetization period *i.e.* 9th November to 30th December, 2016. It has identified 17.92 lakh persons whose tax profiles were not in line with the cash deposits made by them during this period.

As part of the initial phase, the ITD has sought online response as per pre-defined parameters on source(s) of cash deposited by 17.92 lakh persons through its e-filing portal.

The Department also conducted more than 1100 search and survey actions and issued about 5100 notices during the same period for verification of suspicious transactions of high value cash deposits. These actions led to seizure of valuables of more than ₹ 610 crore which includes cash of ₹ 513 crore and admission of undisclosed income of more than ₹ 5400 crore till 10th January, 2017.

Purchase of insurance policies through e-accounts

†1339. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of customers who opened e-accounts under the scheme wherein insurance regulators had permitted certain funds that customers can transfer to their existing insurance schemes from e-accounts and purchase new policies through opening this e-account;

(b) whether Government is considering to amend/review its policies to further reduce the risk of losing the physical documents; and

(c) the extent to which rural policy holders have access to the electronic format for existing policies spoken about by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the number of customers who have opened e-insurance account with four Insurance Repositories as on 7th March, 2017 are 9,70,001. These accounts have been opened under the IRDAI's Revised Guidelines on Insurance Repositories and electronic issuance of insurance policies dated 29th May, 2015. The Authority has permitted crediting of electronic insurance policies to the electronic insurance accounts and not the funds.

(b) IRDAI has notified the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Issuance of e-Insurance Policies) Regulations, 2016 on 13th June, 2016 which allows the policy holder to keep their insurance policies in electronic form. This not only eliminates the risk of losing the physical documents of insurance policies but also helps insurance companies in providing better and efficient customer servicing through timely issuance of renewal notices, payment of renewal premium, change of nomination, etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) As per the Regulations, if the insurance companies issue policies by themselves without going through the insurance repositories, they are obliged to issue insurance policies also in physical form. The insurance companies are issuing policies both in electronic and physical forms to the rural policy holders.

In addition the Authority has granted certificate of registration to Common Service Centres (CSC) under the IRDAI's (Insurance Services by Common Service Centre) Regulations, 2015. A rural policy holder can utilise the services of the CSC to access his e-insurance account.

Besides, banks have been granted permission to act as approved person for the insurance repositories under the IRDAI's Revised Guidelines on Insurance Repositories and electronic issuance of insurance policies dated 29th May, 2015 which helps the rural policy holder to open an electronic insurance account and view his insurance policies that are stored in electronic form.

Irregularities in sanctioning of loans by cooperative banks to farmers

1340. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans provided by cooperative banks to the marginalised and small farmers from various States including Haryana during the last two years;

(b) whether any irregularities have been found in sanctioning the loans during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/ UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stop such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the amount of loan disbursed by Cooperative Banks to small and marginal farmers in the country including the State of Haryana during 2014-15, 2015-16 was ₹ 78,735.66 crore and ₹ 97,999.11 crore respectively. The details of State-wise disbursement of agriculture loans to small and marginal farmers by Cooperative Banks during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) NABARD has reported that no specific irregularities have been observed/ reported in the sanctioning of loans.

Statement

*GLC disbursement to Small and Marginal Farmers (SF/MF) during 2014-15
and 2015-16 by Cooperative Banks*

(Amt. ₹ in crores)

| Sl. No. | State | Amt. disbursed in 2014-15 | Amt. disbursed in 2015-16 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Delhi | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Haryana | 6012.82 | 7388.79 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 694.98 | 960.26 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 16.54 | 6.85 |
| 5. | Punjab | 10647.61 | 9605.34 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 7101.69 | 6604.95 |
| 7. | Chandigarh UT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NORTHERN REGION TOTAL | | 24473.65 | 24566.18 |
| 8. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 2.94 |
| 9. | Assam | 9.83 | 16.88 |
| 10. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Meghalaya | 1.72 | 9.37 |
| 12. | Mizoram | 2.38 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 16.01 | 0.73 |
| 14. | Sikkim | 11.78 | 13.79 |
| 15. | Tripura | 47.41 | 212.08 |
| NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL | | 89.13 | 255.79 |
| 16. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Bihar | 361.80 | 449.81 |
| 18. | Jharkhand | 5.59 | 1.34 |
| 19. | Odisha | 7593.87 | 8747.51 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 8536.58 | 9038.94 |
| EASTERN REGION TOTAL | | 16500.84 | 18237.60 |
| 21. | Chhattisgarh | 1327.13 | 1919.91 |
| 22. | Madhya Pradesh | 4103.99 | 6350.23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 394.37 | 438.34 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 5115.07 | 5841.03 |
| | CENTRAL REGION TOTAL | 10940.56 | 14549.51 |
| 25. | Goa | 5.25 | 15.88 |
| 26. | Gujarat | 3818.10 | 4672.33 |
| 27. | Maharashtra | 9059.24 | 10105.50 |
| 28. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Daman and Diu UT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | WESTERN REGION TOTAL | 12882.60 | 14793.71 |
| 30. | Andhra Pradesh | 3444.77 | 6912.08 |
| 31. | Telangana | 2866.20 | 5557.10 |
| 32. | Karnataka | 2366.30 | 6901.97 |
| 33. | Kerala | 1967.94 | 2548.83 |
| 34. | Puducherry | 8.34 | 7.48 |
| 35. | Tamil Nadu | 3195.34 | 3668.85 |
| 36. | Lakshadweep UT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL | 13848.89 | 25596.31 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 78735.66 | 97999.11 |

Source: NABARD.

Purchase of paper for new currency notes

1341. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for printing of new currency notes of ₹ 2000/- and ₹ 500/-, paper shall be purchased from same or new company;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company has agreed not to supply same paper to any other country in the world; and

(c) if so, the details of the contractual agreed obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Papers for printing of New Currency Notes of ₹ 2000/- and ₹ 500 are purchased from existing paper suppliers. It has also been

agreed by all the suppliers that the Indian specific banknote paper will not be supplied to any other party. A clause about “Secrecy and Exclusivity” has been included in the agreement.

Expenditure from Green Cess Fund

1342. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue collected so far on account of Green Cess by Government;

(b) the details of expenditure made from Green Cess Fund, year-wise during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the further plan of Government for expenditure from Green Cess for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) No cess by the name of Green Cess has been imposed by the Central Government. However, Clean Environment Cess [erstwhile Clean Energy Cess], as a duty of excise, is levied under section 83 [read with the Tenth Schedule] of the Finance Act, 2010, on coal, lignite and peat for the purposes of financing and promoting clean environment and energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean environment or clean energy, or for any other purpose relating thereto. Presently, Clean Environment Cess is levied at the rate of ₹ 400 per tonne.

The revenue on account of Clean Environment Cess since F.Y. 2010-11 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

| Financial Year | Clean Environment Cess |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2010-2011 | 1,066.46 |
| 2011-2012 | 2,579.55 |
| 2012-2013 | 3,053.19 |
| 2013-2014 | 3,471.98 |
| 2014-2015 | 5,393.46 |
| 2015-2016 | 12,675.60 |
| 2016-2017 (Revised) | 28,500.00 |
| 2017-2018 (Budgeted) | 29,700.00 |

The proceeds from Clean Environment Cess are meant for building the corpus of the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). An Inter-Ministerial Group approves the projects/schemes eligible for financing under the NCEF.

These projects include innovative schemes like Green Energy Corridor for boosting up the transmission sector, Namami Gange, Green India Mission, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)'s installation of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) lights and small capacity lights, installation of SPV water pumping systems, SPV Power Plants, Grid Connected Rooftop SPV Power Plants, pilot project to assess wind power potential etc.

The Ministry-wise NCEF fund allocation for the last two years, revised estimates for F.Y. 2016-17 and budgeted estimates for F.Y. 2017-18 are as under:

(₹ in crores)

| F.Y. | Ministry of New and Renewable Energy | Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation | Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation | Ministry of Environment and Forests | Ministry of Power | Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises | Total |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------|
| 2014-15 | 1,977.35 | 0 | 110.64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,087.99 |
| 2015-16 | 3,989.83 | 1,000.00 | - | 244.97 | 0 | 0 | 5,234.80 |
| 2016-17 (RE) | 4,272.00 | 1,675.00 | - | 955.74 | 0 | 0 | 6,902.74 |
| 2017-18 (BE) | 5,341.70 | 2,250.00 | - | 1,111.30 | - | - | 8,703 |

Further, as per the Constitution (101st) Amendment Act, 2016, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council shall, *inter alia*, make recommendations to the Union and the States on the taxes, cesses and surcharges levied by the Union, the States and the local bodies which may be subsumed in the GST.

Cost of printing of new currency notes

1343. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of new currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 printed as on 10th March, 2017, separately;

(b) the printing cost of each piece of new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 currency notes;

(c) the details of total printing cost incorrect for printing of new currencies of ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000;

(d) the number of total new currency notes ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 to be printed to remonetise the old demonetised notes, separately;

(e) the details of total demonetised notes deposited as on 10th March, 2017; and

(f) the details of loss to Government due to demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (f) The currency in circulation as on February 24, 2017 is ₹ 11.641 lakh crores. The approximate cost of printing each note of new ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000 currency notes is in the range of ₹ 2.87 to ₹ 3.09 for a ₹ 500 note and ₹ 3.54 to ₹ 3.77 for a ₹ 2000 note. New Notes are being printed continuously to fulfil the needs of the public. It is too early to indicate the total cost of printing of new notes ₹ 500 and ₹ 2000, as they are still being printed. Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 returned to RBI and currency Chests amounted to ₹ 12.44 lakh crore as of December 10, 2016. Verification of returned notes for counterfeit notes and accounting reconciliation is in process.

Refusal to exchange/deposit damaged currency notes

1344. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to SQ54 answered in the Rajya Sabha on 07.02.2017 and state:

(a) whether RBI, New Delhi had refused to exchange/deposit mutilated/damaged demonetised notes of resident Indians who were in the country from November, 08 to December 30, 2016 and had assured to exchange and deposit it after 30th December, 2016 and SBI summarily refused to deposit mutilated notes in accounts;

(b) if so, whether Government would extend the facility to exchange/deposit legally earned mutilated demonetised currency notes to resident Indians as promised by Prime Minister on 8th November, 2016;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons for declaring the legal money as black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) RBI, has not refused to exchange mutilated notes from November 09, 2016 to December 30, 2016. RBI has not issued any instructions to any of its office or banks not to exchange mutilated Specified Banknotes (₹ 500 and ₹ 1000) during November 09, 2016 to December 30, 2016. The RBI has been extending facilities to the public for exchanging certain mutilated notes

at all its issue offices and currency chest branches of commercial banks in terms of Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules, 2009. This facility is still open for residents till March 31, 2017, who were abroad during the period from November, 9, 2016 to December, 30, 2016. NRIs can avail exchange facility till June, 30, 2017, who were not present in India during the period from November, 9, 2016 to December, 30, 2016.

Recovery of loans from big industrialists

†1345. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of such bank loans that are due to banks from big industrialists with little hope of their repayment, the details of the banks and borrowers;

(b) whether Government has remitted or rescheduled the loans of few big debtors, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to recover the due amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of Gross Advances, Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPA) and GNPA ratio, towards Corporate lending for Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on Dec-2016 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In exercise of powers conferred under Section 27(2) of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects credit information (with exposure of ₹ 5 crore and above) from banks under the CRILC reporting system. The names and details of borrowers are not disclosed as prescribed under section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and Banking Laws, which provide for the obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

(b) No corporate loan has been waived or rescheduled by the Government. The banks take action based on RBI guidelines and Board approved policy.

(c) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

Statement

Details of gross advances, gross NPAs and GNPA ratio for corporate lending of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.12.2016

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Public Sector Banks | Corporate Lending | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | | Gross Advances | Gross NPAs | Gross NPA Ratio (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 70,640 | 15,680 | 17.17 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 72,594 | 13,347 | 13.59 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 1,39,710 | 23,122 | 12.85 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 1,76,863 | 36,003 | 16.79 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 57,858 | 9,749 | 13.41 |
| 6. | Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. | 332 | - | - |
| 7. | Canara Bank | 1,47,824 | 23,018 | 11.84 |
| 8. | Central Bank of India | 90,286 | 18,473 | 15.20 |
| 9. | Corporation Bank | 75,546 | 12,595 | 13.36 |
| 10. | Dena Bank | 41,068 | 7,286 | 14.19 |
| 11. | IDBI Bank Limited | 1,31,000 | 25,724 | 15.44 |
| 12. | Indian Bank | 64,126 | 7,341 | 9.03 |
| 13. | Indian Overseas Bank | 83,726 | 21,835 | 22.26 |
| 14. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 82,967 | 16,808 | 15.38 |
| 15. | Punjab & Sind Bank | 35,734 | 3,394 | 7.99 |
| 16. | Punjab National Bank | 2,05,465 | 41,467 | 16.38 |
| 17. | Syndicate Bank | 85,404 | 9,146 | 8.08 |
| 18. | UCO Bank | 45,687 | 14,542 | 22.23 |
| 19. | Union Bank of India | 1,26,827 | 20,293 | 12.70 |
| 20. | United Bank of India | 35,906 | 7,289 | 15.03 |
| 21. | Vijaya Bank | 44,479 | 5,156 | 8.05 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------|--------|-------|
| 22. | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 27,123 | 5,390 | 12.98 |
| 23. | State Bank of Hyderabad | 44,623 | 11,927 | 15.44 |
| 24. | State Bank of India | 6,36,832 | 81,442 | 8.16 |
| 25. | State Bank of Mysore | 28,112 | 6,518 | 16.50 |
| 26. | State Bank of Patiala | 39,919 | 12,801 | 23.90 |
| 27. | State Bank of Travancore | 30,343 | 6,901 | 13.27 |

Source: RBI, December-2016 (Provisional Data).

**Declaration of income under amnesty scheme
during demonetisation**

†1346. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who declared their undeclared income under the amnesty scheme during demonetisation, the details thereof;

(b) the revenue earned by Government in view of declaration of 50-50 per cent during demonetisation, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is going to take legal action against the persons who applied under the above scheme and could not pay their tax due to some reasons the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Government has not brought any amnesty scheme during demonetisation. However, *vide* the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 2016 'The Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna, 2016' (the Scheme) has been introduced. The Scheme has commenced on 17.12.2016 and is open for declarations upto 31.03.2017. Hence, the details *viz.* number of declarants and revenue earned by Government shall be firmed up after the closure of the Scheme.

(c) Amount payable under the Scheme is to be paid before filing of declaration. Hence, the question of non-payment of tax by the declarants under the Scheme does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inflow and out flow of capital

1347. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the inflow of capital in form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) during the period from 1st April, 2016 to 31st December, 2016;

(b) the outflow of capital in the form of FII and FPI for 2nd and 3rd quarter; and

(c) the external commercial borrowings by Indian corporate for the last two years, 2015-16 and 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The details of inflow of capital in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)/Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) during the period 1st April 2016 to 31st December 2016 are as follows:

| Particulars | Amount (USD Million) |
|-------------|----------------------|
| FDI | 35,844.00 |
| FII/FPI | 1,64,561.14 |
| TOTAL | 2,00,405.14 |

(b) The details of outflow of capital in the form of Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)/Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) during the 2nd and 3rd quarters are as follows:

| Particulars | Amount (USD Million) |
|---|----------------------|
| 2nd quarter (July 2016-September, 2016) | 62,514.88 |
| 3rd quarter (October 2016-December, 2016) | 61,697.57 |
| TOTAL | 1,24,212.45 |

(c)

| External Commercial Borrowings | 2015-16 (in USD in millions) | 2016-17* (in USD in millions) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inflows | 23,632 | 16,475 |
| Outflows as repayments | 26,744 | 21,355 |
| Agreement value | 24,373 | 16,411 |

*Up to January 2017.

Setting up of Payment Banks

1348. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted approval for setting up of Payment Banks in the recent past, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Applications received and approved by RBI; and

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India/Government has prescribed any guidelines in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for licensing of payments banks on November 27, 2014. The RBI has received 41 applications for payments banks and granted “in principle” approval to 11 applicants to set up the payments banks.

The guidelines for payment banks provide *inter-alia* that (i) eligible promoters can be non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers; and other entities like mobile telephone companies etc. (ii) shall primarily accept demand deposits upto maximum balance of ₹ 1,00,000 per individual customer. (iii) Issue ATM/debit cards, payments and remittance services. (iv) maintain CRR with the Reserve Bank on its outside demand and time liabilities and invest at least 75 per cent of its “demand deposit balances” in SLR eligible Government securities/treasury bills.

Re-calibration of ATMs

1349. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recalibration of all the ATMs of Public Sector and Private Banks across the country have been completed after demonetisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government received huge number of complaints regarding non-functioning of ATMs post demonetisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As on 4th January 2017, out of total 2.18 Lakh ATMs around 1.98 Lakh ATMs have been recalibrated. The Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are working with the respective banks to recalibrate remaining ATMs.

Complaints received regarding non-functioning of ATMs have been taken up immediately with concerned banks for appropriate resolution.

Mandated expenditure under Central laws

1350. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Government of Rajasthan on the issue of mandated expenditure under Central laws;

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) No such specific request has been received from the State of Rajasthan.

Dilution of autonomy of RBI

1351. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Forum of Reserve Bank of India Officers and Employees have expressed their dismay over the reported interference of the Ministry in the day to day affairs of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps have been taken to ensure that autonomy of RBI is not diluted in any manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government fully respects the independence and autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India. Consultations between the Government and the RBI are undertaken on various matters of public importance wherever such consultation is mandated by law or has evolved as a practice. Consultations mandated by law or as evolved by practice should not be taken as infringement of autonomy of RBI.

Deletion of CCTV footages by banks during demonetisation

1352. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Cooperative and other banks are reported to have deleted the CCTV footage recorded during the demonetisation in the country;

(b) whether the Income Tax authorities have written to the Reserve Bank of India in this regard;

- (c) whether any action has been taken to unearth the truth in this regard; and
- (d) if so, what is the progress so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Instance of damage of CCTV footage was reported in one case by the Income-Tax Authorities during 9th November, 2016 to 31st December, 2016.

(b) Being the solitary instance, Income Tax Department has not taken up this matter with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d) Action in the above mentioned case was taken by the concerned bank through its management.

Demand and availability of new currency notes

†1353. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even half of new currency notes are in circulation *vis-à-vis* their demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the existing ratio of demand and availability of new currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Remonetisation is take place continuously at a fast pace. The total value of the currency in circulation as on February 24, 2017 is ₹ 11.641 lakh crores. In order to remonetise the economy, the endeavour would be to supply as many notes as the public demands. The RBI monitors the demand-supply position on a continuous basis.

Impact of decline in inflation rate

†1354. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inflation rate declined to 3.17 per cent as per the retail prices in the month of January;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the core businesses of the country were affected due to the decline in inflation rate, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Consumer Price Index (combined) based inflation declined to 3.17 per cent in January, 2017 from 3.41 per cent in the previous month mainly due to fall in food inflation.

(c) Decline in inflation is good for the economy as moderate inflation rate is associated with economic growth. However, there are several factors that affect the core businesses of the country such as interest rates, input costs and demand-supply condition etc.

Relaxation in norms for travelling of Government officers

1355. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has relaxed the norms of travelling for the officers by permitting them to travel in private airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Existing norms issued *vide* Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 19024/1/2009-E. IV dated 13.07.2009 provides that in all cases of air travel, both domestic and international, wherein the Government of India bears the cost of air passage, officials have to travel in Air India only.

However, *vide* Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 19024/1/2009-E.IV dated 07.06.2016, powers which were earlier vested with Ministry of Civil Aviation, have now been delegated to Financial Advisors (FAs) of Administrative Ministry/Department, to accord exemption in individual cases for air travel in airlines other than Air India because of operational or other reasons or on account of non-availability.

High rate of prevalence of nutritional anaemia

1356. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the prevalence of nutritional anaemia is among the highest in the South Asian countries and the prevalence in India is relatively higher than that of other developing countries, affecting nearly 50 per cent of the population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the World Health Organization's "The Global Prevalence of Anaemia in 2011" report, amongst six WHO regions, the highest prevalence of anaemia in Women of Reproductive Age Group (WRA) (15-49 years) is in South-East Asia region with a prevalence of 41.9 per cent. However the anaemia prevalence in children (6-59 months) in South-East Asia is second highest after African region, with a prevalence of 53.8 per cent.

The prevalence of anaemia in Women of Reproductive Age Group (15-49 years) and Children (6-59 months) is highest in India amongst the eleven WHO South East Asian countries, with a prevalence of 59 per cent in children (6-59 months) and 48 per cent in WRA.

Steps taken by Government to reduce the extent of anaemia among women and children are as follows:

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched National Iron Plus Initiative for prevention and treatment of anaemia in a life cycle approach as under:
 - For children aged 6-59 months, there is provision of supervised biweekly Iron Folic Acid supplementation by ASHA.
 - Weekly IFA tablet supplementation to children 5–10 years and adolescents 11–19 years.
 - As a part of Ante-natal services, every pregnant woman is provided with daily Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for six months, starting from second trimester and those who are identified with anaemia are provided with the therapeutic regimen. IFA supplementation is continued during the post-natal period to the lactating mothers for a period of six months.
- Bi-annual Deworming to all children 1–19 years.
- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all severely anaemic mothers are line listed and followed up for comprehensive management at higher facilities.
- In malaria endemic areas, to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.
- Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.

Paytm Bank

†1357. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to permit Chinese company Paytm to open its bank in India;

(b) if so, the places where Paytm has requested for opening its branches in its application; and

(c) the percentage of profit Government is going to permit Paytm to take back to its country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that it has issued a banking licence under Section 22 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to the proposed Paytm Payments Bank Limited. The proposed Paytm Payments Bank Limited will be controlled by residents at all times. The Paytm Payments Bank has not submitted any request for Branch Authorisation till date.

Criteria for declaration of loan as fraud

1358. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 573 dated 7th February, 2017, Unstarred Question 1519 dated 29th November, 2016 and Unstarred Question 212 dated 6th August, 2013 and to state:

(a) the details of criteria for declaring a loan as fraud by SBI ;

(b) the details of specific criteria which fraudulently secured loans under KCC in 2008 and 2013 do not fulfill and for which FIR No. 486/2013 was filed;

(c) whether Government is aware of specific order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 1580 of 2013 which States that recovery of loans does not condone frauds and is equally punishable; and

(d) if so, details of action Government would take against officials for not declaring the referred loans as fraud in view of the directions of Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that a loan account can be declared as fraud if (i) there is misappropriation and criminal breach of trust (ii) there is a fraudulent encashment through forged instruments, manipulation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of books of account or through fictitious accounts and conversion of property (iii) there are unauthorized credit facilities extended for reward or for illegal gratification etc. SBI has not observed any one or more of the above mentioned five parameters required for classification of the disbursed loan accounts in 2000 and 2008 as fraud. No KCC loans were given in 2013. FIR has been filed against the borrowers after Chitbaragaon branch came to know of the loans availed on the same properties by these borrowers from Etawah Gramin Bank.

Impact of demonetisation on tax collection

1359. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received their tax collection of direct and indirect taxes during the past three years;

(b) if so, whether the tax collection are falling short due to demonetisation; and

(c) if so, the action taken to increase the tax collection in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of Direct and Indirect Tax collection during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Financial Year | Total Direct Tax Collection | Total Indirect Tax Collection |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 6,38,596 | 4,97,060 |
| 2014-15 | 6,95,792 | 5,44,772 |
| 2015-16 | 7,41,944 | 7,09,825 |

(b)

Direct Tax

During the period between November, 2016 and February, 2017, the growth rate in gross collection of direct taxes has increased from 14.4% to 15.0% *vis-a-vis* figures for corresponding in the previous year. Similarly, during the same period, advance tax collections, which are better indicator of the performance of the economy, have also shown an increase in growth rate from 12.6% to 14.4%.

Indirect Tax

The growth in indirect tax revenue during April-February 2016-17 (Year on Year) was about 22.2%.

Thus there is an increase in the overall gross collections as well as advance tax collections since demonetization, both in terms of absolute numbers and growth rate.

(c) Does not arise in view of above reply to part (b).

Chit fund companies in West Bengal

1360. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of chit fund companies have raised a huge amount of money in West Bengal in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the number of such companies and how much money has been raised by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Chit fund companies are registered and regulated under Chit Funds Act, 1982 and administered by Registrar of Chits of the State Government, as against 'Prize Chits' and 'Money Circulation Schemes' which are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

The Government has received various complaints regarding cheating of small investors, particularly by the companies involved in Ponzi/Chit Fund/Multi Level Marketing activities in different States in the country. Based on the complaints received, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has ordered investigation through Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) into the affairs of 185 such companies during the last three years and the current year. Out of which, cases pertaining to the State of West Bengal are:

| 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 (upto January, 2017) |
|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 57 | 33 | 26 | 19 |

The Central Bureau of Investigation has also informed that it has registered 30 cases relating to Chit Fund and Ponzi Schemes in the State of West Bengal. At present these cases are under trial/under investigation stage.

State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) is the joint forum formed in all States to facilitate information sharing among the Regulators and Enforcement Agencies of the State with the objective to control the incidents of unauthorized acceptance of deposits by unscrupulous entities. SLCCs were reconstituted in May, 2014 with renewed focus on unauthorized collection of money by unscrupulous entities. RBI has indicated that out of 486 cases pertaining to unauthorized collection of money by entities in various States/Union Territories considered in SLCC meetings, 116 cases pertained to West Bengal.

Vacancies of workmen directors and officer directors in PSBs

1361. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of workmen Directors and Officer Directors in Public Sector banks;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) As on date, 19 positions of Workmen Employee Directors and 17 positions of Officer Employee Directors in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are vacant.

(b) and (c) Filling up the posts in PSBs is a continuous process. At any point of time, some vacancies may exist for variety of reasons *inter alia* including some unanticipated vacancies. It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to ensure that top level vacancies in the Government are filled up as per extant procedure in a timely manner.

Debarring of Judicial member of CESTAT

1362. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Judicial member of CESTAT has been debarred from hearing cases of a particular Law Firm;

(b) if so, the details and background thereof; and

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against the said Member, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ms. Archana Wadhwa, Member(J), CESTAT has been debarred from hearing cases represented by M/s Lakshmikumaran and Sridharan, law firm by CESTAT *vide* circular dated 21.10.2016 and 27.10.2016. President, CESTAT has also directed that till further orders no case/appeals represented by M/s Lakshmikumaran and Sridharan would be posted before any bench presided by Ms. Archana Wadhwa, Member(J). Further, a complaint was filed against the law firm before the Bar Council of India

and State Bar Council of Delhi for obtaining a favourable order from the Tribunal by concealing/suppressing the material facts that the Hon'ble Supreme Court was seized with the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Irregularities in restructuring PSB loans

1363. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding irregularities in restructuring of loans in public sector banks have come to the notice of Government in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the details of action taken by Government on such complaints during the said period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that some complaints have been received in RBI. However, no database on the complaints regarding irregularities in restructuring of loans is collated by RBI.

These complaints are examined by RBI and appropriate action as deemed fit is taken on a case to case basis after seeking comments from the concerned banks.

Whenever any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Banks' official(s), the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

Loan portfolio of NE States clients under SIDBI

1364. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of clients from North-Eastern States in the Small Industries Development Bank of India till 31 March, 2016; and

(b) the total loan portfolio of the clients from North-East States in that Bank till 31st March, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The details of total number of borrowers and

total outstanding of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in North-Eastern Region as on March 31, 2016 is as under:

| | Total No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Outstanding (In ₹ crore) |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Direct Finance | 90 | 76.52 |
| Indirect Finance | 80,270 | 253.07 |
| TOTAL | 80,360 | 329.59 |

Conversion of Jan Dhan accounts in saving bank accounts

†1365. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Jan Dhan Accounts opened in the country, the amount deposited to these accounts prior to and after the demonetisation, the details thereof;

(b) the number of Jan Dhan accounts which have been converted into general savings accounts on account of deposit of more than ₹ 50,000 following demonetisation, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount deposited in the saving accounts converted from Jan Dhan Accounts, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Total accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the country as on 1.3.2017, is 27.83 crore. The balance of deposits in PMJDY accounts as on 9th November 2016 was ₹ 45,636.60 crore, and as on 4th January 2017 was ₹ 70,070.79 crore.

(b) and (c) Jan Dhan Accounts which fulfil Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements may be converted into savings bank accounts at the request of the account holder, and such conversion is not linked to deposit of more than ₹ 50,000.

Prevention of flow of black money

1366. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much black money has been unearthed by the Income Tax Department domestically during the last three years;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent flow of black money into gold and real estate; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to adapt and upgrade the investigation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and enforcement wings of Income Tax Department in view of the greater penetration of digital technologies in financial transactions, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Search and Seizure:

| Financial Year | Number of groups searched | Total assets seized (in ₹ crore) | Undisclosed income admitted u/s 132(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (in ₹ crore) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2013-14 | 569 | 807.84 | 10791.63 |
| 2014-15 | 545 | 761.70 | 10288.05 |
| 2015-16 | 445 | 712.68 | 11066.24 |
| 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)* | 848 | 1133.37 | 11856.62 |

*Figures are provisional

Surveys:

| Financial Year | No. of surveys conducted | Undisclosed income detected (in ₹ crore) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2013-14 | 5327 | 90390.71 |
| 2014-15 | 5035 | 12820.33 |
| 2015-16 | 4422 | 9654.80 |
| 2016-17 (upto December, 2016)* | 5015 | 9454.47 |

*Figures are provisional

Further, under the Income Declaration Scheme, 2016, the Government has received 64,275 declarations disclosing undisclosed income of ₹ 65,250 crore.

(b) Action against black money is an on-going process, including on its flow into gold and real estate sector. Several measures specific to real estate and jewellery sector taken by the Government in the recent past include the following:

- (i) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2016 has been enacted in August 2016 to curb the menace of domestic black money and the amended law has come into force w.e.f. 1st November, 2016. The Act, *inter alia*, seeks to specify the implementation authorities, empower them to conduct investigation, create appellate machinery and provide for management of confiscated property. The Act enables confiscation of Benami property and

provides for prosecution, thus blocking a major avenue for generation and holding of tax evaded money in the form of Benami property, especially in real estate.

- (ii) In order to curb black money in domestic immovable property transactions, section 269SS, section 269T, section 271D and section 271E of the Act were amended to prohibit acceptance of any payment, or repayment of advance, of ₹ 20,000 or more otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or by electronic clearing system through a bank account, in relation to transfer of an immovable property by providing penalty of an equivalent amount.
- (iii) The Government had, from January 1, 2016 made it compulsory for customers to produce a PAN Card if they bought jewellery worth over ₹ 2 lakh. The cap was earlier at ₹ 5 lakh.
- (iv) Suitable amendment in rule 114B of the Income Tax Rules has been made *vide* Notification No. 95/2015 dated 30th December, 2015 whereby quoting of PAN has been made mandatory for transactions of sale or purchase of goods or services of any nature above ₹ 2 Lakh.
- (v) In order to restrict cash economy, Finance Bill, 2017, proposes to insert section 269ST and section 271DA in the Act. Section 269ST *inter-alia* provides that no person shall receive an amount of three lakh rupees or more,—
 - (a) in aggregate from a person in a day;
 - (b) in respect of a single transaction; or
 - (c) in respect of transactions relating to one event or occasion from a person, otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account.

Further, section 271DA provides for levy of penalty on a person who receives a sum in contravention of the provisions of the proposed section 269ST. The penalty is proposed to be a sum equal to the amount of such receipt.

(c) Upgradation of investigative and enforcement capacities of Investigation and enforcement wings is an on-going process. Some recent steps include: (i) rolling out of the Non-filers Monitoring System (NMS) enabling identification of non-filers about whom specific information is available with the ITD, (ii) implementation of ITBA under which end-to-end processes of all verticals of the Income-tax Department, including the Investigation wing has been brought onto the information technology platform, (iii) implementation of Project Insight,

a robust and comprehensive data warehousing and business intelligence system and (iv) strengthening and streamlining of information collection system to cover a large segment of transactions including personal consumption expenditure on goods and services.

Post-demonetisation issues and challenges

1367. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) major issues and challenges being faced by the Indian economy post demonetisation;

(b) whether India is better placed in the backdrop of fragile world economy; and

(c) if so, how the macro fundamentals appear during the last quarter of 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) The major macro-economic challenges currently faced by the Indian economy, among others, include the need for raising the investment levels, which is related to improving the balance sheet issues of banks and firms and propelling credit growth; and, the need to mitigate the impact of subdued global growth on India's exports and the uncertainties about the monetary and external sector policies of major countries. Resolving these issues, coupled with remonetising the economy to the desired levels and continuing the reform measures of the Government, will help to accelerate economic growth.

(b) According to the World Economic Outlook Update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), released in January 2017, global output growth is projected at 3.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively in 2017 and 2018. In comparison, India's growth rate is projected at 7.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively for 2017 and 2018, which is one of the highest among the major economies of the world. In addition, India's exports have started picking up in the recent months and the foreign direct investment inflows during April-December, 2016 were higher than the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The growth rate of the economy for the fourth quarter of 2016-17, implicit in the second advance estimates and quarterly estimates of GDP at constant market prices, released by the Central Statistics Office, is 7.0 per cent. India's exchange rate *vis-à-vis* US dollar remained fairly stable during December, 2016 to February, 2017, *vis-à-vis* the earlier months of the current year.

Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs

1368. SHRIMATI. VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved many Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for strategic disinvestment during the year 2016-2017;

(b) if so the details thereof, CPSE-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that these CPSEs are providing employment to many youths in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof CPSE-wise; and

(e) the reasons for disinvestment of these CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has given “in-principal” approval for the strategic disinvestment of some CPSEs. Units of CPSEs and subsidiaries of CPSE; however, after completion of the process, specific approval of Government will be sought for strategic disinvestment in each case.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above question does not arise.

(e) The disinvestment of the CPSEs are done as per the disinvestment policy of the Government.

Impact of demonetisation on different sectors

1369. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demonetisation of higher currencies like ₹ 500, ₹ 1000 have had multifacet effects on the country’s economy after 9th November, 2016;

(b) if so, the details of its effects on sectors like-agriculture, service, automobiles, trade and tourism etc.;

(c) whether the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the demonetisation period has been affected severely; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) As per the quarterly estimates released by the Central Statistics Office, the growth rate of Indian economy is estimated to have remained robust at 7.0 per cent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2016-17, despite

the demonetisation of higher denomination currencies (₹ 500 and ₹ 1000). The growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors was 6.0 per cent in the Q3 (October-December) of 2016-17, as compared to 1.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively in the first quarter (Q1) and second quarter (Q2) of 2016-17. Services sector grew by 6.8 per cent in Q3 of 2016-17, as opposed to 8.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively in Q1 and Q2 of 2016-17. The growth rate of “trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting” sector, that to an extent subsumes tourist activities also, was 8.2 per cent, 6.9 per cent, 7.2 per cent respectively in Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2016-17. As per the data released by the Ministry of Tourism, foreign tourist arrivals increased in November and December 2016, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2015. As per the data from Central Statistics Office, in November 2016, the production of commercial vehicles, motor cycles, passenger cars and scooter and mopeds increased, as compared to November, 2015, while the production of three wheelers declined. The production of commercial vehicles, motor cycles, three-wheelers and scooters and mopeds contracted in December, 2016, while the production of passenger cars increased, as compared to December, 2015.

(c) and (d) The growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices in Q3 (October-December) of 2016-17 was 7.0 per cent, as compared to 7.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively in Q1 and Q2 of 2016-17.

Bridging the per capita income gap

1370. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per-capita income of the poor and middle class has been decreasing steadily during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the trajectory of economic growth is only helping a few; and

(d) if so, the details of steps/remedial measures Government is taking to bridge this widening gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Statistics Office (CSO) does not compile estimates of per capita income separately for different economic classes. However, the per capita net national income of the country, also called per capita income, has steadily increased during the last five years, as shown in the following table:

Per-capita Net National Income (₹)

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13* | 2013-14* | 2014-15** | 2015-16\$ |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| At Current Prices | 63460 | 71011 | 79146 | 86513 | 94178 |
| At Constant (2011-12) Prices | 63460 | 65568 | 68717 | 72712 | 77524 |

Source: CSO

* = Third revised estimates

** = Second revised estimates

\$ = First revised estimates

(c) and (d) As per the estimates brought out by the Central Statistics Office, the Gross Value Added at current basic prices recorded an average annual growth rate of 11.3 per cent during the four year period 2012-13 to 2015-16, while the corresponding average annual growth rate of the compensation of employees that, *inter alia*, includes the wages and salaries of the poor and the middle class was higher at 12.1 per cent. The Government is implementing several programmes for skill development, self-employment, wage employment and creation of assets that aim to promote inclusive growth and thereby bridge the income gaps. The specific programmes, among many others, include: National Skill Development Mission for skill development, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana to support the small entrepreneurs, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion, Modified Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for transfer of subsidies in bank account avoiding leakages, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for wage employment and asset creation, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission for skill development and livelihoods promotion, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for rural electrification, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana for housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for rural roads and different schemes for improving social security coverage. Many of these programmes would help in improving the living standards of the poorer sections of the society. The focus of the Government on agricultural sector with programmes for irrigation, insurance, marketing, credit and farm infrastructure is also likely to boost farm and rural incomes.

Raising capital by PSBs through preferential shares

1371. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has permitted 12 public sector undertaking banks to raise close to ₹ 3,000 crore *via* preferential shares over and above the ₹ 22,915 crore capital support committed to them in July last year, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government had already infused a sum of ₹ 25,000 crore in 19 Public Sector Undertaking Banks during financial year 2016, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Government has allowed five banks *i.e.* Allahabad Bank, Bank of India, United Bank of India, Central Bank of India and UCO Bank to raise ₹ 949.278 crore from markets *via* preferential shares.

(b) Government has infused a sum of ₹ 25,000 crore in 19 Public Sector Banks during financial year 2015-16. Details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the PSBs | Total allocation |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 973 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 378 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 1,786 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 3,605 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 394 |
| 6. | Canara Bank | 947 |
| 7. | Central Bank of India | 535 |
| 8. | Corporation Bank | 857 |
| 9. | Dena Bank | 407 |
| 10. | Indian Overseas Bank | 2,009 |
| 11. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 300 |
| 12. | Punjab National Bank | 1,732 |
| 13. | Syndicate Bank | 740 |
| 14. | UCO Bank | 935 |
| 15. | Union Bank of India | 1,080 |
| 16. | United Bank of India | 480 |
| 17. | Vijaya Bank | 220 |
| 18. | State Bank of India | 5,393 |
| 19. | IDBI Bank Ltd. | 2,229 |
| TOTAL | | 25,000 |

Rural households under debt

1372. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 30 per cent households in rural India are indebted currently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) According to the estimates based on the All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 70th round during January to December, 2013, 31.44% of the rural households are under debt. In rural, the share of debt from the institutional credit agencies was 56% against 44% from the non-institutional credit agencies. The reasons for rural indebtedness may be low income and lack of financial education, uncertain monsoon, inherited debt, borrowings from non-institutional sources, etc.

Control over increasing NPAs

1373. SHRI K. T. S TULSI:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in Public and Private Sector Banks in the country, causing big problem to our economic growth, if so, the action taken by Government against loan defaulters so far;

(b) the number and percentage of banks which reported increase in their Non Performing Assets (NPAs) between the period from January to June 2016; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help banking sector to overcome the problem of NPAs in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The details of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Banks for the last two years and the current year is as per details given below:

(₹ in crore)

*Gross NPAs of public and private sector banks during the last
two years and current year (upto Dec-2016)*

| Banks | Gross NPAs | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Mar-15 | Mar-16 | Dec-16 |
| Public Sector Banks | 2,67,065 | 5,02,068 | 6,06,911 |
| Private Sector Banks | 31,576 | 48,380 | 70,321 |

Source: RBI, Dec-16 data is provisional

Actions against defaulters are taken by respective banks that have lent money as per there Board approved Recovery Policy.

(b) The Bank-wise data on Gross NPAs reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) reporting an increase in Outstanding GNPA as on Dec 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016 and the growth of GNPA (June 30, 2016 GNPA data over Dec 31, 2015 GNPA data) along with the GNPA as on March 31, 2016 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Government has taken sector specific measures (Infrastructure, Power, Road, Textiles, Steel etc.) where incidence of NPA is high. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has been enacted and Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) and The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act have been amended to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have been established for improving recovery.

Statement

Bank-wise data on gross NPAs from January to June 2016

(₹ in crore and growth in %)

| Bank/Bank Group Name | Gross NPAs | | | Growth of GNPAs (%) |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | 31-Dec-15 | 31-Mar-16 | 30-Jun-16 | 30.06.2016 over 31.12.2015 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Allahabad Bank | 9,802 | 15,385 | 19,209 | 95.96 |
| Andhra Bank | 9,521 | 11,444 | 14,137 | 48.49 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| Bank of Baroda | 38,934 | 40,521 | 42,992 | 10.42 |
| Bank of India | 36,519 | 49,879 | 51,875 | 42.05 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 8,302 | 10,386 | 13,040 | 57.07 |
| Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 150.00 |
| Canara Bank | 19,813 | 31,638 | 32,334 | 63.19 |
| Central Bank of India | 17,564 | 22,721 | 25,107 | 42.95 |
| Corporation Bank | 10,707 | 14,544 | 15,726 | 46.88 |
| Dena Bank | 7,916 | 8,560 | 9,636 | 21.73 |
| IDBI Bank Limited | 19,615 | 24,875 | 27,275 | 39.05 |
| Indian Bank | 7,071 | 8,827 | 8,894 | 25.78 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 22,672 | 30,049 | 33,913 | 49.58 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 11,825 | 14,702 | 17,209 | 45.53 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 3,434 | 4,229 | 4,566 | 32.95 |
| Punjab National Bank | 34,338 | 55,818 | 56,654 | 64.99 |
| Syndicate Bank | 9,603 | 13,832 | 15,434 | 60.73 |
| UCO Bank | 14,932 | 20,908 | 22,598 | 51.34 |
| Union Bank of India | 18,495 | 24,171 | 27,281 | 47.50 |
| United Bank of India | 6,722 | 9,471 | 10,104 | 50.33 |
| Vijaya Bank | 3,871 | 6,027 | 6,589 | 70.21 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 3,079 | 3,603 | 4,593 | 49.17 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 5,832 | 6,591 | 9,436 | 61.81 |
| State Bank of India | 72,801 | 98,185 | 1,01,552 | 39.49 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 2,915 | 3,636 | 4,323 | 48.32 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 5,789 | 6,767 | 11,365 | 96.34 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 2,604 | 3,200 | 6,401 | 145.83 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 434 | 447 | 455 | 4.74 |
| City Union Bank Limited | 460 | 512 | 555 | 20.70 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 1,684 | 1,668 | 1,747 | 3.75 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 3,339 | 4,369 | 4,715 | 41.19 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 1,187 | 1,180 | 1,389 | 17.09 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. | 721 | 511 | 702 | -2.61 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 332 | 391 | 432 | 30.26 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd. | 94 | 121 | 145 | 53.19 |
| RBI Bank Limited | 199 | 208 | 253 | 26.83 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 1,108 | 1,562 | 1,652 | 49.06 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 476 | 419 | 489 | 2.62 |
| Axis Bank Limited | 5,452 | 5,848 | 8,909 | 63.41 |
| Bandhan Bank Limited | 0 | 19 | 30 | 100.00 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 4,146 | 4,298 | 4,851 | 17.00 |
| ICICI Bank Limited | 21,149 | 26,221 | 27,194 | 28.58 |
| IDFC Bank Limited | 1,462 | 3,058 | 3,030 | 107.20 |
| Indusind Bank Ltd. | 681 | 777 | 861 | 26.35 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 2,690 | 2,838 | 3,059 | 13.70 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 559 | 749 | 845 | 51.20 |
| American Express Banking Corp. | 42 | 50 | 50 | 19.94 |
| Bank of America, National Association | 0 | 0 | 110 | 100.00 |
| CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. | 4 | 64 | 64 | 1,574.80 |
| Citibank N.A | 841 | 861 | 872 | 3.67 |
| Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank | 233 | 238 | 249 | 6.91 |
| DBS Bank Ltd. | 1,532 | 1,633 | 1,592 | 3.94 |
| Deutsche Bank AG | 175 | 199 | 263 | 50.06 |
| Firststrand Bank Ltd. | 41 | 66 | 66 | 58.99 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd. | 790 | 836 | 826 | 4.52 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China | 0 | 48 | 49 | 100.00 |
| Cooperatieve Rabobank U.A. | 0 | 20 | 20 | 100.00 |
| Sberbank | 67 | 100 | 100 | 50.09 |
| Sonali Bank | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5.59 |
| Standard Chartered Bank | 7,454 | 10,836 | 9,216 | 23.64 |
| SBM Bank (Mauritius) Ltd. | 72 | 72 | 88 | 21.93 |

Source: RBI

Loss of lives during demonetisation

1374. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans on giving/has paid any compensation to people who lost their lives while standing in the queues of banks/ATMs post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) details of the people who died while standing in the banks/ATMS queues for cash in the month of November and December, 2016, State/UT/date-wise, and

(c) whether Government has any data regarding the average time spent by people while standing in the banks/ATMs queues to collect/exchange cash post demonetisation, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) No such official report has been received.

Merger of subsidiary banks with SBI

1375. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Cabinet has approved the merger of subsidiaries of State Bank of India with the parent Bank (SBI), if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time to be taken by merged entity to come into effect with the reasons for the merger; and

(c) whether Government will merge other Public Sector Banks in order to face global challenge, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Cabinet in its meeting on 15th February, 2017 has approved the proposal of acquisition of subsidiary banks of SBI *i.e.* State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Travancore with State Bank of India. It shall come into effect on 1st April, 2017.

Financial exclusion of weaker section of society

1376. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banking sector has failed to meet the targets for weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that economic reforms have reinforced financial exclusion of the landless belonging to the weaker section who would suffer from agrarian crisis and uprooting as a result of industrialization and urbanization;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any action; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) As per Guideline issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* their master direction dated 07 July 2016 on Priority Sector Lending, RBI has prescribed a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off Balance-sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) for lending to Priority Sectors. Out of which, a target of 10 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher, has been prescribed for lending to Weaker Sections of the society.

Achievement of banking sector in lending to Weaker Sections *vis-à-vis* their targets for the year ended March 31, 2016 is furnished below.

Weaker Sections—Targets and Achievement under Priority Sector Lending

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Bank Group | ANBC | Target for Weaker Sections | Achievement |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| PSBs | 50,56,593.7 | 5,05,659.3 | 5,58,240.3 |
| Private Banks | 14,68,980.5 | 1,46,898.0 | 1,24,331.0 |
| Foreign Banks with 20 branches and above* | 1,72,062.3 | 4386.5 | 3956.4 |

Source: RBI

*Foreign banks with 20 branches and above have to achieve the Weaker Section target within a maximum period of five years starting from April 1, 2013 and ending on March 31, 2018 as per the actions plans submitted by them and approved by RBI.

Scheduled Commercial Banks having any shortfall in lending to priority sector are allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) established with NABARD and other Funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/MUDRA Ltd., as decided by the RBI from time to time.

Non-achievement of priority sector targets and sub-targets is taken into account while granting regulatory clearances/approvals for various purposes.

In the said RBI Master Direction, Weaker Sections category includes *inter alia*, Small and Marginal Farmers and Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders.

The following steps have been taken to facilitate credit to Small and Marginal Farmers and landless farmers/labourer:

- (i) To augment flow of credit to farmers, especially landless farmers such as tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers etc. for taking up farm activities, NABARD has developed a credit product *i.e.* Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). The JLGs facilitate hassle free credit to farmers both for short and long term purposes without collateral security through the banking system. The product relies on mutual guarantee of clients like small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share croppers.
- (ii) GOI in the announcement of Union Budget for 2014-15 had exhorted banks adopt financing of Joint Farming Groups of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan' [landless farmers] for reaching out to the landless farmers through JLG Scheme of financing. Till the end of 31 March, 2016, 17.52 lakh JLGs have been provided ₹ 17336.95 crore credit by banks. GoI, in order to give boost to the financing of farmers has extended Interest Subvention Scheme to JLGs availing crop loan will have the benefit of interest subvention *i.e.* crop loan availed at 7% p.a.

- (ii) Banks have been advised by RBI to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-. The requirement of 'no due' certificate has also been dispensed with for small loans up to ₹ 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, only a self-declaration from the borrower is required.

Curbing as black money through demonetisation

†1377. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of various banks and other financial institutions found involved in mismanagement in the investigation regarding implementation of demonetisation and the nature of action taken against them;

(b) whether Industries and other financial experts are of the view that industries have been forced to face financial slowdown for a long time due to demonetisation decision; and

(c) the extent to which Government has succeeded in achieving the targets fixed by it to curb the black money through demonetisation; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that 5 banks have reported 15 cases (branches) where bank employees have been found involved in 'irregular exchange transaction' of Specified Bank Note (SBN) during the phase of Demonetisation.

Whenever any irregularities are found or observed on the part of Banks' official(s), the Banks initiate action as per their extant rules and commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules.

As per the quarterly estimates released by Central Statistics Office, the growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) prices for the industry sector for the third quarter (October–December) of 2016-17 was 6.6 per cent despite demonetisation of high denomination currencies (₹ 500 and ₹ 1000) as compared to 6.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent growth respectively in the first quarter (Q1) and second quarter (Q2) of 2016-17.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As part of on-going actions against black money post demonetization, the Income Tax Department conducted more than 1100 searches, seizures and surveys and issued more than 5100 notices, during the period 9th November 2016 to 10th January 2017, for verification of suspicious high value cash deposits in old high denominations. The undisclosed income detected till 10th January 2017 in these on-going investigations was more than ₹ 5400 crore. Relevant information has been shared by Income Tax Department with other law enforcement agencies such as Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation, for appropriate action.

Proposals pending from Chhattisgarh

†1378. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry during the last three years from the Government of Chhattisgarh for development projects and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which proposals received from the State Government are still pending;

(c) whether any time limit has been stipulated for disposal of proposals; and

(d) whether long time taken in the execution of proposals hamper the development works and how the cost escalation related to projects is adjusted, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) No proposal for development projects have been received in the Finance Ministry from the Government of Chhattisgarh. However, communications dated 01.11.2015 were received from Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh regarding construction of roads in Bastar region under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMKSY) and construction of toilets for achieving targets of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Gram Panchayats under Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural). These references were transferred to the concerned Ministries for appropriate action.

Health insurance for all

1379. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of people paying out of their pocket in our country is very high at about 79 per cent as compared to other countries;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Social security or health insurance for everyone is up to ₹ 50 thousand only;

(c) whether Government is considering to have health insurance for all; and

(d) whether Right to Health is also being considered by Government, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per World Health Organization (WHO), Out of Pocket expenditure as percentage of total expenditure on health in India was 62% in 2014. India ranked 182 out of 192 countries in terms of Out of Pocket expenditure as percentage of total health expenditure.

(b) Presently Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a Centrally sponsored health insurance scheme which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and 11 other defined categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. They are entitled for cashless health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- per annum per family.

Senior Citizen's Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, belonging to above said categories has also been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2016 on top of RSBY. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal.

Reforms in medical education

1380. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to modify the medical course to get the degree of a Doctor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the plan;

(c) whether Government apart from the internship, proposes to make two years compulsory rural appointments for the Medical students to qualify for National Exit Test (NEXT) therefor; and

(d) if so, details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is the statutory body responsible for establishing and maintaining high standards in medical education. Updating of medical syllabus is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) No.

Delay in launching of HIV prevention project

1381. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the launch of HIV prevention project in the country is delayed by about 9 months' time;

(b) if so, present status of the first ever Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis medicine testing project therein;

(c) the report of WHO on the project and availability of medicines therefor; and

(d) the initiative of the Drug Controller General of India (DGCI) on the project and their technical support therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) No. NACO is not aware of any such launch of HIV prevention project.

NACO is aware of one India-foreign research project on PrEP commissioned by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) titled "Closing a critical HIV prevention gap: demonstrating safety and effective delivery of daily oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) as part of an HIV combination preventive intervention for sex workers in Kolkata and Mysore-Mandya, India," which is funded by NIH, USA.

Spurious drug trade in Gujarat

†1382. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding spurious drug trade in Gujarat during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken against them?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Gujarat, the details of the complaints received by them regarding cases of spurious drugs and action taken thereon during last two years is as under:—

| Sl. No. | Year | No. of cases of spurious drug trade | Action taken. |
|---------|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | 2015 | Nil | Not Applicable. |
| 2. | 2016 | 05 | FIR launched in Police Station for investigation. |

Grants to cancer hospitals

1383. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to enhance the grants to cancer hospitals in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of grants released to various cancer hospitals in the country during the last two years, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing “Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crore and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds. The details of funds released under the said scheme during the last two years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Financial Assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is also available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister’s Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009, wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients. The details of funds released to RCCs during two years is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Additionally support for cancer treatment is provided under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases

and Stroke (NPCDCS). Oncology has focus on newly established AIIMS and upgraded institutions under PMSSY.

Statement-I

Details of funds released for setting up/establishing State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) under “Tertiary Care for Cancer” Scheme of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during last two years:

(1) Funds released during the financial year 2014-15:

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Name of the Institute | SCI/ TCCC | Amount Released (in crore) |
|---------|-------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Karnataka | Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru | SCI | 67.50 |
| 2. | Kerala | Government Medical College, Kozhikode | TCCC | 25.03 |
| 3. | Tripura | Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala | SCI | 55.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad | SCI | 67.50 |
| 5. | West Bengal | Government Medical College, Burdwan | TCCC | 22.24 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar | SCI | 47.25 |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | Cancer Institute (RCC) Adyar, Chennai | SCI | 67.38 |
| TOTAL | | | | 351.90 |

(2) Funds released during the financial year 2015-16:

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|--|------|-------|
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla | TCCC | 14.87 |
| 2. | Bihar | Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna | SCI | 33.06 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|---|------|--------|
| 3. | Mizoram | Civil Hospital, Aizawl | TCCC | 14.64 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow | TCCC | 11.43 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | S P Medical College, Bikaner | TCCC | 17.123 |
| 6. | Karnataka | Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences | TCCC | 17.257 |
| 7. | Telangana | MNJ Institute of Oncology and RCC, Hyderabad | SCI | 18.12 |
| TOTAL | | | | 126.50 |

(3) Funds released during the financial year 2016-17 (till 28th February 2017):

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|------|---------|
| 1. | Kerala | Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram | SCI | 46.957 |
| 2. | Punjab | Government Medical College, Amritsar | SCI | 51.58 |
| 3. | Delhi | Lok Nayak Hospital | TCCC | 25.40 |
| 4. | Punjab | District/Civil Hospital, Fazilka | TCCC | 20.119 |
| 5. | Odisha | Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack | SCI | 35.829 |
| 6. | Nagaland | District Hospital, Kohima | TCCC | 13.23 |
| 7. | Haryana | Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt | TCCC | 9.2253 |
| 8. | West Bengal | Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad | TCCC | 10.9793 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur | TCCC | 15.3196 |
| 10. | Rajasthan | SMS Medical College, Jaipur | SCI | 40.6683 |
| TOTAL | | | | 269.308 |

Statement-II

*Details of funds released to Regional Cancer Centre's from Health Minister's
Cancer Patient Fund under RAN*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Centres (27 RCCs) | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|---|---------|---------|
| 1. | Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack | - | - |
| 2. | Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust and Research Institute Bikaner, Rajasthan | - | - |
| 3. | Cancer Hospital Tripura, Agartala | 80 | - |
| 4. | Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh | 110 | 375 |
| 5. | Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata | 50 | 20 |
| 6. | Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram | 20 | - |
| 7. | Dr. B. B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam | 90 | 30 |
| 8. | Government Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu | - | - |
| 9. | Government Medical College and Associate Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu | - | - |
| 10. | Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat | - | - |
| 11. | Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), New Delhi | 20 | - |
| 12. | Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar | - | - |
| 13. | Kamla Nehru Memo. Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh | 40 | 160 |

| Sl. No. | Name of Centres (27 RCCs) | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|--|---------|---------|
| 14. | Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka | - | 40 |
| 15. | MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh | - | - |
| 16. | Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh | 20 | 40 |
| 17. | Pt. B. D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana | - | 10 |
| 18. | Pt. J N M Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh | 20 | 20 |
| 19. | Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry | 10 | 10 |
| 20. | Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala | 50 | 20 |
| 21. | Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh | 50 | 25 |
| 22. | Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu | 140 | 179 |
| 23. | Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal | - | - |
| 24. | RST Hospital and Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra | 20 | - |
| 25. | Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences., Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh | - | - |
| 26. | Sher-i Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar | 20 | 30 |
| 27. | Tata Memorial Hospital Mumbai, Maharashtra | 20 | 20 |
| TOTAL | | 760 | 979 |

Re-use of disposables by empanelled hospitals

1384. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that CGHS empanelled private hospitals are reusing disposables like catheters, guide-wires and balloons used in every angioplasty and billed repeatedly without the consent of patients and making profit of rupees 20,000 to 30,000 on every procedure with simple reuse and rebilling.

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them including withdrawal of CGHS empanelment;

(c) whether reusing disposable items is a criminal act; and

(d) whether Government has issued any Office Memorandum warning against reuse of disposable surgical items and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) No.

(d) Yes, an office memorandum has been issued on 21.12.2016 to all Health Care Organizations empanelled under CGHS stating that re-use of Disposable items is not permitted under CGHS and that in case of any complaint in this regard suitable action including withdrawal of CGHS empanelment shall be initiated against defaulters.

New AIIMS in Odisha

1385. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an AIIMS in Western Odisha in Jharsuguda, as Odisha is a very big State and only one AIIMS in Bhubaneshwar is established; and

(b) whether Jharsuguda would be the best place as an airport is coming up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No, at present, there is no proposal for a second AIIMS in Odisha.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer patients in the country

†1386. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of cancer patients in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent cases of cancer are detected in first and second stage in the country;
- (c) whether some experts have suggested to declare cancer as a notified disease like tuberculosis;
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to check the rising number of cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated incidence of cancer patients in the country for the year 2016 is 1451417. As reported by ICMR as per “Consolidated Report on Hospital Based Cancer Registry: 2012-14”, it is estimated that approximately 17% patients report when the disease has spread throughout the body which is the end stage of disease

(c) and (d) There have been different opinions among experts regarding declaring cancer as a notifiable disease. The Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

(e) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. Operational guidelines for implementing population wide screening of common cancer *viz.* breast, cervical and oral cancer have been issued to the State

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments. The guidelines include screening for the risk factors of cancer among common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Such screening will also spread awareness on the risk factors of common NCDs including cancer.

The Government of India is implementing “Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Chemical in anti-bacterial soaps and body wash liquids

†1387. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a chemical, Triclosan, is being added in anti-bacterial soaps and body wash liquids which harms the hormones related to human body activities, sex, thyroid etc. and leads to dryness of skin; and

(b) if so, whether Government would immediately ban the use of the chemical Triclosan and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has informed that the standards for cosmetics are laid down from time to time by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The Indian Standard IS 4707 (Part 2): 2009 allows Triclosan to be used in cosmetic products with 0.3 percent maximum authorized concentration.

No case of Triclosan causing harmful effects on hormones related to body functions, sex and thyroid of humans have been reported to CDSCO.

Medicines found deficient by drug controllers

1388. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many medicines made by private as well as Government pharmaceutical manufacturers have been found to be deficient by State Drug Controllers of various States in 2016;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details for each such medicine along with their manufacturers and the reasons for deficiency and action taken against such companies;

(c) whether some of the manufacturers have alleged that the medicine tested was a fake medicine being sold under another brand;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to check circulation of fake medicines; and

(e) whether drug regulators are suitably equipped to deal with the menace of substandard medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Samples of drugs are picked up by both the officers of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and State Drugs Control Department regularly. Such Samples are picked up as part of the surveillance activities and based on risks assessed. Complete details of the samples picked up by States/UTs are not maintained Centrally. However, a nation-wide survey (2014-16) has been conducted in which 47012 samples were tested and analysed from across the country. The percentage of drugs not conforming to the prescribed standards (Not of Standard Quality) has been found to be 3.16% and that of spurious drugs 0.0245%. The entire report has been placed on the website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and CDSCO.

(d) Steps such as Risk Based inspections of manufacturing units to check compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) has been launched in 2016 and a comprehensive checklist has been prepared for ensuring compliance with GMP and GLP through self assessment.

(e) Both the enforcement and laboratory officials have been trained in various areas to enhance their capacity and state-of-the-art equipment has been provided to the drug testing laboratories. The strength of personnel in the regulatory structures has also been increased over a period of time. As a result, the drug regulators are better placed to discharge their responsibilities including dealing with substandard medicines.

Cancer treatment for economically weaker section

†1389. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cancer patients who are economically weaker, die every year for want of expert doctor's opinion and treatment being costly, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any initiative has been taken by Government recently to provide expert doctor's opinion to the cancer patients of economically weaker sections and to make the treatment cheaper and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Such data regarding cancer patients is not maintained centrally. However, the cost of treatment of cancer depends on various factors including, *inter alia*, the stage of diagnosis, type and site of cancer, type of treatment etc.

The treatment of Cancer in many of State and Central Government institutions is free for BPL patients and subsidized for others. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

- (i) Implementation of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) upto district hospital level. Further, the guidelines for population level screening of common cancer *viz.* Cervix, Breast and Oral have been released to the State Governments for implementation.
- (ii) To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing a Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support the setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. 13 TCCCs and 11 SCIs are approved till date.
- (iii) Supporting Cancer Care under new AIIMS and State Government Medical Colleges being upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).
- (iv) Setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar as part of second campus of AIIMS, New Delhi has been approved.
- (v) The Government is providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line for life threatening diseases under the schemes such as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), State Illness Assistance Fund (SIAF) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG).
- (vi) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) outlets have been opened at 41 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to

make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Jan Aushadhi Stores are set up by Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide generic drugs at affordable prices.

- (vii) The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of cancer for which ceiling prices have been fixed.

Vigilance investigation in AIIMS

1390. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite corruption and vigilance investigation conducted by Central Vigilance Commission in AIIMS, the Ministry has not acted against AIIMS; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for non action by the Ministry on the recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has acted on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission in cases of AIIMS following due procedure.

Action plan to achieve SDGs

1391. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks 143 out of 188 countries on the Health Index with even Syria and Iraq ranking much higher on the first global analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), if so, what is Government's plan of action to achieve the SDGs; and

(b) by which year India would be able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of low under-five mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes. A study titled "Measuring the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 Countries: a baseline analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015" published recently in "The Lancet"

placed India in 143rd position below Syria and Iraq. The study provides an analysis of 33 health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators.

A National Consultation on “Transitioning from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to SDGs” was organized by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with WHO and other development partners in New Delhi in May 2016. One of the intended objectives of the consultation was State/regional levels consultations involving key stakeholders to build a shared understanding, approach and vision. A Delhi Declaration was signed by the Secretaries of Health of the States/UTs wherein they have committed to work collaboratively towards achievement of the SDG-3, acknowledging that health and wellbeing are core pillars of happier society, economic growth and sustainable development. The Secretaries also affirmed that strengthening health systems and universal primary health care are non-negotiable strategies towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

A National Task force on SDG-3 has been set up to develop the monitoring framework for SDG-3 in India with a rollout plan, support the States with rollout of the SDG health agenda and set up review mechanisms. First meeting of the task force took place in November, 2016.

(b) For India, Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was estimated at 126 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990. In order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4 target, the U5MR was to be reduced to 42 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015. According to the latest Sample Registration System Statistical Report released by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, U5MR of India was 43 in 2015 indicating thereby that the country was very close to achieving U5MR target.

Invention of artificial kidney

1392. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists of the University of California have invented an artificial kidney recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is under human trials and very soon going to hit the market; and

(c) if so, details of the invention and how it is similar to kidney functioning, what would be the price structure and to what extent this is helpful to poor patients in the country, more particularly for those who are undergoing dialysis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) As informed by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the device is currently being tested on humans.

(c) Under the Department of Bio-engineering and Therapeutic Sciences University of California, San Francisco, a national research project named “The Kidney Project” is under way to create a small, surgically implanted, and free-standing bio-artificial kidney to treat end stage renal disease. The above artificial kidney is being developed with microchip nanotechnology with living kidney cells by Dr. Fissel from Vanderbilt University, Nashville and his collaborator Dr. Shuvo Roy from University of California, San Francisco.

As the device is still under evaluation, the details regarding price structure, etc. are not available.

Decline in healthcare expenditure

1393. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the healthcare funding in our country is low compared to other developing and developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as a percentage of GDP;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is declining over the last few years, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase expenditure on healthcare, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds and to provide proper healthcare facilities to all the citizens of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of public health expenditure on health as percentage of GDP in India *vis-à-vis* select developed/developing countries for 2012, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per Economic Survey 2016-17 brought out by Ministry of Finance, expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for last three years and current year is as under:

- (i) 2013-14 - 1.2%
- (ii) 2014-15 - 1.1%
- (iii) 2015-16 - 1.3% (RE)
- (iv) 2016-17 - 1.4% (BE)

(d) The Draft National Health Policy, 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP.

(e) Public Health and Hospitals is a State subject. However under NHM, Government provides technical and financial support to States to strengthen their healthcare system.

National Health Mission (NHM) implementation framework seeks to achieve health goals through strengthening State health systems, facility based service delivery, expanding the outreach services, strengthening community, the processes, addressing social determinants of health, providing social protection against cost of care through provision of free drugs, diagnostics, diet and transport; and building a robust health management information system.

To ensure proper utilization of funds and to provide health care facilities to all the citizens of the country, the Government has taken several steps including, *inter-alia*:

Organizing periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, conducting external surveys, undertaking Common Review Missions (CRM) on annual basis, conducting monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies, Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission (Now NITI Aayog) etc.

Statement

Details of Public expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of some select developing/developed countries.

| Sl. No. | Name of Country | Public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP-2012 |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Bangladesh | 1.12 |
| 2. | China | 3.02 |
| 3. | India | 1.16 |
| 4. | Indonesia | 1.19 |
| 5. | Kuwait | 2.15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------|------|
| 6. | Malaysia | 2.21 |
| 7. | Oman | 2.17 |
| 8. | Pakistan | 1.03 |
| 9. | Peru | 2.86 |
| 10. | Sri Lanka | 1.21 |
| 11. | Thailand | 3.58 |
| 12. | United Kingdom | 7.81 |
| 13. | United States of America | 7.99 |
| 14. | Russian Federation | 3.32 |
| 15. | Spain | 6.67 |

Source: World Health Statistics, 2015 published by World Health Organization.

Upgrading of Thoothukudi Medical College

1394. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to upgrade Government Thoothukudi Medical College under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY); and

(b) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) No, there is no such proposal to upgrade Thoothukudi Medical College under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

High consumption rate of tobacco products

1395. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest consumer of tobacco in the world and about one million Indians die annually from tobacco-related diseases;

(b) whether 35 per cent of Indian adults in age group of 15 years and above use tobacco, 33 per cent adult males and 18 per cent adult females consume smokeless tobacco products;

(c) whether according to Global Youth Tobacco Survey-2006, 14.6 per cent of students aged 13-15 years use some form of tobacco, 4.4 per cent smoke cigarettes and 12.5 per cent use other forms of tobacco; and

(d) the action taken to protect Indians from adverse effects of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the "Report on Tobacco Control in India" published in 2004, India is the second largest consumer of unmanufactured tobacco in the world and about 8-9 lakhs Indians die of tobacco related diseases every year.

(b) As per the report of "Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) India 2009-10", more than one-third (35%) of adults in age group 15 years and above use tobacco in some form or the other, whereas 33% adult males and 18% adult females in the country consume smokeless tobacco products.

(c) The said data are as per Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009. However, as per the "Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2006", 14.1 per cent of students aged 13-15 years in India use any tobacco product; 4.2 per cent smoke cigarettes; and 11.9 per cent use other tobacco products.

(d) The Government has taken following steps, *inter alia*, to protect Indians from adverse effects of tobacco:—

- (i) The 'Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA, 2003) has been enacted to prohibit the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products.
- (ii) The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2014, and further notification dated 24th September, 2015 mandates specified health warnings covering 85% of the principal display area of the packages of tobacco products.
- (iii) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08 with the objectives to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use and Tobacco Control Laws and to facilitate effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws.
- (iv) The Ministry has started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008 to provide information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.

- (v) In addition, the Ministry has started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India “mCessation” initiative to reach out to tobacco users of all cigarettes who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging *via* mobile phones.
- (vi) The stakeholders are made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through different modes of communication.
- (vii) The Government of India, under the COTPA, 2003 has enacted Rules that regulate depiction of tobacco use in films and television programmes and *inter alia* mandates display of Anti-tobacco health spots/disclaimers/ message in all films/TV programme depicting tobacco products or its use. The Rules further prohibit display of brands of cigarettes or other tobacco products or any form of tobacco product placement and depiction of any tobacco products or their usage in any form in promotional materials and posters of films and television programmes.
- (viii) The Food Safety and Standards Regulations issued in 2011 under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 lay down that tobacco and nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in Food Products.

Death due to poverty

†1396. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state:

- (a) whether according to the World Health Organisation poverty is a major cause of diseases;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard; and
- (c) whether the World Health Organisation has given any suggestions to prevent deaths occurring due to poverty and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) According to World Health Organization, poverty is considered an important social determinant of health and an important contributor to ill-health in many contexts. Poverty and ill health are often closely linked.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Various Ministries of Government of India in participation with State Governments are implementing large number of schemes and programmes for poverty alleviations. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Health Mission to address the health needs of the people, particularly the poor and under privileged people of the country by promoting access to quality health services, reducing out of pocket expenses through free drugs and diagnostics initiatives, controlling/eliminating vaccine preventable diseases etc. Further, under Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), upto ₹ 30000 is given for treatment/hospitalization to benefitting BPL and 11 categories of workers in rural and urban areas.

(c) WHO recommends to move towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and to develop mechanisms for financial protection from health related expenditures and access to quality health services, at affordable cost.

Improving infrastructural facilities in Government medical colleges

1397. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seeking to improve infrastructural facilities in Government medical colleges/hospitals in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals from other State Governments including Rajasthan for the improvement of infrastructural facilities in their Government medical colleges and hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes for strengthening/upgradation of existing Government Medical Colleges to increase PG and UG seats.

Under the Scheme for increase of UG Medical seats, 22 Government Medical Colleges in 8 States have been approved and funds to the tune of ₹ 205 crore have been released to the States. Government Medical Colleges at Ajmer, Udaipur and Jhalawar are approved for increase of 250 MBBS seats and a sum of ₹ 28.73 crore has been released to the State.

Under the Scheme for increase of PG Medical seats 72 Government Medical Colleges in 21 States/UTs have been approved and funds to the tune of ₹ 745.78 crore have been released to the States/UTs. JLN Medical College, Ajmer; Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur; Government Medical College, Kota; RNT Medical College

Udaipur; SP Medical College, Bikaner and SMS Medical College, Jaipur were approved and a sum of ₹ 103.54 crore has been released to the State.

Under the Scheme for Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with districts/referral hospitals, 58 District Hospitals in 20 States/UT have been identified to establish new Medical Colleges. Out of these, 53 have been approved and funds to the tune of ₹ 1953.42 crore have been released to the States/UT. District hospitals in 7 districts *viz.* Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Barmer, Pali, Bhilwara, Churu and Sikar are approved in Rajasthan and a sum of ₹ 232.20 crore has been released to the State.

Withholding of permission to start medical colleges

1398. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application to start medical colleges in the academic year 2017-18 received under Section 10 of the MCI Act, 1965 is still pending with Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not granting permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the Ministry receives applications for starting new Medical Colleges and forwards them to the Medical Council of India (MCI) for making recommendations. The MCI after making necessary scrutiny/assessment of the Colleges makes recommendations to the Central Government. In case MCI sends recommendation for disapproval, the Ministry grants an opportunity to the applicant colleges before taking a decision. The last date for sending recommendations by MCI is 30.04.17 and for issuing permission by the Central Government is 31.05.17 for the academic year 2017-18. The applications received for the year 2017-18 are at different stages of processing.

Legal framework for e-pharmacy business

1399. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals have been considered for framing separate guidelines for the sale of medicines online (epharmacy) in order to outline a legal framework for e-pharmacy business, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to differentiate between online and offline pharmacies, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to address the problem of validity of prescriptions in e-pharmacy business; and

(d) the difficulties faced by start-ups in the ease of doing e-pharmacy business and the steps taken by Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) In view of the concerns raised on the sale of drugs over internet, the Drugs Consultative Committee (DCC) in its 48th meeting held on 24th July, 2015, constituted a Sub-Committee to examine the issue of sale of drugs on internet. The Sub-Committee, in its report, has *inter alia* recommended:—

- Creation of a National Portal to act as the nodal platform for transacting and monitoring online sale of drugs.
- Necessity of evolving a mechanism to register e-pharmacies.
- Geographical restrictions for operation of e-pharmacies.
- Mechanism for verification of authenticity through a link to the National Portal.
- Existing licensees carrying out retail sale of drugs would also be able to register on the National Portal for carrying out online sale of drugs.
- As certain categories of drugs *viz.* the Narcotic and Psychotropic drugs, tranquilizers, habit forming drugs and Schedule X drugs that are prone to being abused or misused to be excluded from sale through e-pharmacies.
- Amendment of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for effective monitoring and proper enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 for achieving its aims and objectives.

(c) and (d) Any sale of medicine in the country continues to be regulated as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 as amended from time to time. In terms of the provisions of the said Rules, drugs specified in Schedules H, H1 and X cannot be sold except on, and in accordance with the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner from a licensed premises. Therefore, any sale of such drugs other than from a licensed premise is not in conformity with these rules. Further, other requirements such as noting the name and address of seller and date on which medicines are dispensed can also not be met in many cases.

Currently, e-pharmacies which do not meet the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 including those relating to sale from a licensed premises and maintaining necessary records, are not permitted.

Measures to improve health indicators

1400. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the reasons behind the latest Global Burden of Disease (2015) Report which shows that despite economic growth, health indicators in our country have not improved as much as in the past decade and, taken any action to tackle this menace, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether self-harm deaths have increased over the years, if so, the details thereof along with the measures undertaken by Government to deal with the same; and

(c) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to improve the health indicators and status along with State/UT-wise budget allotment and utilization during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Global Burden Disease Report (2015) has compared results in current study with 2005 observations and India has shown improvement across multiple indicators. For instance, the life expectancy has improved (for males as well as females) and mortality for under 5 age group has reduced too. Additionally, mortality due to various diseases has reduced. For instance, the mortality (between the years 2005 and 2015) is reduced for lower respiratory infections (by 22.6%), diarrhoeal diseases (by 31.7%), tuberculosis (by 30.7%), neonatal preterm birth (by 39.5%), neonatal encephalopathy (by 31%) and road injuries (by 2.7%). However, there is an increase in the burden of ischemic heart disease (11.1%).

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is aware of the increase in burden of the non-communicable diseases and has launched a screening and control programme for five common non-communicable diseases, namely Hypertension, Diabetes, and Cancers of oral cavity, breast and cervix.

(b) As per the Global Burden of Disease Report for India, the deaths due to self-harm for the period 2005 to 2015 have declined by 3.9%.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) National Health Mission (NHM), has two sub-missions, viz. the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). While NRHM was launched in April 2005, launch of NUHM was approved by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013. NHM envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs. The main programmatic components

include Health System strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive-Maternal-Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) interventions and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases. Under NHM, support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system based on the requirements posed by them under Programme Implementation Plans. Funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

To meet the shortfall of human resource in health, the Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “establishment of new medical colleges by upgrading district/referral hospitals” with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for North Eastern/Special Category States and 60:40 for other States. This scheme was approved in January, 2014. Criteria for identification of Districts under the scheme are (i) District Hospitals/referral hospital with bed strength of 200 or more (ii) District/Referral hospitals of the districts where there is no medical college (iii) Preference to underserved areas. 58 districts in 20 States/UTs have been identified under this Scheme to establish new Medical Colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals. Out of these, 53 have been approved till date. Funds released to the State Governments for the approved districts under the scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Upgradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the country:— This scheme was approved in January, 2014. The funding pattern is 90:10 by Central and State Governments respectively for North Eastern States and Special Category States and 60:40 for other States with the upper ceiling cost pegged at ₹ 1.20 crore per seat. 22 Medical Colleges have been approved under the scheme to increase UG seats. Funds released under this scheme are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats:— The scheme was launched in the Eleventh Plan Period with the objective to strengthen and upgrade State/Central Government Medical Colleges to create new PG seats. The funding pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 60:40. A total of 72 Government Medical Colleges in 21 States/UTs are covered under the scheme for increasing PG seats. Funds released under the scheme are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a Centrally Sponsored Health Insurance Scheme is being implemented by this Ministry which covers BPL families (a unit of five) and other categories namely Building and Other Construction Workers, licensed Railway Porters, Street Vendors, MGNREGA Workers (who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year), Beedi Workers, Domestic

Workers, Sanitation Workers, Mine Workers, Rickshaw Pullers, Rag Pickers and Auto/Taxi Drivers, who are enrolled under RSBY. They are entitled for health insurance coverage of ₹ 30,000/- cashless per annum per family. Under RSBY there is no State/UT-wise allocation of funds. Central Government releases its share of premium to State Governments on the receipt of their proposals. The State/UT-wise details of the funds released to State Governments during last three years are given in Statement-V.

Statement

*Details of States/UTs-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure during
2013-14 to 2015-16 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation | Release | Expenditure |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 2013-14 | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 23.83 | 29.06 | 29.12 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1184.24 | 878.73 | 1044.81 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 86.31 | 78.60 | 92.03 |
| 4. | Assam | 1214.83 | 1077.81 | 956.89 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1487.65 | 1110.32 | 1480.68 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 18.53 | 11.46 | 14.42 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 500.72 | 355.98 | 805.50 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 8.73 | 9.23 | 9.83 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 6.48 | 6.50 | 8.40 |
| 10. | Delhi | 211.46 | 129.78 | 132.59 |
| 11. | Goa | 27.12 | 19.35 | 30.58 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 833.94 | 833.72 | 977.48 |
| 13. | Haryana | 313.57 | 315.94 | 423.79 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 225.95 | 205.29 | 158.60 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 433.87 | 395.10 | 391.10 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 582.97 | 396.38 | 521.49 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 814.17 | 611.11 | 812.56 |
| 18. | Kerala | 424.15 | 360.98 | 673.07 |

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation | Release | Expenditure |
|---------|----------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 3.61 | 3.20 | 2.28 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 1141.03 | 865.94 | 1583.60 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 1520.71 | 1218.51 | 1806.86 |
| 22. | Manipur | 127.75 | 88.93 | 74.57 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 139.24 | 125.51 | 71.53 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 86.20 | 77.43 | 91.89 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 114.42 | 99.73 | 90.40 |
| 26. | Odisha | 678.99 | 604.20 | 901.65 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 21.29 | 18.10 | 25.43 |
| 28. | Punjab | 362.38 | 333.47 | 437.57 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1091.20 | 922.93 | 1457.06 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 42.32 | 45.91 | 44.82 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 1020.75 | 906.24 | 1430.28 |
| 32. | Tripura | 165.43 | 140.15 | 101.93 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 3584.98 | 3024.60 | 2924.38 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 310.55 | 245.25 | 255.28 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 1179.64 | 948.51 | 1271.71 |
| 36. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

2014-15

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 28.22 | 23.36 | 24.33 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 707.15 | 519.73 | 902.91 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 185.65 | 139.41 | 69.50 |
| 4. | Assam | 1095.38 | 877.13 | 915.88 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1292.13 | 1148.32 | 1427.40 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 19.40 | 12.15 | 15.26 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 555.66 | 500.41 | 716.04 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 13.99 | 8.40 | 8.56 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 9.69 | 6.91 | 7.67 |

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation | Release | Expenditure |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 10. | Delhi | 192.59 | 154.04 | 222.64 |
| 11. | Goa | 27.63 | 26.03 | 29.50 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 858.47 | 832.86 | 873.66 |
| 13. | Haryana | 317.42 | 273.60 | 438.18 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 232.00 | 185.84 | 306.92 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 435.17 | 335.51 | 393.29 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 563.92 | 359.62 | 372.01 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 834.09 | 697.24 | 858.18 |
| 18. | Kerala | 373.58 | 521.99 | 509.83 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 5.89 | 5.08 | 1.36 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 1250.17 | 1162.50 | 1738.02 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 1536.58 | 1431.76 | 1834.40 |
| 22. | Manipur | 144.97 | 128.81 | 86.91 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 160.21 | 104.13 | 70.72 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 116.53 | 103.28 | 93.29 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 131.26 | 114.92 | 63.04 |
| 26. | Odisha | 730.09 | 667.16 | 944.10 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 25.46 | 22.56 | 23.35 |
| 28. | Punjab | 351.89 | 379.35 | 460.59 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1238.11 | 1115.96 | 1722.69 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 51.42 | 51.60 | 41.36 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 968.18 | 952.75 | 2248.06 |
| 32. | Tripura | 161.75 | 123.11 | 130.15 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 2650.25 | 2431.06 | 3671.26 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 308.10 | 270.55 | 324.42 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 1053.27 | 1058.62 | 1196.78 |
| 36. | Telangana | 506.45 | 378.72 | 334.68 |

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation | Release | Expenditure |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 2015-16 | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 28.21 | 37.30 | 11.47 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 616.23 | 643.52 | 1090.17 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 160.01 | 162.65 | 146.27 |
| 4. | Assam | 941.29 | 971.35 | 1186.01 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1108.61 | 1159.49 | 1621.67 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 14.24 | 23.89 | 20.98 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 479.38 | 412.26 | 758.28 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11.37 | 14.37 | 15.54 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 9.11 | 10.53 | 15.69 |
| 10. | Delhi | 142.81 | 163.80 | 137.29 |
| 11. | Goa | 19.41 | 16.77 | 24.92 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 677.65 | 693.78 | 1272.42 |
| 13. | Haryana | 249.33 | 291.96 | 493.23 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 197.92 | 246.49 | 281.26 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 368.00 | 367.90 | 420.94 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 493.37 | 411.50 | 590.18 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 706.09 | 740.45 | 1141.61 |
| 18. | Kerala | 305.87 | 304.14 | 632.88 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 4.28 | 5.69 | 2.72 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 1085.37 | 1132.19 | 2046.60 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 1282.31 | 1085.92 | 1734.44 |
| 22. | Manipur | 118.53 | 112.16 | 105.51 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 131.00 | 102.22 | 133.55 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 97.87 | 94.68 | 172.38 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 108.75 | 104.85 | 81.05 |
| 26. | Odisha | 624.71 | 652.62 | 1205.77 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 17.77 | 18.61 | 21.77 |
| 28. | Punjab | 284.75 | 295.23 | 649.49 |

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation | Release | Expenditure |
|---------|---------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| 29. | Rajasthan | 1069.38 | 1287.84 | 1799.11 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 45.86 | 41.01 | 50.71 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 794.38 | 1093.22 | 1633.37 |
| 32. | Tripura | 139.08 | 136.29 | 118.77 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 2299.49 | 2862.83 | 4451.78 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 256.60 | 276.41 | 335.95 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 883.49 | 959.51 | 1487.62 |
| 36. | Telangana | 440.58 | 436.63 | 505.55 |

1. Allocation is as per Original Outlay/Budget Estimates.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year and it is updated as per FMR submitted by the States/UTs.

Statement-II

*Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of
New Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral hospitals
during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 till date |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 28 | 40 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 42.5 | 10 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 30 | 143.97 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 8 | 44 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 14 | 39.02 | 83 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 12.53 | 67.98 | 123 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 | 0 | 14.05 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 78 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 108 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 14 | 24 | 111 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 6 | 7 | 55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|----|------|-------|
| 12. | Mizoram | 0 | 30 | 21.02 |
| 13. | Nagaland | 0 | 36.5 | 14.53 |
| 14. | Odisha | 35 | 85 | 50 |
| 15. | Rajasthan | 41 | 89.2 | 103 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 16 | 154.1 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 6 | 8 | 37.02 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 0 | 20 | 104 |

Statement-III

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Up-gradation of existing State Government/Central Government medical colleges to increase MBBS seats in the Country” during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | States/UT | 2015-16 | 2016-17 till date |
|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6 | 15.51 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 4.5 | 15.6 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 12 | 38.33 |
| 4. | Odisha | 5 | 16.56 |
| 5. | Punjab | 4 | 10.34 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 7 | 21.73 |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu | 9.5 | 31.76 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 5.17 |

Note: There was no release in 2014-15.

Statement-IV

Funds Released under the scheme for “Strengthening and up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG disciplines and increasing PG seats” during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | 2016-17 till date |
|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. | Assam | 0 | 3 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | 2016-17 till date |
|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 3. | Bihar | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Goa | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 0 | 3 |
| 11. | Kerala | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 1.94 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Odisha | 0 | 4.06 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Telangana | 0 | 2 |
| 18. | Tripura | 0 | 6 |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 5 | 0 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 0 | 0 |

Note: There was no release in 2015-16.

Statement-V

Central share of Premium released to State Governments under RSBY during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Assam | 35.68 | 1.06 | 23.24 |
| 2. | Bihar | 152.71 | 34.07 | - |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 48.34 | 58.81 | 88.77 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 60.59 | 18.47 | 74.24 |
| 5. | Haryana | 13.01 | 5.38 | 4.67 |

| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 9.03 | 3.75 | 13.90 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.53 | - | - |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 51.25 | 5.51 | - |
| 9. | Karnataka | 31.59 | - | 94.99 |
| 10. | Kerala | 115.49 | 110.43 | 112.37 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 2.82 | 8.21 | 1.00 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 13.88 | - | - |
| 13. | Manipur | 2.52 | 1.73 | 1.17 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 1.79 | 1.25 | 4.10 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 4.31 | 10.35 | 9.43 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 2.07 | 4.66 | - |
| 17. | Odisha | 70.51 | 93.64 | 59.55 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 0.00 | - | 0.17 |
| 19. | Punjab | 5.58 | 2.59 | 2.80 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 10.72 | 32.10 | 53.57 |
| 21. | Tripura | 18.70 | 14.29 | 15.64 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 72.56 | 36.47 | 11.91 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 1.78 | - | 10.20 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 160.45 | 101.65 | 93.38 |

Use of hazardous chemicals in products used in daily life

1401. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn on the scientific studies conducted to conclude that causes for cancer are somehow also connected to use of certain chemicals in insecticides, fungicides, additives to plastic, PVC and polycarbonate products like food containers and water bottles, biocides used in hand washes, cosmetics, etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to conduct further research in this direction and make recommendation to restrict use of hazardous chemicals in manufacture of goods directly connected to human life in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), an Institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has undertaken several studies on the detection of chemical and pesticide residue.

In order to restrict use of hazardous chemicals, the steps as follows have been undertaken:

- (i) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that it has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 wherein limits of insecticides, fungicides and other harmful substances in food commodities are prescribed.
- (ii) The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 prescribe the limit of additives permitted in food products. The use of potassium bromate, a 2B category possible human Carcinogen is no longer a permitted additive.
- (iii) Ink used in Newspaper print contains, *inter alia*, multiple bioactive materials is known to have negative health effects including risk of acquiring cancer related health complications. The FSSAI has issued an advisory dated 06.12.2016 on restriction of the use of newspaper as food packaging material. The State/Union Territory Food Safety Commissioners have been requested to initiate systematic campaigns to discourage the use of newspapers for packing, serving and storing of food items.

Kidney ailments in Uddhanam region and Prakasam district

1402. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the chronic kidney ailments afflicting Uddhanam region of Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what are the reasons due to which doctors are finding it difficult to find out causes behind kidney ailments in this region;

(c) whether the kidney ailments are also being reported for many decades and more than 420 kidney-related deaths have been reported during the last two years from Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the reasons for not announcing a special package for both Uddhanam and Prakasam Districts as the people are facing severe kidney-related problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes. Government is aware of the burden of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD) in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh particularly, in Srikakulam District. As per information received from Government of Andhra Pradesh nearly 1500 cases recorded for CKD and about 700 deaths occurred in the Uddanam Area of Srikakulam District during 2006-2016 and 423 deaths occurred in Prakasam District during the last two years.

A Central team visited the Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh to investigate the burden of CKD, however no single causative aetiology was found by the team.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that Dialysis Centres are available at 3 Hospitals in Srikakulam District and 5 Hospitals in Prakasam District. Government has also sanctioned 2 additional Units for Srikakulam District and 3 additional Units for Prakasam District. In addition to this, presently 6 Mobile Medical Clinics are functioning in Uddanam Area of Srikakulam District and have screened 2633 persons as on 28.1.2017 out of which 362 cases have been referred to Community Health Centre (CHC), Sompeta for further evaluation and treatment. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted 9 more special mobile medical clinics for a period of 3 months.

Support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is also being provided to States for provision of dialysis services free of cost to the poor under Pradhanmantri National Dialysis Programme (PNDP). Such support is based on the proposals received from States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). So far approvals have been provided to all States based on proposals received from them.

Many of the risk factors for CKD are common with other common NCDs such as Cancer, Diabetes, CVD, *inter alia*. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission. It has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for NCD are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up NCD Clinics in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs). The treatment is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. The programme is under implementation in all States/UTs. Srikakulam and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh have already been covered under the programme.

Steps to promote Indian pharmaceutical companies

1403. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how will Make in India benefit Indian pharmaceutical companies, the details thereof;

(b) what are the steps taken to promote invention and innovation in medicine manufacturing in the country and the details thereof;

(c) what steps are taken to promote private Indian companies to invest more on research and development of essential medicines and the details thereof; and

(d) what are the concessions and benefits provided to them and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) 'Make In India', in so far as Pharma Sector is concerned, aims to make Indian pharma industry more competitive. Indian pharma sector is currently valued at around ₹ 2 lakh crore. With changes in regulatory framework leading to ease of doing business, emphasis on enforcement of quality through better implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Laboratory Practices, and better facilities for testing and analysis in laboratory, etc., the Indian pharma sector would be able to provide quality medicines at reasonable price and, consequently, its share in the global pharma trade will increase. Various measures have also been taken to make the process of approval of clinical trials and clinical research more transparent, objective and predicable. These measures will lead to increased activities in research and development and the availability of more new medicines.

(d) The Government is providing financial support for research and development through Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) run by the Department of Science and Technology. The companies undertaking Research and Development activities are also provided income tax benefits. The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, Para-32(iii) provides exemptions from price control to a manufacturer producing a new drug involving a new delivery system developed through indigenous Research and Development for a period of five years from the date of its market approval in India.'

Poor condition of CGHS dispensary, Pitampura, New Delhi

1404. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of poor functioning of CGHS Dispensary (81) in Pitampura, Delhi due to malfunctioning of server, depleted strength and absence

of doctors/staff, discontinuation of visit of medical specialist, lack of drinking water and sitting facility for senior citizens and non-availability of medicines daily;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) whether large number of dispensaries including Pitampura, Dwarka are functioning in rented buildings;

(d) if so, details thereof and steps taken/being taken to construct their own buildings; and

(e) details where newly constructed buildings exist but dispensaries have still not shifted, with reasons, place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) There are no major issues in the functioning of CGHS Dispensary (81) in Pitampura, Delhi.

(c) and (d) Yes. Details are as under:—

| Wellness Centres functioning in rented accommodation | |
|--|-----|
| Delhi | 13 |
| Outside Delhi | 166 |

Under CGHS Delhi, 15 buildings for wellness centres are under construction.

(e) Nil.

Recognising camel milk as food

†1405. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to recognise the milk of camel as food;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard till date; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Standards for camel milk have already been framed and draft notified in the Gazette of India *vide* notification dated 06.12.2016. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has operationalised these standards with effect from 29.11.2016.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Spread of Chikungunya

†1406. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chikungunya is fast spreading in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take steps for its prevention; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) After re-emergence of Chikungunya in 2006 with 1390322 cases, the cases of Clinically Suspected Chikungunya have shown a declining trend. Currently, Chikungunya is endemic in 30 States/UTs.

In 2015, a total number of 27553 Clinically Suspected Chikungunya cases were reported. During 2016 (prov. till 31st Dec.), a total number of 58265 Clinically Suspected Chikungunya cases were reported across the country. There is no death reported by any State/UT directly attributable to Chikungunya.

(b) and (c) In the absence of any specific drug for treatment of cases and any vaccine for prevention, Chikungunya cases are treated symptomatically. Government of India (GOI) has a developed Mid Term Plan approved by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on 26.05.11 for prevention and control of Chikungunya and guidelines for clinical management of Chikungunya cases, which was shared with the States and also uploaded on National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) website www.nvbdc.gov.in.

Besides this, the other steps taken by GOI for prevention and control of Chikungunya in the country during 2016 are:—

- Periodic reviews are done at the higher level. A total number of 23 review meetings and 3 video-conferences were held.
- To sensitize the States and other stakeholders 12 advisories were issued.
- Chikungunya diagnosis is provided through 542 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 15 Apex Referral Laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities are carried out at National and State level.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Periodic field visits were made by NVBDCP officials to States/UTs.
- Funds are provided by GOI to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

Fund given to NIOS for ASHA training project

1407. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided fund to run the ASHA training project to National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the fund given to NIOS in the last three years and expenses incurred by NIOS in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) National Institute of Open Schooling is not involved in the training of ASHAs. Funds have been provided to National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) of undertaking process of accreditation of trainers and training sites and certification of ASHAs as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed with NIOS.

(b) The details of funds allocated and utilized by NIOS during the last three years are as below:—

| Financial Year | Funds released to NIOS | Funds Utilised by NIOS |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2014-15 | ₹ 7,64,72,049 | — |
| 2015-16 | - | ₹ 28,74,755 |
| 2016-17 | - | ₹ 49,56,529 |
| (up to 31.12.2016) | | |

High rate of caesarean surgeries in the country

1408. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an online petition was signed by more than 1.3 lakh people seeking accountability and Government intervention over alarming rise in caesarean surgeries mainly in private hospitals;

(b) whether it alleges that doctors in private hospitals are increasingly pushing unsuspecting women towards surgical deliveries to fleece more money for hospitals; and

(c) whether according to National Family Health Survey, 2015-16 conducted in 15 States and Union Territories, rate of C-section surgeries in some States were found as high as 87.1 per cent whereas WHO norms prescribe C-section deliveries to be at 10-15 per cent of total number of deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) A petition has been signed by more than 1.3 lakh people on *change.org* website. As per the petition, caesarean deliveries have become a business and hospitals and doctors are making money from unsuspecting women and pushing them towards surgical deliveries. Petitioner also talks about the higher rate of C-sections in private hospitals than public hospitals.

(c) C-section data for 35 State/UTs is available in NFHS-IV, (2015-16). As per NFHS-IV, no States has C-section rate of 87.1%.

Saathiya project to demystify social taboos

1409. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has designed very sensibly the resource material to aid and assist around 1.72 lakh peer educators called Saathiya aimed to demystify several Indian social taboos;

(b) whether the material prepared with UN Population Fund approaches many sensitive issues boldly and sensibly like same-sex attraction with gentleness and wisdom;

(c) whether beyond the misconceptions over Section 377 declaring homosexuality a crime, the material talks frankly about safe sex, abortions and contraception, causing no moral embarrassment; and

(d) whether Saathiya concepts deserve emulation by other social welfare establishments of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes. The materials developed by the Ministry of Health for the Peer Educator component of the Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) are age appropriate and are based on the six thematic areas namely Nutrition, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), Substance Misuse, Injuries, Violence and Mental Health.

(c) There is no mention of Section 377 in the resource material. Material does however talk about adolescent physical, mental, psychological and social development.

Pertinent information about healthy life style practices to help adolescent grow into a healthy and productive adult are mentioned.

(d) The situation specific context is to be considered for its further emulation.

Progress in establishing new AIIMS like institutes

†1410. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced the establishment of medical facilities akin to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in various States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposal is not able to make any progress in many States as land is not being provided for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Six AIIMSs at Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) have already been made functional. An AIIMS at Rae Bareilly is being established under Phase-II of PMSSY. Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Budget for the financial year 2014-15 had announced setting up of four new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh, and in the Budget speech 2015-16 has proposed to set up six new AIIMS in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Two new AIIMS in Gujarat and Jharkhand have been announced in Budget speech of 2017-18.

(b) In so far as establishment of AIIMS at Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Assam is concerned, the land has been transferred to Government of India. There is a delay in handing over of land identified for setting up of AIIMS at Jammu, Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh to Government of India.

Government of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been asked to identify three to four alternate locations for establishment of AIIMS based on criteria under challenge method.

Health policy based on need based services

1411. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India has a health policy, not health service and the need based services have primarily catered to the urban

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

population, which houses 32 per cent of the National population and the doctor population ratio stands less than prescribed by WHO, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Public health and hospitals is a State subject. India has a system for provision of health care services through 3-tier model of public health facilities with Sub-health Centres and Primary Health Centres as provider of primary level care; and CHCs and District Hospitals of secondary level care. Medical colleges and specialized tertiary care institutions provide tertiary health care services.

The public health systems have catered both to rural and urban population of the country. The National Rural Health Mission (launched in 2005) has been the flagship program of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to improve the public health system particularly in rural areas and address the inequities in health services provision in these areas. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has led to a significant strengthening of public health systems in rural areas. According to the Report of NSS 71st round, a majority of the poor-both in rural and urban areas-depend upon the public sector health services for their health needs.

According to the National Health Profile, 2016, the population served per allopathic doctor (including both private and Government) is 1306 against a World Health Organization norm of 1 doctor for 1000 population.

Making treatment of AIDS a legal right

1412. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make the treatment of AIDS a legal right;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, what other measures have been taken, so far for redressing the problems of AIDS patients in accessing proper health care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Government has already made the treatment of AIDS completely free.

(b) In the “Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (Prevention and Control) Bill,” tabled in the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, clause 14.(1) mentions that “The measures to be taken by the Central Government or the State Government under Section 13 shall include the

measures for providing, as far as possible, Antiretroviral Therapy and Opportunistic Infection Management to people living with HIV or AIDS.”

(c) Does not arise

Bridging gap between demand and supply of quality healthcare

1413. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is attempting to bridge the gap between demand and supply of quality healthcare through Public Private Partnership keeping in mind the population pressure in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to improve the quality of healthcare through tertiary, primary and secondary healthcare systems; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to provide quality health services to people lies with the respective State/UT Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) technical and financial support is provided by Government of India strengthening their healthcare delivery systems, including for providing quality healthcare services through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs). One of the core strategies of NHM is partnership with private sector for bridging the gap between demand and supply of quality health care and achieving public health goals without reducing Governmental role in the public health.

Major PPP programmes currently being supported under NHM include Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme, NHM Free Diagnostics Services initiative, Operationalisation of MMUs and Ambulances, Bio Medical Equipment Maintenance etc.

Further, Draft National Health Policy provides for development of alternative models for ‘coordinated care’, where primary, secondary and tertiary care is delivered as an integrated framework with the participation of both public and private sector.

(b) and (c) Draft National Health Policy provides for development of alternative models for ‘coordinated care’, where primary, secondary and tertiary care is delivered as an integrated framework.

For improving quality of healthcare services in public hospitals, some of the key initiatives that have been launched under NHM are the following:—

- States are provided technical and financial support under NHM, *inter-alia*, to contract in or outsource services for improving efficiency and quality of care in the public health facilities or close critical gaps.
- Operational Framework for Quality Assurance at Public Health Facilities have been launched.
- Quality Standards for Public Health Facilities have been defined to achieve quality certification by public health facilities in States/UTs.
- Launched 'Kayakalp' Award Scheme for transforming public health facilities by improving sanitation, hygiene, upkeep, infection control and waste management practices.
- Launched an IT based feedback system 'Mera Aspataal' to know the patient's level of satisfaction.

Assessing implementation of JSSK

1414. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed/assessed the implementation of the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) at various levels in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the shortcomings noticed during the said reviews/assessment; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by Government to remove the said shortcomings and plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Periodic reviews and field visits are undertaken at various levels to assess the implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) by the States.

Since the launch of JSSK, Six Common Review Missions (CRMs) have been undertaken and they have also independently reviewed the implementation of JSSK in selected States.

JSSK Evaluation was also conducted by Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu India Private Ltd. (Deloitte) as the Technical Support Agency (TSA) to the National Health Mission (NHM) in the States of J&K, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal in 2013. Currently, Deloitte is also undertaking JSSK evaluation in 6 States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) has also undertaken independent field visits in high priority districts of States.

(b) The following observations are based on the reports of these visits:

- Policy articulations and dissemination of information on the entitlements is present in all States.
- The awareness about the entitlements of pregnant women under the JSSK Scheme has improved.
- The JSSK entitlements for pregnant women and sick infants upto one year of age is operational across all States, resulting in considerable reduction in out of pocket expenditures.
- Free drugs, diagnostics, diet and assured home to facility transport as well as drop back has improved across all the States.
- OPD and IPD services are provided free of cost to all pregnant beneficiaries in all the States.
- The provision for free diagnostic facilities, including basic lab tests, for pregnant women has improved significantly in most of the States.
- Provision for blood for pregnant women and sick infants is available at all the District Hospitals visited.
- Free diet is being provided to the pregnant beneficiaries in most of the States.

(c) The above reviews and field visits have also highlighted the following:

- Awareness and IEC on JSSK needs further improvement.
- Close monitoring by State and District on any out of pocket expenditure.
- Out of pocket expenditure on drug, diagnostics and referral transport for pick up or drop back is still existing.
- Emphasis on entitlements for newborn and infants needs improvement.
- Grievance Redressal needs strengthening across all States.

(d) Steps taken by Government of India for effective implementation of JSSK are:

- Periodic Regional and State level Review meetings
- Communication through different channels with State Governments including letters, videoconferencing, etc.
- Field visits by Central level teams to monitor the progress of implementation.
- Popularizing the Scheme through Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategies including mass media.
- Field level workers like ANMs and ASHAs are promoting this programme at the ground level through interpersonal communication.

- Referral transport for pregnant women, sick neonates and infants is being provided by the States as per their local needs, using different models which include a network of emergency response vehicles using toll free number, Government ambulances, available transport under public private partnership etc.
- A mechanism of regular supportive supervisory visits to the States and districts to monitor the implementation of JSSK is also put in place and is effective in the implementation of the programme.

Categorization of vitamin supplements as drugs

1415. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) has proposed to bring some of the popular vitamin supplement brands under the category of drugs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reasons why DCGI wanted to bring them under regulation instead of putting restrictions on pricing and marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The vitamins and supplements intended to be used in the treatment, mitigation on prevention of any disease or disorder in human beings or animals are already classified as 'drugs' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Mandatory rural service by specialist doctors

1416. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, specialist doctors are not coming forward to serve in rural areas in spite of handsome salary, additional incentives and relaxations by both State and Central Governments;

(b) whether Government in consultations with State Governments proposes to make rural service mandatory for every specialist doctor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS), there is shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas.

Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility to ensure availability of specialist doctors in public health facilities lies with the State Governments. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for engagement of specialist doctors on contractual basis, based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope.

Support is also provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.

There is currently no proposal under consideration with Union Government to make rural services mandatory for every specialist doctor.

Assessment of working of NRHM

1417. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any strategy for effective implementation of NRHM in the country, including Maharashtra where expensive medicines and other health facilities are still inaccessible to the poor people, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to empower the local bodies for the effective management of the health schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been regularly assessed, *inter-alia*, through external surveys such as, National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS). Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) conducted an evaluation of NRHM on behalf of the Planning Commission. Further, Common Review Missions (CRMs) also undertake a review of NRHM/NHM annually.

The details on different evaluations/assessments are available in public domain as under:

NFHS-4:

<http://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/NFHS.aspx>

SRS:

http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Common/Sample_Registration_System.html

CRM reports:

<http://nhm.gov.in/monitoring/common-review-mission.html>

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare delivery system including support for provision of essential drugs free of cost to those who access public health facilities. An incentive of upto 5% additional funding (over and above the normal allocation of the State) under NHM is provided to those States that effectively implement free essential drugs initiative. All the States/UTs, including Maharashtra, have reported that they have notified free drug policy in their respective States/UTs. To improve availability of drugs, support is also provided for setting up IT infrastructure for supply chain management. Maharashtra has set up a Drug and Vaccine Distribution Management System with NHM support.

(d) Under NHM, the local bodies are envisaged to play an important role in effective management of NHM Schemes and programmes.

At village level Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) is constituted which function under the ambit of the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) and acts as a sub-Committee or a Standing Committee of the Gram Panchayat under the latter's oversight to empower panchayats with the understanding and mechanisms required for them to play their role in governance of health and other public services and to enable communities through their leadership to take collective action for the attainment of better health status in the village. It includes elected members of the panchayat resident in the village as its members.

A similar mechanism in urban areas is the Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS). Untied Funds are provided to the VHSNC and MAS on an annual basis to undertake their functions. At health facility level Rogi Kalyan Samities (RKSSs) are constituted which, *inter-alia*, supervise the implementation of National Health Programmes at the hospital and other health institutions that may be placed under its administrative jurisdiction and Improve participation of the Society in the running of the hospital. RKS includes representatives of PRIs and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Further in every district, DISHA Committees are constituted for monitoring of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the District. It also includes representatives from PRIs and ULBs.

At district level, District Health Mission is headed by Chairperson of Zila Panchayat.

Caesarean operations

1418. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of caesarean operations conducted in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the numbers are available for rural and urban India separately;

(c) if so, whether there is any perceptible difference in occurrence of caesarean operations between rural and urban regions; and

(d) whether the incidence of such operations is substantially higher in some States, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The percentage of deliveries conducted by Caesarean Section (C-section) in the country is 17.2% as per National Family Health Survey-IV (NFHS-IV, 2015-16). As NFHS does not conduct survey every year, separate details during the last three years are not available.

However, as per Health Management Information System (HMIS) the numbers of Caesarean section for the last three years is available and given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The percentage for rural and urban Caesarean Section in the country is available in NFHS IV (2015-16).

(c) The percentage for Caesarean Section in the country is higher in urban areas than rural areas with 28.3% and 12.9% respectively as per the latest National Family Health Survey-IV (NFHS-IV, 2015-16).

(d) As per NFHS-IV, the incidence of C-section is higher in some States. There are multiple reasons for higher rates of C-section. Nowadays the family size is small, hence, every pregnancy is precious. Some common and important indications for C-section includes foetal distress, prolonged labour, Oblique presentation of the foetus, a woman who is pregnant for the first time and previous C-section and C-section on demand by some patients. It is observed that due to good antenatal care, more high risk pregnancies are identified which also leads to high C-section.

Statement

Total number of caesarean operations in the country during the last three years

| | Total number of C-section deliveries reported | | |
|-----------|---|---------|---------|
| | 2015-16 | 2014-15 | 2013-14 |
| ALL INDIA | 2952533 | 2732775 | 2480435 |

Source: HMIS Reports

Maternal Mortality Rate in Telangana

1419. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maternal Mortality Rate is reported high in Adilabad District of Telangana during last two years; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any specific strategy to ensure safety of the mother and child in interior tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Sample Registration System (SRS) of RGI, is the data source for Maternal Mortality Ratio. SRS does not provide district-wise estimates for MMR. MMR for undivided Andhra Pradesh for 2011-13 was 92 per 1 lakh live births.

(b) Under National Health Mission, a host of services are provided to pregnant women and children including those from tribal areas to ensure the safety of pregnant women and children. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement***Details regarding strategies for safety of mothers and children under NHM***

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Operationalization of Sub-Centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care with a strategic initiative “Dakshata” to enable service providers in providing high quality services during childbirth at the institutions.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Mother and Child Tracking System is being implemented to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care along-with immunization services.
- Engagement of more than 9.45 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists

(ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases of pregnant women at Sub Centres and PHCs for their timely management
- Operationalization of Safe Abortion Services and Reproductive Tract Infections and Sexually Transmitted Infections (RTI/STI) at health facilities with a focus on “Delivery Points”.
- Maternal Death Review (MDR) is being implemented across the country both at facilities and in the community. The purpose is to take corrective action at appropriate levels and improve the quality of obstetric care.
- Under National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), through life cycle approach, age and dose specific IFA supplementation programme is being implemented. After the first trimester of pregnancy, every pregnant woman during ANC is given Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets for six months, after the first trimester of pregnancy and six months post-partum. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given double the dose of IFA.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- A new initiative of “Prevention of Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH) through Community based advance distribution of Misoprostol” by ASHAs/ANMs for high home delivery districts.
- Newer interventions to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity-Diagnosis and Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Hypothyroidism during pregnancy, Training of General Surgeons for performing Caesarean Section, Calcium Supplementation during pregnancy and lactation, De-worming during pregnancy, Maternal Near Miss Review, Screening for Syphilis during pregnancy and Dakshata guidelines for strengthening intra-partum care.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan has been initiated to provide comprehensive and quality antenatal care to pregnant women on the 9th of every month.

Besides this, for tribal districts including tribal blocks, following key activities are also being simultaneously implemented based on proposals from State Governments. These are:

- **Creation of Birth Waiting Homes:** In remote and tribal areas, with poor road connectivity and access to health facilities, pregnant women can come and stay in these homes well before their Expected Date of Delivery (EDD) and transferred to the facility once they go into labour.
- **Special and innovative transportation:** In remote and inaccessible areas where there is no motorable road, special schemes and incentives are being given to the States as per their proposal for bringing pregnant women and sick neonates (by palkis, carts, etc.) to the nearest road head that serves as a pickup point for referral transport.
- **Suitable incentives to ANMs (SBAs):** ANMs trained in SBA can be incentivized for attending home deliveries in pre-identified and notified villages in remote and inaccessible areas where it is difficult to bring a woman to the institution for delivery on account of geographical/climatic exigencies.
- In addition, a norm of “Time to care” has been adopted under which a Sub Centre can be set up within 30 minutes by walk from habitations in selected districts of hilly States and desert areas.

Payment system for Asha workers

1420. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the payment system to the Asha workers;
- (b) whether grants are given to States for payment to Asha workers; and
- (c) if so, the grant released for Asha workers during the last three years, year-wise and State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), ASHAs are given performance/task based incentives in line with their role as honorary volunteers.

(b) and (c) Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including support for ASHAs based on their proposals. The State-wise details of approvals and expenditure under NHM for ASHAs for FY 2013-14 to 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of SPIP Approval Vs Expenditure for the component ASHA under NHM for the FY 2013-14 to 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| | | SPIP Approvals | Exp | SPIP Approvals | Exp | SPIP Approvals | Exp |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A. High Focus States | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Bihar | 28020.43 | 16824.18 | 26248.52 | 18623.31 | 27027.69 | 20256.74 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 9246.49 | 4906.00 | 8597.68 | 6215.70 | 8125.98 | 9160.75 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 149.50 | 0.00 | 867.54 | 1117.62 | 1823.69 | 1117.52 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1208.93 | 1108.22 | 2623.93 | 1303.14 | 3021.59 | 2233.54 |
| 5. | Jharkhand | 8116.06 | 3138.46 | 12822.06 | 4493.18 | 11788.65 | 9128.23 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 14186.52 | 12717.32 | 16615.75 | 15831.90 | 17444.11 | 19756.83 |
| 7. | Odisha | 9497.26 | 8583.39 | 9063.80 | 8393.42 | 9625.57 | 9496.91 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 16003.49 | 6778.97 | 13825.56 | 10044.69 | 19518.15 | 10204.65 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 36423.59 | 18653.83 | 53003.32 | 27067.62 | 55272.45 | 36563.89 |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 2141.52 | 1796.11 | 3368.51 | 2657.25 | 3244.67 | 4176.64 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 124993.79 | 74506.47 | 1,47,036.67 | 95,747.83 | 1,56,892.55 | 1,22,095.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| B. NE States | | | | | | | |
| 11. | Arunachal Pradesh | 650.62 | 350.13 | 1120.51 | 273.39 | 1177.44 | 438.90 |
| 12. | Assam | 7158.06 | 6745.82 | 9344.00 | 6348.37 | 13840.67 | 12139.67 |
| 13. | Manipur | 424.62 | 306.49 | 708.33 | 342.77 | 977.09 | 485.47 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 601.89 | 229.05 | 1170.87 | 319.66 | 1633.32 | 821.33 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 238.79 | 200.72 | 469.85 | 307.46 | 349.71 | 194.22 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 339.71 | 214.23 | 496.32 | 180.75 | 689.84 | 287.96 |
| 17. | Sikkim | 149.36 | 92.58 | 143.19 | 100.44 | 185.63 | 124.15 |
| 18. | Tripura | 809.98 | 678.39 | 1777.47 | 1387.56 | 1933.00 | 1697.17 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 10373.03 | 8817.41 | 15,230.54 | 9,260.40 | 20,786.71 | 16,188.88 |
| C. Non-High Focus States | | | | | | | |
| 19. | Andhra Pradesh | 7334.27 | 7171.79 | 5609.69 | 5392.54 | 10200.27 | 13440.45 |
| 20. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.40 | 0.33 |
| 21. | Gujarat | 8314.74 | 8536.48 | 14449.20 | 12312.01 | 15513.68 | 15169.17 |
| 22. | Haryana | 4089.54 | 4459.23 | 4066.54 | 3730.21 | 5434.02 | 5242.18 |
| 23. | Karnataka | 7425.20 | 6172.43 | 11407.69 | 6437.60 | 11493.32 | 8308.27 |
| 24. | Kerala | 2299.21 | 1812.78 | 1902.85 | 1769.48 | 1665.27 | 1813.54 |
| 25. | Maharashtra | 6688.40 | 7035.20 | 12912.25 | 12548.98 | 17227.80 | 12961.04 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 26. | Punjab | 2881.78 | 2562.05 | 4662.97 | 3022.08 | 5667.17 | 5208.18 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 898.12 | 318.12 | 1741.16 | 803.78 | 421.62 | 567.23 |
| 28. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3929.77 | 3351.58 | 6759.87 | 3715.18 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 10720.89 | 11152.19 | 18425.45 | 11971.58 | 17980.91 | 14140.60 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 50652.15 | 49220.26 | 79,107.97 | 61,340.10 | 92,364.33 | 80,566.18 |
| D. Small States/UTs | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 24.73 | 14.66 | 74.76 | 20.99 | 34.08 | 5.26 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 10.26 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 10.12 | 2.93 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 23.84 | 17.34 | 87.70 | 29.94 | 121.93 | 68.58 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 36.24 | 20.88 | 66.90 | 17.10 | 44.90 | 32.83 |
| 34. | Delhi | 750.50 | 478.76 | 302.65 | 295.11 | 1363.74 | 993.99 |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 7.46 | 6.08 | 48.72 | 4.38 | 29.83 | 7.88 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.00 | 4.98 | 0.00 | 1.82 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 842.77 | 547.97 | 589.85 | 372.50 | 1,604.60 | 1,113.30 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 186861.75 | 133092.11 | 2,41,965.04 | 1,66,720.83 | 2,71,648.19 | 2,19,964.07 |

Note:

1. SPIP stands for State Program Implementation Plan.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State share and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.
3. The above figures are as per FMR reported by States/UTs.
4. The above data comprises of programmes: RCH, Immunization, NIDDCP, HSS, NVBDCP, NLEP and NUHM.

Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

1421. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has released ₹ 150 crores for the projects under this scheme for Anantapur and Vijayawada, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when these projects are being taken up and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is not being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

It is the State Government to decide whether to implement RSBY in the State or not.

Newborn deaths in the country

1422. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UNICEF report released recently has highlighted India as ranking a low sixth in newborn-care services among eight countries in the region and accounted for 26 per cent of newborn deaths in the world, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the newborn deaths per thousand in India as against the neighbouring countries;

(c) what is the percentage of Diptheria Pertusis Tetanus (DPT) vaccine for immunisation given to children, as against other neighbouring countries; and

(d) various measures taken/proposed to be taken to make significant improvements to bring down newborn death rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Yes, as per Status of World's Children 2016 report of UNICEF, India ranks 6th position among eight neighbouring countries and accounts for 26% global new-born deaths.

As per Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of 2015 released by Registrar General of India, Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) is 25/1000 live births. The New-

born Mortality Rate in India in comparison to eight neighbouring countries is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The percentage coverage of three doses of Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus (DPT) vaccine in India and neighbouring countries in the region according to WHO/UNICEF estimates is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Government of India is implementing the following interventions under the National Health Mission (NHM) all across the country to reduce newborn mortality:

- (i) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.
- (ii) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (iii) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- (iv) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons.

- (v) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete ante-natal, intra-natal, post-natal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (vi) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.
- (vii) Some other important interventions are Iron and folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and Zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (viii) Government of India has adopted the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy (RMNCH+A) to improve maternal and child health outcomes. The RMNCH+A strategy recognizes that child health and survival is inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified, for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

Statement-I

Details of regarding new born mortality rate in India in comparison of Neo-natal Mortality Rate in South Asian Countries

| Sl. No. | Countries | Neo-natal Mortality Rate | |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------|------|
| | | 1990 | 2015 |
| 1. | Pakistan | 64 | 46 |
| 2. | Afghanistan | 53 | 36 |
| 3. | India | 57 | 25* |
| 4. | Bhutan | 44 | 18 |
| 5. | Sri Lanka | 14 | 5 |
| 6. | Nepal | 59 | 22 |
| 7. | Bangladesh | 63 | 23 |
| 8. | Maldives | 43 | 5 |
| GLOBAL | | 36 | 19 |

Source: Status of World's Children 2016 report by UNICEF.

*Sample Registration System, 2015 by Registrar General of India.

Statement-II

Details of coverage of three doses of DPT in India and neighbouring countries of South-East Asia Region

| Sl. No. | Country | DPT3 coverage (%) |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Bangladesh | 94 |
| 2. | Bhutan | 99 |
| 3. | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 96 |
| 4. | India | 87 |
| 5. | Indonesia | 81 |
| 6. | Maldives | 99 |
| 7. | Myanmar | 75 |
| 8. | Nepal | 91 |
| 9. | Sri Lanka | 99 |
| 10. | Thailand | 99 |
| 11. | Timor-Leste | 76 |

Source: WHO/UNICEF coverage estimates for 2015.

Steps taken by Government to curb tobacco

1423. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India hosted World Health Organization “Framework Convention on Tobacco Control” in 2016 and would lead the world in 2018 Conference of Parties (COP);

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to curb tobacco as a result of the 2016 meeting and to set an example to the world in 2018; and

(c) by when Government is coming up with their Delhi Declaration to curb tobacco and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India hosted the Seventh Session of the Conference of Parties (COP7) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, (FCTC) from 7th to 12th November, 2016 at Greater NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh.

The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has been elected as the President of COP Bureau for a period of two years until Eighth Session of Conference of Parties (COP8) in 2018.

(b) COP 7 adopted 31 decisions for the FCTC Member States to follow in the years to come, to strengthen global tobacco control efforts. India is committed to the WHO FCTC and its decisions/ guidelines towards curbing tobacco use in the country.

(c) *Vide* COP7 decision FCTC/COP7(29), the Delhi Declaration was unanimously adopted by the Seventh Session of the Conference of Parties (COP7). A copy of the same is given in the Statement.

Statement

Copy of the decision unanimously adopted by COPY



Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Seventh Session

Delhi, India, 7-12 November 2016

12 November 2016

DECISION

FCTC/COP7(29) Delhi Declaration

Mindful of Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the preamble of the Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO), which states that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being;

Recalling decisions FCTC/COP6(26) on the adoption of the Moscow Declaration; FCTC/COP5(5) on the adoption of the Seoul Declaration; and FCTC/COP4(5) on the adoption of the Punta del Este Declaration on the Implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;

Reiterating that it is the sovereign right of the Parties to protect public health by adopting national public health policies pursuant to and in consonance with conventions and commitments under WHO, particularly the WHO Framework Convention on

Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and welcoming the recent developments and decisions of international tribunals that reaffirm this sovereign right;

Welcoming the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹, and in particular the inclusion of Target 3.a, Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate, in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

Welcoming also the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly as the framework for post-2015 development financing², which recognizes the role of tobacco price and tax measures in the prevention of Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs);

Considering the importance of safeguarding regulatory space for public health objectives, including tobacco control policies, when entering into trade and investment agreements;

Recalling the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases³, and emphasizing the crucial role of the WHO FCTC in its implementation;

Noting the 2016 report of the Convention Secretariat on Global progress in the implementation of the WHO FCTC (document FCTC/COP/7/4) and the observations contained in the reports of the intersessional working and expert groups, particularly those identifying priority needs of Parties,

The Conference of the Parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control:—

1. REAFFIRMS that the effective implementation of the WHO FCTC, its guidelines and protocols facilitate the realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, recognized in the WHO Constitution and international human rights law as well as in national legislation of the several States;
2. NOTES that the heaviest burden of tobacco-related disease continues to be borne by the most disadvantaged population groups and is disproportionately high in lower-income countries;

¹Resolution A/RES/70/1, 2015.

²Resolution A/RES/69/313, 2015, paragraph 32.

³Resolution A/RES/66/2, 2014.

3. EXPRESSES concern that the tobacco industry and its affiliates are continuing to promote tobacco products and intensify interference with international forums and national public health policies;
4. NOTES that the review of and assistance for implementation at the country level are critical to facilitate progress in treaty compliance;
5. REITERATES the need:—
 - (a) to counter any efforts by industry and other non-State actors that work to further the interests of the tobacco industry to subvert and undermine Government policies on tobacco control;
 - (b) to promote innovative financing and other measures for ensuring effective and sustainable assistance towards the implementation of the WHO FCTC and for making the best possible use of existing resources;
 - (c) to support rapid entry into force and effective implementation of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products by encouraging Parties to take requisite steps towards this end;
 - (d) to promote alternative livelihoods for tobacco growers and workers, tendu leaf growers and cigar leaf growers as a response to the expected gradual reduction in global tobacco consumption and promote regional and international cooperation for reaching this objective;
 - (e) to counter the threats from proliferation of all forms of tobacco use, including smokeless tobacco, as well as new and emerging tobacco or nicotine products that may encourage tobacco use and addiction;
6. CALLS ON Parties:
 - (a) to actively pursue the achievement of SDG Target 3.a and strengthen the implementation of the WHO FCTC, to request the Convention Secretariat to take the lead in coordinating support to Parties to this effect in collaboration with WHO and other intergovernmental organizations, and to make all efforts to promote additional related targets including but not limited to gender equality and reduced inequalities;
 - (b) to increase their efforts to prevent interference by the tobacco industry at all levels, in accordance with Article 5.3 of the WHO FCTC through legislative and regulatory measures and to inform non-health Government departments of their obligations under Article 5.3;
 - (c) to increase, as appropriate, coordination and cooperation between health and trade/investment departments, including in the context of negotiations of trade and investment agreements;

- (d) to engage in international cooperation to ensure effective implementation of the WHO FCTC, and to promote new and innovative forms of cooperation, including South–South and Triangular cooperation;
- (e) to strengthen efforts, as appropriate, to increase financial, technical and human resources, particularly for and in developing countries, in order to assist Parties in fulfilling their obligations and providing support to build domestic technical capacities;
- (f) to strengthen national capacity for tobacco taxes in accordance with Article 6 of the WHO FCTC in an effort to reduce consumption of tobacco products and improve revenue collection and domestic resource mobilization to meet the commitments contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and support the implementation of the SDGs;
- (g) to continue to promote ratification, acceptance and approval of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products in order to facilitate its early entry into force;
- (h) to ensure that WHO FCTC implementation is an integral part of national multisectoral action plans and monitoring frameworks for the prevention and control of NCDs;
- (i) to promote the implementation of policy options and recommendations on economically sustainable alternatives to tobacco growing, in relation to Articles 17 and 18 of the WHO FCTC;
- (j) to promote a strengthened United Nations and bilateral interagency collaboration at the national, regional and international levels towards assisting WHO FCTC implementation;
- (k) to use existing platforms, such as the WHO FCTC implementation database, and establish new mechanisms, where appropriate, to share and exchange best practices, lessons learnt and challenges in implementation including those related to implementation of policies and measures to prohibit, restrict or reduce the consumption of smokeless tobacco products as well as new and emerging tobacco or nicotine products that may encourage initiation, continued tobacco use and addiction;
- (l) to utilize available resources and mechanisms of assistance, such as from the knowledge hubs and tobacco industry observatories, and to actively contribute to resource mobilization and assistance based on the recommendations from COP mechanisms;
- (m) to integrate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the Convention, such as the regularly updated reporting system, lessons learnt during needs

assessment exercises, and the findings and methodology deriving from the work of the impact assessment expert group, to facilitate effective implementation;

7. REQUESTS the Convention Secretariat to support the implementation of the WHO FCTC as well as this Declaration.

(Fifth plenary meeting, 12 November 2016)

Steps to check food adulteration

†1424. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that taking adulteration in food items seriously, Law Commission has suggested stringent provisions in its 264th report, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry in this regard and Ministry's opinion on points suggested in the report; and

(c) the number of deaths caused every year due to adulteration in food items and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) The Law Commission of India in its 264th Report titled “Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Provisions dealing with Food Adulteration)”, while reviewing sections 272 and 273 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 to address the concern of the Supreme Court in matters relating to food adulteration, recommended that the provisions contained in sections 272 and 273 of the IPC may be suitably modified on the lines of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The report is available on the internet at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/reports/Report264.pdf>

(b) As criminal law and criminal procedure is in the Concurrent List, the 264th Report of the Law Commission has been circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for their comments.

(c) Data on deaths caused due to adulteration in food items is not maintained centrally by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-working of internet facility in CGHS wellness centres

†1425. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS beneficiaries always have to wait for hours or to return without taking treatment due to non-working of internet in CGHS wellness centres operational in Lutyen zone including North Avenue, South Avenue, and Telegraph lane and in Dwarka area of Delhi;

(b) number of time work of these centres got hampered due to non-availability of internet during the last six months and the details thereof, centre-wise; and

(c) whether any additional facilities or Dongle etc. have been provided at Wellness Centres, Centre-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) No.

(b) Breakdown in internet connectivity due to technical reasons has taken place a few times during the last six months. Details are as under:

North Avenue - 5 days (due to short circuit)

South Avenue - 4

Telegraph Lane - 5

Dwarka - 3

Whenever breakdown in internet connectivity takes place medicines are issued manually to avoid inconvenience to the beneficiaries.

(c) Additional facility of Broad Band connection has been provided at these wellness centres as a backup.

**Dilapidated conditions of connecting corridor
at Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi**

†1426. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corridors connecting new emergency building of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi to its old building, burn unit and other buildings have been in a dilapidated condition since long due to which a lot of problems occur while transferring patients through stretcher and wheel chair and many a time patients fall down from stretcher; and

(b) whether laxity is being committed to renovate these corridors since long and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) The corridors of the Hospital are being renovated. However, alternative passage routes are available.

Waqf properties in the country

1427. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Waqf properties in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to introduce a new Bill on Waqf properties;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Ministry on the Report submitted by JPC on Waqf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) According to Section 32(1) of the Waqf Act, 1995, the general superintendence of all Auqaf in a State is vested in the State Waqf Board, established by the State/UT Government. The State Waqf Board exercises its power under this Act to ensure that Auqaf under its superintendence are properly maintained, controlled and administered. This Ministry has developed Waqf Management System of India (WAMSI) Portal for registration of details of Waqf Properties. Details of 5,56,549 Immovable Waqf Properties have been entered in the WAMSI portal as on 28.02.2018. State-wise details are available on the WAMSI portal.

(b) and (c) This Ministry has formulated a stand-alone legislation named “The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Bill, 2014” to protect Waqf Lands/Properties from encroachment in the country. This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.02.2014. There is no proposal at present to introduce any new Bill on Waqf properties.

(d) The JPC, constituted on 2nd January 2006, have submitted nine reports on Waqf matters. The recommendations of the JPC implemented by this Ministry relating

to Central Government *inter-alia* include setting up of National Waqf Development Corporation with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500/- crores and amendment of Waqf Act 1995 in 2013.

Fund allocated under Nai Manzil scheme

1428. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Muslim students studying in madarsas who have availed the benefits of the Nai Manzil scheme;

(b) whether the funds allocated for this scheme been fully utilized; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the non-utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Nai Manzil Scheme is an educational and livelihood initiative supported by the World Bank, which can be availed of by the school drop-outs belonging to six notified minority communities namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains including Muslim students studying in madarsas. The scheme has been rolled from the current financial year *i.e.* during 2016-17 only. For implementation of the scheme, the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have been shortlisted for project allocation as per laid down procedure. During 2016-17, the Ministry has targeted coverage of 70,000 minority school drop outs with an amount of ₹ 120 crore allocated at Revised Estimate (RE) stage. The process for project allocation to the PIAs has also been initiated. The details of various minority communities benefited and utilization of funds would be available only after the project implementation starts.

Maulana Azad Education Foundation Scholarships

1429. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maulana Azad Education Foundation Scholarships for the last academic year has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of students who received the scholarships and the total amount sanctioned and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) Scholarships, for the last academic year 2015-16, has sanctioned scholarships to 48,000 girl students, studying in Class XI, amounting to ₹ 57.60 crore. Out of this, 45,700 students have already received the first installment of scholarship.

ITI under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

1430. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: whether there is any plan to set up one ITI under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for welfare of Minorities at Cuttack Municipal Corporation Area/Salepur to meet the requirement of ITI training for the dense population of Minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): No, Sir. The Cuttack Municipal Corporation Area/Salepur is not identified as Minority Concentration Blocks or Minority Concentration Towns under the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme.

Reduction in Haj subsidy

1431. SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to reduce the Haj subsidy from 2017-18; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Supreme Court in the year 2012 directed the Central Government to progressively reduce the amount of Haj subsidy so as to completely eliminate within a period of 10 years. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced since 2012-13.

Spreading awareness of welfare schemes for minorities

1432. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities;
- (b) what is the level of implementation of each scheme/programme launched by Government for educational empowerment of minorities, including number of scholarships issued, amount disbursed etc.; and
- (c) the scheme related to Economic Empowerment for Minorities, the details of each scheme and its implementation in various States, including the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Government has undertaken multi media campaign to spread awareness of welfare schemes meant for minorities through print and electronic media namely Doordarshan Network, All India Radio Network including FM Channels, Private FM Channels, Private TV Channels and websites all over the country. In order to directly reach to the public and spread awareness, 'Progress Panchayats' were organized in various places including Mewat in Haryana and Udham Singh Nagar in Uttarakhand. Regional Coordination and Review Conference are also held with State Governments from time to time where, *inter-alia*, information about the Ministry's scheme is provided. In addition, outdoor publicity has also been done by organizing 'Hunar Haat' at India International Trade Fair, 2016 and at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi from 11.2.2017 to 26.2.2017 to promote traditional crafts/arts and strengthen their markets linkages.

(b) The details of implementation of each scheme/programme launched by Government for educational empowerment of minorities, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The following schemes related to Economic Empowerment for Minorities are being implemented:—

- (i) **Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn):** The Scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various Modular Employable Skills (MES), which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. The scheme ensures placements of minimum 75% trainees, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector. The scheme is implemented through selected Project Implementing Agencies. The status of implementation of the scheme in States and trainees sanctioned is given in Statement-II (See below).
- (ii) **USTTAD:** The scheme, "Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)", started during 2014-15, aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. The status of implementation of the scheme in States and trainees sanctioned is given in Statement-III (See below).
- (iii) **Nai Manzil:** This Scheme is an education-cum-skill based project which has been rolled out in 2016-17 only.

In addition, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a CPSE under this Ministry, provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures. The Schemes of NMDFC are implemented through respective State Channelizing Agencies. The details of status of implementation of schemes of NMDFC in States and beneficiaries covered are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of schemes/programmes launched by Government for educational empowerment of minorities

| Sl. No. | Name of the scheme | Financial Year | Physical Achievement | Financial Achievement (₹ in crore) |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Naya Savera – Free Coaching and Allied Scheme | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 8168 16427 4750 | 31.48 44.87 25.87 |
| 2. | Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 4532 5288 6044 | 0.00 55.52 79.90 |
| 3. | “Padho Pardesh” – Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the students belonging to the Minority Communities | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 573 815 727 | 3.50 4.15 4.00 |
| 4. | Nai Udaan-Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC) etc. | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 786 1071 596 | 2.96 3.97 2.98 |
| 5. | Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme* | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 74,96,593 51,35,626 16745 | 1129.27 898.72 2.77 |
| 6. | Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme* | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 9,05,620 6,61,481 9371 | 501.28 383.71 11.65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 7. | Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 1,38,770 1,33,692 967 | 381.27 358.71 2.73 |
| 8. | Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities (implemented through Maulana Azad Education Foundation) | 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 | 45,426 48,000 45000 (sanctioned) | 54.51 57.60 54.00 |

*The total number of scholarships awarded under the Pre-matric Scholarship scheme and Post matric Scholarship scheme in the year 2015-16 have reduced in comparison to the total Scholarships awarded in the year 2014-15 due to the onboarding of these scheme on the National Scholarship Portal which has brought in more transparency and thereby controlling the duplication and fake applications.

Statement-II

Number of minority youths sanctioned and funds released to the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) for implementation of "Seekho Aur Kamao" (Learn and Earn) in the States during the last three years

(Amount ₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | No. of Trainees sanctioned | Amount released | No. of Trainees sanctioned | Amount released | No. of Trainees allocated | *Amount released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1000 | 1.97 | 3450 | 5.16 | 2800 | 55.23 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | 0.28 | 525 | 0.74 | 200 | |
| 3. | Assam | 1200 | 2.47 | 2350 | 4.37 | 4320 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 1500 | 3.25 | 2900 | 4.37 | 5750 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 200 | 0.42 | 900 | 1.27 | 1140 | |
| 6. | Delhi | 700 | 1.85 | 1000 | 1.99 | 800 | |
| 7. | Goa | - | - | - | - | 250 | |
| 8. | Gujarat | 700 | 1.69 | 2325 | 3.42 | 3410 | |
| 9. | Haryana | 500 | 1.51 | 2830 | 4.37 | 2800 | |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 200 | 0.56 | 1800 | 2.54 | 1800 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2920 | 4.72 | 3700 | 9.00 | 6000 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 500 | 1.38 | 2900 | 4.09 | 4500 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 450 | 1.63 | 1800 | 2.54 | 3210 |
| 14. | Kerala | 600 | 1.48 | 550 | 0.78 | 2000 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 1150 | 2.04 | 4300 | 7.25 | 5770 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 200 | 0.28 | 1450 | 2.33 | 3420 |
| 17. | Manipur | 100 | 0.14 | 850 | 1.72 | 1310 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 400 | 0.85 | 600 | 1.13 | 1300 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 200 | 0.28 | 600 | 1.32 | 750 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 100 | 0.28 | 300 | 0.73 | 700 |
| 21. | Odisha | 250 | 0.96 | 2000 | 3.09 | 1600 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 100 | 0.28 | 0 | 0.00 | - |
| 23. | Punjab | 900 | 2.28 | 2525 | 4.41 | 3510 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 1000 | 2.19 | 2700 | 4.78 | 1000 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 300 | 0.56 | 600 | 1.16 | 840 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 500 | 1.06 | 2425 | 3.42 | 2900 |
| 27. | Telangana | 500 | 0.71 | 4000 | 5.64 | 4140 |
| 28. | Tripura | 400 | 0.85 | 775 | 1.23 | 1000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 2350 | 5.77 | 7325 | 14.34 | 13440 | |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 500 | 1.18 | 1600 | 2.45 | 1700 | |
| 31. | West Bengal | 1200 | 3.10 | 5700 | 9.78 | 7560 | |
| 32. | Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills (All over the country Focus on Madarsas) | - | - | 58550 | 82.56 | - | |
| SUB-TOTAL | | 20720 | 46.02 | 123330 | 191.96 | - | |
| Professional Services | | 0 | 0.19 | 0 | 0.00 | - | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 20720 | 46.21 | 123330 | 191.96 | 89920 | 55.23 |

Statement-III

*Number of trainees allocated and fund released to the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) under USTTAD during 2016-17
(First year of implementation)*

| Sl. No. | State | 2016-17 | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Number of trainees allocated | Fund released (₹ in lakh) |
| 1. | Assam | 1500 | 100.20 |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | 300 | 33.40 |
| 3. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2700 | 300.60 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 1200 | 133.60 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 300 | 33.40 |
| 6. | Manipur | 600 | 33.40 |
| 7. | Mizoram | 300 | - |
| 8. | Punjab | 600 | 66.80 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 600 | 66.80 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 7200 | 768.20 |
| 11. | West Bengal | 900 | 100.20 |
| TOTAL | | 16200 | 1636.60 |

Statement-IV

*Details of fund disbursed and beneficiaries assisted to States/SCA's during the last three F.Y's including current F.Y.
(i.e 2013-14 to 2016-17 upto 28.02.2017)*

(Amt. ₹ in crores)

| Sl. No. | State | Name of SCA | Term Loan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | 2014-2015 | | 2015-2016 | | 2016-2017 | | 2013-2014 | | 2014-2015 | | 2015-2016 | | 2016-2017 | |
| | | | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. | Amt. | Benefs. |
| 1. | Chandigarh | CHCFDCL | | | | | | | | | 0.20 | 21 | | | | |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | CHACDFC | 1.50 | 667 | | | | | | | 1.50 | 158 | | | | |
| 3. | Gujarat | GMFDC | | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 133 | | |
| 4. | Haryana | HBCKN | | | | | | | | | | | 8.50 | 567 | | |
| | | MDA | 0.80 | 356 | 1.00 | 400 | | | | | 0.20 | 21 | 0.10 | 7 | | |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | HPMFDC | | | | | | | 3.50 | 368 | 5.50 | 580 | 3.75 | 250 | 4.75 | 317 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | JKEDI | | | | | | | 5.00 | 526 | 5.00 | 526 | 30.50 | 2034 | 25.00 | 1667 |
| | | JKSCSTDC | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.00 | 67 |
| | | JKSFC | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 134 |
| | | JKWDC | | | 0.90 | 360 | 0.30 | 120 | 10.00 | 1053 | 15.00 | 1580 | 7.44 | 496 | 7.70 | 513 |
| 7. | Karnataka | KMDC | | | | | | | 18.50 | 1947 | 20.00 | 2105 | 10.00 | 667 | 7.50 | 500 |
| 8. | Kerala | KBCDC | 7.00 | 3111 | | | 8.00 | 3200 | 26.50 | 2789 | 25.00 | 2631 | 60.00 | 4000 | 20.00 | 1334 |
| | | KSCFFDC | 30.00 | 13332 | 30.00 | 12000 | 10.00 | 4000 | 1.00 | 105 | 3.50 | 369 | 1.00 | 67 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | KSMDFC | | | | | | | | 8.00 | 842 | 11.60 | 773 | 8.00 | 533 |
| | | KSWDC | 1.00 | 444 | | | | 20.50 | 2158 | 18.00 | 1895 | 39.00 | 2599 | 20.00 | 1334 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | MAAAVM | | | | | | | | 10.00 | 1053 | | | | |
| 10. | Mizoram | MCAB | | | | | | | | 2.00 | 211 | 2.00 | 133 | | |
| 11. | Nagaland | NIDC | | | | | | 4.00 | 422 | 5.00 | 527 | | | | |
| | | NSSWB | 3.50 | 1556 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | Puducherry | PDBCMDC | 1.00 | 444 | 1.75 | 700 | | 1.50 | 158 | 1.00 | 105 | 3.25 | 217 | | |
| 13. | Punjab | BACKFINCO | | | | | | 7.00 | 738 | 11.00 | 1159 | 4.50 | 300 | 1.00 | 67 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | RMFDCC | 0.50 | 222 | | | | 40.00 | 4211 | 19.50 | 2053 | 20.00 | 1333 | 15.00 | 999 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | TAMCO | 31.50 | 14000 | 5.00 | 2000 | 28.00 | 11200 | 6.00 | 632 | 7.00 | 737 | 5.00 | 333 | 467 |
| 16. | Tripura | TMCDC | | | | | | 9.00 | 948 | 12.00 | 1263 | 15.00 | 999 | 19.00 | 1266 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | UMFDC | | | | | | | | | | 1.00 | 67 | | |
| 18. | West Bengal | WBMDFC | 110.00 | 48889 | 125.00 | 50000 | 155.00 | 62000 | 50.00 | 5263 | 75.00 | 7895 | 85.00 | 5668 | 4333 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 186.80 | 83021 | 163.65 | 65460 | 201.30 | 80520 | 202.50 | 21318 | 244.40 | 25731 | 309.64 | 20643 | 13531 |

Upliftment of sportsmen and women in tribal areas

1433. SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state what action the Ministry is planning to take for the upliftment of sportsmen and women in tribal areas for National and International events and competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): To promote sports in the country, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has a bouquet of schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions. All these schemes of the SAI are equally applicable to the sportspersons including sportsmen and sportswomen of various spheres of sports in tribal areas of the country.

Under the Special Area Games (SAG) scheme, SAI lays emphasis on scouting talent among from the tribal and rural youth in the age group of 10-18 years. The majority of the trainees admitted under this scheme come from most backward and tribal areas of the country. Currently, there are 19 SAG centres with 2000 trainees (1120 boys and 880 girls) being trained and provided with expert sports coaches, requisite outdoor/indoor playing facilities, sports equipment (consumable and non-consumable) including expenses towards boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical and insurance cover and stipend for day boarders as per the approved scheme norms.

Conditions of Youth Hostels in the country

1434. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Youth Hostels situated in different parts of the country are in bad shape; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to improve the conditions of Youth Hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) The Youth Hostels situated in different parts of the country are not in bad shape. However, there is always scope for improvement. This Ministry has got a quick review of these hostels done in which suggestions for improvements have been made. The Ministry from time to time had been releasing fund for improving the condition of the Youth Hostels.

Sports Authority of India centre in Jharkhand

1435. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres functioning in the State of Jharkhand and how much money has been sanctioned to these SAI Centres by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Presently 04 (Four) Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) are functioning in the State of Jharkhand at Khunti, Ranchi, Gumla and Jamshedpur under the Scheme of Indigenous Games and Martial Arts Schools (IGMA) Special Area Games (SAG) and Extension Centre of STC/SAG Scheme in the disciplines of Athletics, Archery, Boxing, Football, Hockey and Volleyball.

59 Boys and 96 Girls are being imparted training under Residential and Non-residential Scheme of SAI at these Centres.

The total expenditure of Jharkhand State under Plan and Non Plan is as under:—

| Schemes | 2015-16 | 2016-17 till 2nd March, 2017 |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Plan | 2,11,64,104.00 | 2,57,91,364.00 |
| Non Plan | 18,99,671.00 | 46,10,058.00 |

Restructuring of National Service Scheme

1436. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently restructured the National Service Schemes (NSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the new changes made/initiatives taken in the new restructured scheme; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for development of personality and character of student/youth through voluntary community service particularly in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Service Scheme (NSS) has been restructured with effect from 01.04.2016. Upto 2015-16, NSS was being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with expenditure being shared between the Centre and the States as per the prescribed ratio. However, with effect from 01.04.2016, NSS has been made a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Central Government. Consequent upon this change, the mechanism for flow of funds to the implementing agencies has also been revised. Earlier, grants-in-aid under the Scheme were released to the States/UTs. However, now grants-in-aid are directly released to the 'designated implementing agencies' in the States/UTs. In fact, the State/UT NSS Cells have been identified as 'designated implementing agencies' for this purpose. Thus, as a result of restructuring of NSS, the funds flow mechanism for the Scheme has changed. However, there is no change in objectives and the basic implementation framework of the Scheme.

(c) The basic objective of NSS, namely, to develop personality and character of student youth through voluntary community service remain unchanged. However, the activities under NSS continue to evolve in response to the needs of the community. For instance, during recent years, NSS Volunteers have played an important role in spreading awareness about flagship programmes of the Government through rallies, campaigns, awareness programmes, etc. The Volunteers have been playing an important role in spreading the message of digital literacy, esp. promoting digital modes of transactions. The NSS Volunteers have also very actively participated in Swatch Bharat Mission activities and in yoga programmes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

DISCUSSION — Contd.

Re. The mandate in Goa and Manipur

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at 11 o'clock ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. You are the LoP. But our subject is discussion on the General Budget. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want to say?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैंने सुबह अपनी बात शुरू की थी, लेकिन उस वक्त आपने कहा था कि अपने दूसरे साथियों को बोलने दीजिए।

सर, अभी पांच स्टेट्स में इलेक्शंस हुए, जिनमें से दो स्टेट्स में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को बहुमत मिला और एक में हमारी पार्टी को बहुमत मिला। गोवा और मणिपुर, इन दोनों स्टेट्स में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बीजेपी से ज्यादा एमएलएज़ मिले। गोवा में भारतीय जनता पार्टी को 13 सीटें मिलीं और कांग्रेस को 17 सीटें मिलीं एवं मणिपुर में बीजेपी को 21 एमएलएज़ मिले और कांग्रेस को 28 एमएलएज़ मिले। गोवा में सात powerful Ministers हार गए, यहां तक कि sitting Chief Minister भी हार गए। There is massive mandate against the ruling party in Goa. गोवा में, जहां बहुत छोटी कैबिनेट है, वहां पूरी की पूरी कैबिनेट ही हार गई। Chief Minister + 7 Cabinet Ministers, आठ के आठ लोग हार गए। मेरे ख्याल में गोवा के साइज़ के हिसाब से वहां इतनी ही कैबिनेट होनी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ इससे ज्यादा मंडेट और क्या हो सकता है? जनता का गुस्सा और क्या हो सकता है?

मणिपुर में केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कांग्रेस की सरकार को destabilize करने के लिए पूरे साल कोशिश की जा रही थी। Government of India ने कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट को destabilize करने के लिए हर तरीका इस्तेमाल किया था, इसके बावजूद भी कांग्रेस single largest party के रूप में emerge हुई और बीजेपी उससे बहुत नीचे थी।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके ध्यान में दो चीज़ें लाना चाहता हूं। जिन दो स्टेट्स, यूपी और उत्तराखंड में बीजेपी को massive majority मिली है, अभी तक वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने का उन्होंने कोई stake claim नहीं किया है, जबकि वहां तो यह काम जल्दी ही हो जाना चाहिए था। वहां तो वे उसी दिन, यानी 11 तारीख को ही सरकार बना सकते थे, उनसे कोई न पूछता। लेकिन आज 15 तारीख हो गई है और पिछले एक हफ्ते से बीजेपी उत्तराखंड और यूपी में गवर्नमेंट बनाने में असफल रही है। क्या वजह थी कि जहां इनको मेजॉरिटी नहीं मिली, जहां कांग्रेस को मेजॉरिटी मिली है, वहां तो उन्होंने पहले ही दिन से जैसे-तैसे जोड़-तोड़ शुरू कर दी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो Constitution Bench थी, जिसमें से एक बेंच में 9 जजेज़ थे और दूसरी बेंच में पांच जजेज़ थे, उनकी उस जजमेंट की धज्जियां उड़ा दीं।

मैं 2002 की अपनी बात बताता हूं। उस समय जम्मू-कश्मीर में रूलिंग पार्टी National Conference थी और उनके 28 लोग जीते थे, जबकि हमारे 20 लोग जीते थे। जब गवर्नर से हमने कहा कि हमें ओथ दिलवाइए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, सबसे पहले मैं एनसी को बुलाऊंगा। मैंने उनसे कहा कि एनसी ने कहा है कि हम सरकार नहीं बनाएंगे, तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि वे कहें या न कहें, तब भी मुझे पहले उनको ही बुलाना होगा, बाद में चाहे वे हार जाएं या जीत जाएं। इस सबकी वजह से हमारा पूरा सिस्टम जोड़ने में लग गया और 2002 की जगह हमारी सरकार 2005 में बनी। इस एक वजह से पूरे अढ़ाई साल तक हम चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सके, क्योंकि गवर्नर ने कहा था कि जो single largest party है, पहले मैं उसको ओथ दिलवाऊंगा।

सर, यहां पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

Constitution की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं और गवर्नर्स को इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। हम इसका पूरी तरह से विरोध करते हैं। सरकार को status quo maintain करना चाहिए। गोवा और मणिपुर, इन दोनों जगह चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से इस्तीफा लिया जाना चाहिए, सरकार के द्वारा उनको बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिए और Congress Legislative Party के जो लीडर्स हैं, उन लीडर्स को गवर्नर के द्वारा ओथ दिलवाई जानी चाहिए, उन्हें अपना बहुमत प्रूव करने के लिए समय दिया जाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں نے صبح اپنی بات شروع کی تھی لیکن اس وقت آپ نے کہا تھا کہ اپنے دوسرے ساتھیوں کو بولنے دیجئے۔

سر، ابھی پانچ اسٹیٹس میں الیکشنس ہوئے، جن میں سے دو اسٹیٹس میں بھارتیہ، جنتا پارٹی کو اکثریت ملی اور ایک میں ہماری پارٹی کو اکثریت ملی۔ گووا اور منی پور ان دونوں اسٹیٹس میں کانگریس پارٹی کو بی-جے-پی۔ کو زیادہ ایم-ایل-ایز ملے۔ گووا میں بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کو 13 سیٹیں ملیں اور کانگریس کو 17 سیٹیں ملیں اور منی پور میں بی-جے-پی۔ کو 21 ایم-ایل-ایز ملے اور کانگریس کو 28 ایم-ایل-ایز ملے۔ گووا میں سات پاورفل منسٹرس ہار گئے، یہاں تک کہ سٹنگ چیف منسٹر بھی ہار گئے۔ There is massive mandate against the ruling party in Goa. جہاں بہت چھوٹی کینیٹ ہے، وہاں پوری کی پوری کینیٹ ہی ہار گئی۔ چیف منسٹر + سات کینیٹ منسٹرس، آٹھ کے آٹھ کے لوگ ہار گئے۔ میرے خیال میں گووا کے سائز کے حساب سے وہاں اتنی ہی کینیٹ ہونی چاہئے۔ گورنمنٹ کے خلاف اس سے زیادہ مینڈیٹ اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے؟ جنتا کا غصہ اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے؟

منی پور میں کیندریہ سرکار کی طرف سے کانگریس کی سرکار کو destabilize کرنے کے لئے پورے سال کوشش کی جا رہی تھی۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ کو destabilize کرنے کے لئے ہر طریقہ استعمال کیا تھا، اس کے باوجود بھی کانگریس single largest party کے روپ میں emerge ہوئی اور بی-جے-پی۔ اس سے بہت نیچے تھی۔

مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے دھیان میں دو چیزیں لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جن دو اسٹیٹس، یوپی اور اتراکھنڈ میں بی-جے-پی۔ کو massive majority ملی ہے، ابھی تک

وہاں چیف منسٹر بنانے کا انہوں نے کوئی claim stake نہیں کیا ہے، جبکہ وہاں تو یہ کام جلد ہی ہو جانا چاہئے تھا۔ وہاں تو وہ اسی دن، یعنی 11 تاریخ کو ہی سرکار بنا سکتے تھے، ان سے کوئی نہ پوچھتا۔ لیکن آج 15 تاریخ ہو گئی ہے اور پچھلے ایک ہفتے سے بی۔جے۔پی۔ اتراکھنڈ اور یو۔پی۔ میں گورنمنٹ بنانے میں ناکام رہی ہے۔ کیا وجہ تھی کہ جہاں ان کو میجورٹی نہیں ملی، جہاں کانگریس کو میجورٹی ملی ہے، وہاں تو انہوں نے پہلے ہی دن سے جیسے-تیسے جوڑ توڑ شروع کر دی اور سپریم کورٹ کی جو کانسٹی ٹیوشنل بینچ تھی، جس میں سے ایک بینچ میں نو ججز تھے اور دوسری بینچ میں پانچ ججز تھے، ان کی اس ججمنٹ کی دھجّ یاں اڑا دیں۔

میں 2002 کی اپنی بات بتاتا ہوں، اس وقت جموں و کشمیر میں رولنگ پارٹی نیشنل کانفرنس تھی اور ان کے 28 لوگ جیتے تھے، جبکہ ہمارے 20 لوگ جیتے تھے۔ جب گورنر نے ہم سے کہا کہ ہمیں اوتھہ دلوائیے، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ نہیں، سب سے پہلے میں این۔سی۔ کو بلاؤنگا۔ میں نے ان سے کہا کہ این۔سی۔ نے کہا ہے کہ ہم سرکار نہیں بنائیں گے، تو انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ وہ کہیں یا نہ کہیں، تب بھی مجھے پہلے ان کو ہی بلانا ہوگا، بعد میں چاہے وہ بار جائیں یا جیت جائیں۔ اس سب کی وجہ سے ہمارا پورا سسٹم جوڑنے میں لگ گیا اور 2002 کی جگہ ہماری سرکار 2005 میں بنی۔ اس ایک وجہ سے پورے ڈھائی سال تک ہم چیف منسٹر نہیں بن سکے، کیوں کہ گورنر نے کہا تھا کہ جو سنگل لارجیسٹ پارٹی ہے، پہلے میں اس کو حلف دلاؤنگا۔

سر، یہاں پر سپریم کورٹ کی ججمنٹ کی دھجیاں اڑائی جارہی ہیں ہندوستان کے کانسٹی ٹیوشن کی دھجیاں اڑائی جارہی ہیں اور گورنرس کو استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ہم اس کا پوری طرح سے ورودھ کرتے ہیں۔ سرکار کو status quo maintain کرنا چاہیئے۔ گوا اور منی پور، ان دونوں جگہ چیف منسٹرس سے استعفیٰ لیا جانا چاہیئے، سرکار کے ذریعہ ان کو برخاست کیا جانا چاہیئے اور کانگریس لیجسلیچر پارٹی کے جو لیڈرس ہیں ان لیڈرس کو گورنر کے ذریعہ اوتھ دلوائی جانی چاہیئے، انہیں اپنی اکثریت ثابت کرنے کے لیے وقت دیا جانا چاہیئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us start the discussion on the Union Budget, 2017-18. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I have given notice for a motion. The motion is that this House will adopt a resolution, critical of what has happened, disapproving...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no motion here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, the Leader of the House wants to speak.

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह स्पष्ट है कि मणिपुर और गोवा, दोनों स्थानों पर एक हंग असेम्बली थी और स्वाभाविक है कि हंग असेम्बली में किसी एक दल का बहुमत नहीं होता। जो भी गठजोड़ बनते हैं, वे चुने हुए लोगों से बनते हैं। कोई ऐसा संवैधानिक तर्क नहीं है, सिद्धान्त नहीं है और कोई ऐसा निर्णय नहीं है कि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। पहले भी जो परम्परा रही है, उसमें स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल या राष्ट्रपति के पास दो options होते हैं। आप सिंगल लार्जैस्ट पार्टी को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुला सकते हैं और अगर वैकल्पिक दृष्टि से कोई बहुमत का गठजोड़ बन चुका हो, तो आप उसे भी बुला सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, listen.

श्री अरुण जेटली: मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसकी कई परम्पराएं हैं। झारखंड में बीजेपी के 30 विधायक थे, जेएमएम के 17 थे। आपके समर्थन के साथ 17 विधायकों वाले दल को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुला लिया गया था। आप यह मत भूलिए। वर्ष 1998 में जब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाया गया, तो उस वक्त के राष्ट्रपति ने जो communique इश्यू किया था, उसमें ये दोनों चीजें स्पष्ट की थीं कि इस परिस्थिति में दोनों को weigh करने की आवश्यकता है कि सिंगल लार्जैस्ट पार्टी को बुलाएं या वैकल्पिक गठबंधन अगर बन गया हो, जिसके पास बहुमत हो, तो उसे बुलाएं। जो भी तर्क आज़ाद साहब यहां दे रहे हैं, ये तर्क कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने दिए जा चुके हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट इन्हें अस्वीकार कर चुका है। उनका यह तर्क कहना था कि दो मिनट लगेंगे, आप दिखला दीजिए कि आपके पास 20 विधायक कहां से हैं।

महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने तो गोवा में दावा भी पेश नहीं किया था। जो कहते हैं कि हमने समय मांगा था, वह समय यह मांगा था कि आधी रात के बाद, गेट के अंदर आकर एक चिट्ठी फेंक गए थे। केवल इतना किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है, जबकि वैकल्पिक गठबंधन के पास स्पष्ट बहुमत हो, बहुमत के लोग राज्यपाल के सामने पेश हो चुके हों, राज्यपाल को लिखकर दे चुके हों और राज्यपाल ने जो निर्णय लिया है, उसके ऊपर कल स्पष्ट फैसला हो जाएगा कि बहुमत किसके साथ है। लोकतंत्र का आधार है कि सरकार बहुमत की बने, अल्पमत की नहीं। इसलिए अल्पमत को सरकार बनाने के लिए बुलाना, लोकतंत्र में इसकी कहीं कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उपसभापति जी, हम गवर्नर के पास नहीं गए थे, तो क्या यूपी और उत्तराखंड में बीजेपी गवर्नर के पास सरकार क्लेम करने के लिए गई? यदि ऐसा है, तो फिर तो वहां माइनोंरिटी वाले को शपथ दिलानी चाहिए। हम कहेंगे कि जो भी माइनोंरिटी वाला है, वह वहां जाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** آپ سبھا پتی جی، ہم گورنر کے پاس نہیں گئے تھے، تو کیا یو-پی- اور اتراکھنڈ میں بی-جے-پی- گورنر کے پاس سرکار کلیم کرنے کے لئے گئی؟ اگر ایسا ہے، تو پھر تو یہاں مائنارٹی والے کو شپتھ دلانی چاہئے۔ ہم کہیں گے کہ جو بھی مائنارٹی والا ہے، وہ وہاں جاکر --- (مداخلت)---

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: दूसरे दल वालों को कल शपथ दिला दी। ...(व्यवधान)... बनाई कैसे, यदि बेईमानी से, चोरी से अगर सरकार बनाई जाए ...(व्यवधान)... संविधान का उल्लंघन कर के अगर सरकार बनाई जाए, तो उसे हम कैसे स्वीकार कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... उसे हम बिलकुल स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... नेता सदन ने सही स्थिति नहीं बताई। ... (व्यवधान)... नेता सदन ने यह नहीं बताया कि कितना डिफरेंस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the use of shouting? ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... अब क्या कर सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... चिल्लाने से क्या फायदा है? ...(व्यवधान)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tamta, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... If you want a discussion, I am ready to allow that but why do you shout slogans and what is its use? ...(Interruptions)...

Now, we have to take up the Union Budget. ...(Interruptions)... What will happen to the Budget discussion? ...(Interruptions)... What will happen to the Budget discussion? ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Discussion on the Union Budget will be the casualty. ...(Interruptions)... We have no time. ...(Interruptions)... After the Union Budget, we have to take up the discussion on Railways. ...(Interruptions)... I have a long list of MPs who want to participate in the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen has to continue his speech. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, would you like to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, how can I speak in this kind of din? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I have no option. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. *..(Interruptions)..* I am going to read out the names of those who have given notice for Special Mention. They can lay it on the Table of the House. *..(Interruptions)..* Shri Anil Desai. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

Demand to take urgent steps for implementation of the Regional Air Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN) in Maharashtra

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, the Ministry of Civil Aviation had announced Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS-UDAN) to develop or upgrade 50 under-served or unserved airports and airstrips to boost the Aviation Ministry's regional flying scheme Udan. The objective of the scheme was "*Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik*". The scheme ensures affordability, connectivity, growth and development. It would provide a win-win situation for all stakeholders. Citizens would get the benefit of affordability, connectivity and more jobs. The Centre would be able to expand the regional air connectivity and the markets. The State Governments would reap the benefit of development of remote areas, enhanced trade and commerce and more tourism expansion. For incumbent airlines, there was the promise of new routes and more passengers and for start-up airlines, there is the opportunity of new and scalable business. Airport operators will see their business expanding and so would original equipment manufacturers.

The Maharashtra Government had suggested some small important stations like Shirdi, Amravati, Gondia, Nasik, Jalgaon, Nanded, Solapur, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, as these places are important for the cultural, religious and tourism point of view, where hundreds of Indian and overseas tourists used to visit. It will further boost the economic development in these areas as well as the surrounding areas in terms of job creation and related infrastructure development.

I request the Ministry of Civil Aviation to take urgent steps for implementing the Scheme in my State - Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, not present. Shri Vivek Gupta, not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, not present. Shri Motilal Vora, not present. Shri P. L. Punia, not present. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

**Demand to create a separate terminal for
VIP flights at Jaipur Airport**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान जयपुर एयरपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। वर्तमान में, जयपुर एयरपोर्ट पर सभी वीवीआईपी (VVIP) उड़ानें एवं सामान्य यात्री उड़ानें टर्मिनल-2 से संचालित की जाती हैं। इन दोनों प्रकार की उड़ानों के लिए एयरपोर्ट पर अलग-अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस कारण कई बार सामान्य यात्रियों को असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। VIP उड़ानों के कारण सामान्य उड़ानों को उतरने के लिए अक्सर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। इसी प्रकार, कई बार सामान्य यात्री उड़ानों के टेक-ऑफ में भी VIP उड़ानों के कारण विलम्ब हो जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के कारण सामान्य यात्रियों को असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सामान्य नागरिकों को होने वाली असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं माननीय नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जयपुर हवाई अड्डे पर VIP टर्मिनल का निर्माण करवाया जाए जिससे सभी यात्री सुविधापूर्वक हवाई यात्रा कर सकें। इस उद्देश्य के लिए एयरपोर्ट के समीप भूमि भी उपलब्ध है और एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी की इस भूमि को किसी अन्य उद्देश्य के लिए प्रयोग करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। इसलिए इस भूमि का प्रयोग VIP टर्मिनल के निर्माण के लिए किया जा सकता है। इस संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी से कई बार अनुरोध किया गया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस संबंध में उचित कार्यवाही कर VIP टर्मिनल का निर्माण शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करवाने का कष्ट करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

**Demand to take steps to obtain assent of the President on
two bills of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly regarding
admission policy in Medical and Dental Colleges
in the State**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Our revered leader, Puratchi Thalaivi AMMA, had repeatedly emphasized that the introduction of NEET is a direct infringement on the rights of the State and would cause grave injustice to the students of Tamil Nadu, who have already been covered by a fair and transparent admission policy laid down by the Government of Tamil Nadu, which has been working very well.

The students from poor and weaker sections will be unable to compete with urban elite students in NEET. The rural students will be put to great disadvantage because they lack the resources to enroll in training institutions and access materials available to urban students.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has recently passed two Bills for protecting the existing admission policy for UG and PG admissions in Medical and Dental colleges. The two Bills have been sent to the Government of India for obtaining the assent of the President of India under Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India.

I urge the Government that the approval for the above said two Bills may be accorded immediately and the Presidential assent accorded to enable the Tamil Nadu State to continue its existing system of admission to Government Medical and Dental colleges in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at five minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 16th March, 2017.*

